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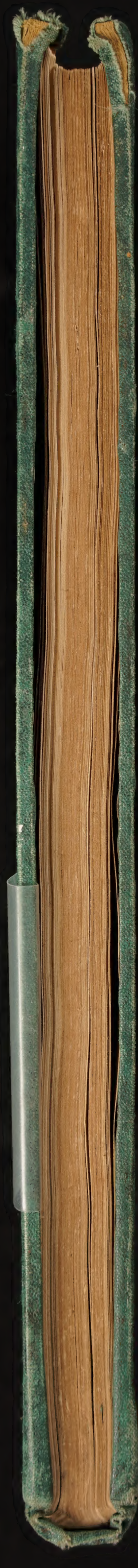
THE
AUTOGRAPHIC
MIRROR

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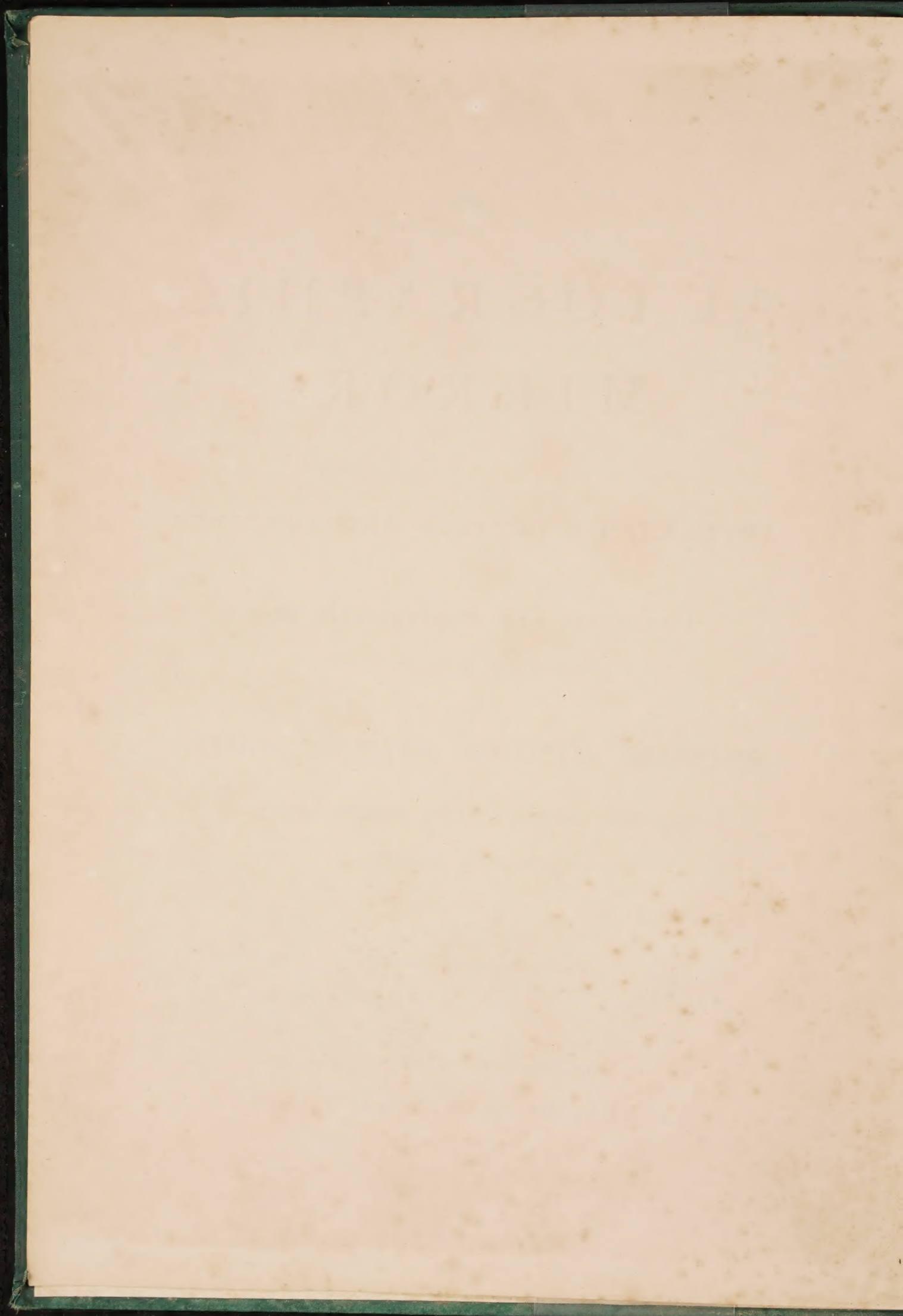






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THE AUTOGRAPHIC MIRROR

L'Autographe Cosmopolite.

LONDON. PUBLISHED FEBY 20TH 1864.

Nº 1

Vincent Brooks, Lith Chandos St. Charing Cross

*S a r a m r e g t a r a s o t e c n e h t
n a z e c c a d o z z p p h p y c n a c
r e p r m r s r e h o o t m r h t c u d n o c
y f e p t n l x r e m o t e r w
l l r w l n a h t u o y s r h h c t a w x*

(from a private source)

Charles the First.

After the disastrous Battle of Naseby
(June 14, 1645).
This unfortunate Monarch,
Surrounded on all sides by enemies,
Escaped in disguise from Oxford,
And gave himself up to the Scots at Newark,
May 5, 1646.
Sold by his friends and countrymen,
for £400,000,—
An act still held in reprobation North of the
Tweed,—
Charles was detained a close prisoner,
Under the superintendence of the Parliament,
At Holmby, in Northamptonshire,
Where he remained
Until the summer of 1647, when
He was taken to Hampton Court.
Thence he escaped,
Nov. 11,

The same year,
To Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight,
Where he remained
In the hands of his enemies,
For more than a year,
Having been removed to Hurst Castle
Dec. 22, 1648.
Charges were now framed
Against the King
By the celebrated Rump Parliament,
And on the 20th January, 1649,
He was arraigned before "the High Court
of Justice"
In Westminster Hall;
On the 27th of the same month
Sentence of death was passed upon His
Majesty,
And two days afterwards
He died like a Christian gentleman,
In front of Whitehall.
This Cipher,

Addressed to L. HYDE,
Afterwards EARL OF CLARENDON,
Which was intercepted by Cromwell, and
Deciphered by Milton,
his Private Secretary,
Is supposed to have been written by the King
When he was a prisoner in
Carisbrook Castle,
Though
It is more probable
That its date is to be referred to
The period
When he was in the hands of the Scots:
as
The Prince of Wales,
Afterwards Charles II., escaped
To France
In the Spring of 1647.

[For the benefit of our younger readers, the Key
to the Cipher will be given in our next number.]

Charles the Third

Wrote this letter to Louis XVI.
After peace had been concluded
At Versailles

Between
France, Spain, and Great Britain,
Jan. 20, 1783.

The general war thus brought to
a close began in consequence of
the recognition by France of the
United States of America,
Feb. 6, 1778.

Spain declared war in 1779;
and on Dec. 20, 1780, England
added to the number of her ene-
mies by declaring war against
the Dutch.

The Siege of Gibraltar was not
the least remarkable event of the
struggle.

It was commenced in August,
1779, and did not terminate un-
til Feb., 1783, the date of this
letter.

The principal attack by the com-
bined fleets of France and Spain,
under *De Crillon*, was made early
in 1782; and it was not until
September that it was brought
to a close, when most of the
Spanish and French ships were
set on fire by red-hot shot.

Soon afterwards Lord Howe ar-
rived with thirty-four ships of
the line, and the siege was virtu-
ally at an end, though it was not
finally raised until the conclusion
of peace.

The English garrison was com-
manded by General Elliot, who,
for his services on this occasion,
was raised to the Peerage, under
the title of Lord Heathfield.

The following is a translation
of the King's letter:—

"Monsieur mon Frère et Neveu,
"I have given so many un-
mistakable proofs of moderation
in my proceedings, and of the
interest which I have always
taken in the welfare of mankind,
that it will hardly be necessary,
under present circumstances, to
express to Your Majesty the per-
fect consolation which I have
heartily felt at seeing a termi-
nation put to the calamity of
war. I am fully convinced that
Your Majesty is of the same
opinion, and I acknowledge with
the utmost satisfaction all the
endeavours made by Your Ma-
jesty in order that peace might
be arranged, as far as possible,
to the glory and advantage of
our Crowns. I have laid great
stress upon the acquisition of
Gibraltar; and if I still wish
that the possession of that place
should be transferred under my
legitimate dominion, Your Ma-
jesty can think that it is because
I entertain the just conviction
that such are the only means by
which a firm, invariable, and
solid peace can be established,
by removing for ever that apple
of discord between the two na-
tions. The promises and assu-
rances which Your Majesty was
good enough to give me, in your
letter of the 15th of January,
of the disposition to fulfil Your
Majesty's previous engagements
under the circumstances which
might yet occur, are infinitely
agreeable to me. I am very far
from desiring another war; but
it is always right to take mea-
sures against armaments of every
kind. It will be a sincere plea-
sure to me on all occasions to
strengthen more and more our
union, and to testify to Your
Majesty the perfect attachment
and the sincere friendship with
which I am,

"Monsieur mon Frère et Neveu,
"De V. Maj^{te}
"Bon Frère et Oncle,
"CHARLES."

Monsieur mon Frère, de France J'ai souhaité avec des vœux
non équivoques de modération dans une dernière paix, et de l'inter-
êt que j'ai toujours pris aux fortunes de l'Europe. J'ai bien per-
suadé que la conjonction actuelle de l'Espagne
et de l'Angleterre dans la cause de mon Cousin m'a permis
d'ajouter l'union des volontés de la guerre. J'ai bien per-
suadé que la guerre de l'Espagne, et la guerre avec une véritable
satisfaction de la paix que l'Angleterre a fait pour que cette
paix fut arrangée autant que possible, à la gloire, et à l'avantage
de nos Couronnes. J'ai tout mis sur l'acquisition de Gibraltar
car, si je réfléchis encore que cette Place entre dans la
conservation légitime, l'Angleterre peut encore que c'est par la
juste conviction que je suis que par ce seul moyen on parviendrait
à établir une paix ferme, invariable, et solide en étant pour
jamais cette pomme de discorde entre les deux Nations.
La guerre, et les armements que l'Angleterre veut faire me donnent,
pour un objet de 15. J'espère, de la disposition à remplir ses
engagements antérieurs dans les cas qui pourraient se présenter
me sont infiniment agréables. J'ai été très loigné de désirer
une nouvelle guerre; mais on est toujours en droit, et en devoir de
se précautionner contre les armements de toute espèce. Je me
fais un vrai plaisir en toute occasion d'affirmer de plus
en plus notre union; et de témoigner à l'Angleterre le parfait
attachement, et la sincère amitié avec laquelle J'ai
Monsieur mon Frère, de France

au P^{re} 6.

Paris 1783.

D. N. S. M. J.

bon Frère, et Oncle

Charles.

(from a private source)

Louis-Philippe,

King of the French,

Had but one fault,—
He loved his country too well.
As Duc de Chartres
He distinguished himself at the
Battles of Valmy and Jemappes.
Having incurred the suspicion of
The Committee of Public Safety,
A tribunal which had sentenced
His father to death,
He took refuge in the Netherlands,
Accompanied by his faithful friend,
General Dumouriez.
The Austrians received him
With cordiality,
But he refused to serve in their ranks
Against his own country.
During the next eight years
The Duc d'Orléans,
As Louis-Philippe was styled after
The death of his father,
Experienced the worst reverses of
Fortune.
He travelled through Germany
In disguise;
Became a professor of mathematics
At Reichenau, in Switzerland;
Walked on foot through
Norway, Sweden, and Finland;
And in 1796 emigrated to America,
Whence he returned to Europe in 1800.
After a residence of seven years in
England,
LOUIS-PHILIPPE repaired to Palermo,
To the Court of the King of
Naples and Sicily,
Where in 1809
He married the Princess Marie-Amélie,
now
The venerable Queen of the French.
On the fall of Napoleon
He hastened to Paris,
But quitted it again
During the Hundred Days.
After the restoration of Louis XVIII.
He lived in seclusion at Neuilly,
Whence, in 1830,
He was summoned by the national will
To the throne as
King of the French.
An earnest desire not to shed
The blood of his subjects
Induced him to abdicate.
The late King died at Claremont,
In August, 1850.

The following is a translation of
THE KING'S letter, which was ad-
dressed on the occurrence of a family
bereavement to the Duc DE MONT-
MORENCY, the representative of the
most ancient family of Nobility in
Europe:—

"Friday morning,
"27 March, 1846.

"My dear Raoul,
"I learn with very sincere pain
the cruel blow which you have just re-
ceived. I beg you to express my feel-
ing to the Duke your father, and to all
of your family, and to depend always
upon the friendship which you know I
have always entertained for you.
Yours affectionately,
"LOUIS-PHILIPPE, R."

The Rev. Sydney Smith,

Wit, Humourist, Divine,
Reviewer, Essayist,
Unrivalled conversationalist,
Popular Preacher and Lecturer
All sorts of men in one
was
The celebrated Canon of St. Paul's.
While at Edinburgh as a private tutor
He became acquainted with
Brougham and Jeffrey,
In conjunction with whom, and a few others,
He started
The 'Edinburgh Review,'
of which
He was the first Editor.
In 1806 Lord Erskine presented to him
The Rectory of Foston-le-Clay,
In Yorkshire,
Which he exchanged in 1830 for that of
Combe-Florey, in Somersetshire,
Whence this characteristic letter was written.
His contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review'
And Peter Plymley's Letters
Are the works by which
He is at present
Best known.
He died in London in 1845.

Vendredi matin,

27 Mars 1846

Mon Cher Raoul, J'apprends—
avec une peine bien sincère, le coup-
 cruel qui vient de vous frapper. Je
vous prie d'en être l'interprète—
auprès du Duc votre père & de tous
les vôtres, & de compter toujours sur
l'amitié que vous me connaissez
depuis si longtemps pour vous.

Votre Affectionné,

Louis Philippe

(from a private source)

Decr 24 Combe Florey Taunton 43

Dear Miss

I am very much flattered by your
present & long your kind recollection of me
I shall now consider myself as a great
effective preacher I do assure you
I am not exaggerating when I say that I
prefer the testimony of an amiable young person
like yourself to the highest praise of the
greatest Bishop that ever lived & I
remain dear Miss Ington with all good
wishes & benedictions ever yours.

Sydney Smith

(from the collection of the Editor)

The Earl of Derby:

Born in 1798; educated at Eton and Oxford:
Entered the House of Commons in 1821.

During the
GODERICH and CANNING administration
He was

Under-Secretary for the Colonies,
and
Chief Secretary for Ireland and Colonial
Minister

Under the Government of Lord GREY.

The Noble Earl has been

Twice Prime Minister of England,

In 1852 and 1858-59:

And is universally acknowledged

To be one of

The greatest Statesmen and Orators of his
Country.

During his political career

His Lordship has been instrumental

In passing

Many Great and Important Public Measures

Among which may be mentioned,

The Reform Bill,

The National System of Education in Ireland,

The Emancipation of Slavery in the

West Indies,

and

Chancery Reform.

He is now

The Leader of the Conservative Party

His Lordship succeeded to his title,

Of which he is

The Fourteenth Representative.

In 1851.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli,

One of the foremost men of the day,
Whose name is a household word among us.

A great Orator, a great Statesman,

A great Author,

Needs no record here:

His name alone is sufficient.

Still a word of the past may be useful.

At the early age of twenty Mr. Disraeli

Surprised the world by the publication of

'Vivian Grey,'

Which was speedily followed by many other

Brilliant works of imagination.

In 1837 he entered the House of Commons

As member for Maidstone;

In 1841 he was returned for Shrewsbury;

And since 1847

He has represented Buckinghamshire.

Under Lord Derby's Administrations of

1852 and 1858-59

He was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

During the course of his political career

The Right Hon. gentleman

Has produced

Coningsby, 'Sybil,' 'Tancred,' etc.

Works of surpassing genius,

Which are only the more admired

The oftener they are read.

Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B.

During the Indian Mutiny this distinguished soldier proved himself to be a commander of the highest merit and genius. His brilliant campaigns in Central India remind us of those wonderful enterprises by which our power in the East was first established by the heaven-born General Clive.

Sir Hugh has been Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy, and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and he was British Commissioner at the Head-Quarters of the French Army in the East from 1855 to 1856.

He is now Commander-in-chief of the Indian Army.

My Lord

St James's Square
Jan. 21. 1864

As subjects of more than ordinary importance will probably engage the early attention of the Legislature, I earnestly request the favour of your Lordship's attendance, if possible, in the House of Lords on Thursday the 4th of February on which day Parliament is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business

I have the Honour to

My Lord

Yours most truly

Derby

Feb. 12 1862

My dear Colcliffe,

Be so kind as to call on me before the House meets today.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Hon. the

Ld. R. Colcliffe. M.P.

Disraeli

I will do all I can to carry out your wishes in ^{should Sir Halford go on leave} Egypt, ^{be here} both on private and public grounds, and with all my best wishes believe me,

Yours very sincerely

Hugh Rose

(from the collection of the Editor)

Monsieur

Peter Paul Rubens,
The greatest Painter of the Flemish School.
After studying the works of
The best masters
at
Rome, Florence, Mantua, and Genoa,
Settled at Antwerp
in 1609.
There he soon obtained so great a reputation
That his services were in request
All over Europe.
He painted the Gallery in the Luxembourg
At Paris,
And designed the Ceiling of
The Banqueting-House
At Whitehall.
By the Infanta Isabella and the King of Spain
He was employed in important
Negotiations;
And Charles I. of England conferred on him
The honour of Knighthood.
He died at Antwerp in 1640.

Jay reçu la votre très agréable du 27 de novembre
de Rouen par Monsieur l'Abbé Scaglia
votre grand Amy & serviteur. Lequel a été
très bien venu & reçu en cette Cour, comme je
savois toujours assuré par mes lettres, j'espère
que nous verrons bien tôt les effets de sa valeur
& prudence, et que les services du Roy & nos
Majestés se rendront inséparables & leur repu-
tation & gloire tellement unie qu'il ny sera
en aucun scrupule entre leurs serviteurs de
servir de l'un à l'autre. En tous événements
je seray toujours celuy qui je professe de servir
de tout mon cœur

Je ne déplaist aucun en la bonneur
de vous pouvoir servir de ma petite
assistance à votre passage à Bruxelles
avant que je suis bien assuré que des
autres qui suffisent à accomplir que moy
se soient acquies digne à vous
servir & honorer comme il appar-
tient à votre mérite & qualité &
selon la bonne intention de l'Infante
ma Maistresse
de Madrid le 30 de Janvier 1629

Monsieur
de votre Excellence
Très humble, très affectueux & insoluble
serviteur
Peter Paul Rubens

(from the Public Record Office)

The following is a translation of the letter:

"PETER PAUL RUBENS TO [THE EARL OF CARLISLE].

"Madrid, January 30, 1628-9.

"MY LORD:

"I have received your very agreeable letter of the 27th November by the Abbé Scaglia, your great friend and servant, who was very welcome and received at this Court, as I had always assured him, by my letters, he would be. I hope we shall soon see the effects of his worth and prudence, and that the interests of the Kings our Masters will be made inseparable, and their reputation and glory so united that there will remain no scruple between their servants in serving either the one or the other. Under any circumstances, I shall, with all my heart, always remain what I profess to be,

"My Lord, your Excellency's very humble, very affectionate, and very obliged Servant,

"PETER PAUL RUBENS

"I regret not having had the happiness to be able to render you my little assistance on your journey to Brussels, though I am well assured that others more important and accomplished than I am, worthily acquitted themselves in serving and honouring you, as belongs to your merit and quality and according to the very good intention of the Infanta, my Mistress."

The Second Funeral of Napoleon.

in three letters to
Miss Smith of London
by
Mr. M. C. Titmarsh.

- On of Napoleon
Letter I. The disinterment at St. Helena.
II. On the voyage from St. Helena to Paris.
III. On the funeral ceremony.

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Shame splendid bestowed! Shame respect; and ^{had} ^{not} ^{known} that the name of
Napoleon is held in real reverence, and ^{observed} ^{somewhat} of the
character of the nation. Real feelings they have, but they do not show
by exaggeration, real courage, but they render ludicrous by intolerable
braggadocio; and I think the above official account of the Prince de
Joinville's proceedings, and of the manner in which the Emperor's remains
have been treated in their voyage to the capital, & of the preparations
made to receive them in it, will give my dear Miss Smith some means
of understanding the social and moral condition of this worthy people of
France.

'Whitey-Brown Paper Magazine,'
Suggested to be issued in 1838-9, as a weekly publication.
Preface, Advertisement, or Introduction.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Many thousand years ago, in the reign of Chrononhotonthologos, King of Brentford, there lived a young gentleman whose history is about to be laid before you.

He was sixty years of age, and his name was Dionysius Diddler; no relation of any other Dionysius, nor, indeed, a Brentfordian by birth; for (though the Diddlers are very numerous in Brentford) this was a young fellow from Patland, which country he quitted at a very early age.

He was by trade a philosopher,—an excellent profession in Brentford, where the people are more ignorant and more easily humbugged than any people on earth;—and no doubt he would have made a pretty fortune by his philosophy, but the rogue longed to be a man of fashion, and spent all his money in buying clothes, and in giving treats to the ladies, of whom he was outrageously fond. Not that they were very partial to him, for he was not particularly handsome—especially without his wig and false teeth, both of which, I am sorry to say, this poor Diddler wore.

Well, the consequence of his extravagance was, that, although by his learning he had made himself famous (there was his Essay on the Tea-Kettle, his Remarks on Pumps, and his celebrated Closet Cyclopaedia, that every one has heard of)—one day, after forty years of glory, Diddler found himself turned out of his lodging, without a penny, without his wig, which he had pawned, without even his teeth, which he had pawned too, seeing he had no use for them.

And now befell a series of adventures that you shall all hear; and so take warning, ye dashing blades of the town, by the awful fate of DIONYSIUS.



This is Dionysius Diddler! young, innocent, and with a fine head of hair,—when he was a student in the University of Ballybunium.—That is Ballybunium University, in the hedge.

(from the Collection of the Editor.)

William Makepeace Thackeray.

"AES LONGA, VITA BREVIS."

Such is the moral of THACKERAY'S life.
Long unknown to the world,
In 1846-48

'Vanity Fair' appeared,
When he attained at a bound the highest fame.
His numerous works,
'Pendennis,' 'Esmond,' 'The Newcomes,' etc.,
Are so well known,
That his earlier efforts are
Forgotten.

An example of the quaint mode
Of his illustrative genius
Is contained in the accompanying sketch
(the first of a series which will appear in our
first nine numbers),
The production of his own pen.
A portion of the manuscript of
'The Second Funeral of Napoleon,' by
Michael Angelo Titmarsh,
Is submitted to our readers.
Requiescat in pace!

Charles Dickens.

What need to say a word of the author of 'Pickwick' and 'poor' 'Oliver Twist'? Does not the accompanying letter, in the briefest possible compass, unfold the true and admirable character of England's first novelist,—the writer who, of all others, best understands the spirit and genius of his countrymen? In the whole range of his works, no passage could be produced, containing the essence of his thoughts, which for humour, wit, and point, could be surpassed by the few careless but inimitable beauties which are now submitted to our subscribers. Will Mr Dickens forgive us for giving him a surprise?

Count D'Orsay,

A man of fashion and of the world
Who might have excelled in
The highest arts.
The accompanying sketch of
His friend, Lord Byron,
Was taken by him, from life, in
1829.

Eleventh Terrace

Second January 1844.

My Dear Sir

That is a very horrible case
you tell me of. I need not I
could get at the parent's heart of
— — —, in which case I need so
scarcely it, that he should write
again. But if I were to put such
a father as he into a book, with
the father's story (and especially the
bad ones) would hold up their
hands and protest against the unnat-
ural caricature. I find that a
great many people (particularly those
who might have sat for the character)
consider even Mr Pickwick, a grotesque

unpossibility. and has tucked himself, sitting
today before me in a solid chair, once asked
me whether I really believed there ever was such
a ~~character~~ woman.

So — turning his own case, need
not believe in Tomas character. "Mike Oliver
Twist", says — "for I am fond of children.
But his book is unnatural. For who would think
of bringing upon little Oliver Twist!"

Nevertheless I will war the dog in my
mind. and if I can hit him between the
eyes so that he shall stagger more than
you or I have done this Christmas under
the combined effects of Punch and Turkey —
I will.

Thank you cordially for your note. I want
this scrap of paper. I thought it was a
whole sheet, until I turned over.

My Dear Sir

Faithfully Yours

Charles Dickens

(from the collection of the Editor)



(from the collection of the Editor)

Five House
Wednesday

My Dear — I was
waiting for the signal
to call, as I know that
being so particularly tidy
you would be glad, to show
me the new Establishment
in apple-pye order —
I will call on you on
Sunday at a reasonable
hour — To day we received
two pieces of news; one very agreeable
in the morning from the
Countess of Arundell, announcing
her marriage, with the
Marquis of Boscawen, who has
35. Thousand a year in land.
and this evening we hear
of the death of poor Sir John.
These two have been immen-
sely talked by you —
Yours very faithfully
J. D. Okey

William Charles Macready.

Those who remember, in the
Splendour of his fame,
This great Tragedian,
Will be inclined to mourn over
The present degeneracy of the Stage.
At the age of twenty

MACREADY

Made his first appearance at
Birmingham,
In the character of Romeo.
After performing at the principal towns
In the Provinces,
Including Dublin and Edinburgh,
For three years,
He selected for his *début* at
Covent Garden,

On the 16th September, 1816,
The part of "Orestes" in
'The Distressed Mother.'
His success was complete;
But in the presence of
Kean, Kemble, and Young,
Though second to neither,
He was long kept in the background.
It was not until 1826 that
He acquired that firm hold
On the public mind

Which he ever afterwards retained.
Up to that period, his chief characters
were

"Virginius," "Mirandola," "Rob Roy,"
"Caius Gracchus," and "William Tell."

MR. MACREADY

Became the Manager, in succession, of
The two patent Theatres,
When he produced, with a splendour and
Effect now unknown,

The principal plays of Shakespeare.
He visited America three times,

The last occasion in 1849,
When the Astor House Riot occurred,
In consequence of the jealousy of

The American actor, Forrest.
His final engagement was at
The Haymarket Theatre,

In 1849 and 1851;
And on the 26th February,

The same year,
His benefit took place at Drury Lane.

The Opera Company of season 1842.

Some of the most celebrated artists
of the Operatic world will be found
under their own signatures in the ac-
companying autograph.

RUBINI first appeared in England
in 1831, but he still occupies in this
document the post of honour by the
side of his great successor, Mario, both
of them unrivalled tenors.

LABLACHE made the season of 1830
memorable by appearing for the first
time before an English audience as
"Geronimo," the deaf old merchant
in the 'Matrimonio Segreto'; and he
still appears here, with his son FRE-
DERICK, a king amongst the kings of
song.

Of the ladies, GIULIETTA GRISI
stands first in unrivalled splendour.
It has been said of her by one of the
first musical critics of the day, Mr.
George Hogarth, in his 'Memoirs of
the Opera,' that "her extraordinary
loveliness was not more remarkable
than her enchanting voice and her
powers as an actress, which embrace
the whole range of the musical drama."

MADAME PERSIANI first appeared
at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1839, and
continued to be one of the greatest fa-
vorites of the public until her depar-
ture from the country in 1848.

Besides the names already mentioned
those of Mesdames Frezzolini, Mollini,
Ronconi, and Paccini, and of Roncon
and Poggi, are contained in the auto-
graph.

The ladies of the ballet comprise the
celebrated names of Fanny Cerito, Er-
nesta Grisi, Marie Guy Stephan, and
Louise Fleury.

Jules Perrot and Coulon complete
the list of the ballet performers; and
last, but not least, comes the name
of Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the well
known harpist.

Charles Tennant. Dec. 3

My dear

Your work is over I suppose now — as ah is
over with the *Compositura* of the *Requiescat*!

Enclosed is the admission for King's Lane, of
which I shall wish you Maria to have a favour able
impression and to hold a long recollection —
Do not you omit on my return, to see me in
Lago, which the present nature of the work on as one of the
most particular of my *Amphitheatrum* identification

Ever and always Yours

W. C. Tennant.

L. Lablache, Gio. Battista Rubini

Ernesta Grisi

Fanny Persiani

Emilie Paccini

Jules Perrot

Louise Fleury

G. Poggi

Fanny Cerito

Marie Guy Stephan

Frederick Chatterton

Maria

Giorgio Ronconi

Giannina Ronconi

Adelaide Mollini

Ernesta Poggi-Freggolini

Federico Lablache

Giulia Grisi

Frederick Chatterton

(from the Collection of the Editor)

Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark.

The brother of Queen Anne, wife of James I. of England, wrote this letter to Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, previous to the rupture between Denmark and Sweden.

James I. was for a time successful in composing the difference between the two Scandinavian kingdoms.

One of the causes of complaint urged by the King of Denmark, according to a dispatch from Sir Robert Anstruther, was "that Gustavus taketh the three lions in his arms."

The celebrated Minister, the son of the great Burleigh, to whom Christian IV. wrote this letter, died May 24th, 1612.

"Illustris et generose Domine Comes, Clementissima salutatione premissa. Notum esse cupimus. Oratorem nostrum D. Jonam Carisium, Phisibus nobis Exposuisse Quanta fide & sollicitudine res nostra V. D. fuerint commendata, Quod in aula S. fratris nostri nuperrime versans expediebat. Cum vero nunc inuenerimus Cancellario nostro postulata quedam ad V. D. perscribenda: Benigne rogamus, ut ea non solum S. fratri nostro sigillatim propones Verumetiam quod vestrum est in nos studium eo incumbes ut (quatenus pace sancti fratris nostri licebit) petitioni exitus respondiat, hoc ipso rem gratam Vilemque nobis fecerit V. D. Et nos vicissim omnia humanitatis officia. Regiamque Beneuolentiam sincere & ex animo pollicemur. Hisce D. V. Valere Exoptamus. Hafnia 24 Octobris Anno Dni 1611. 6. 2. 2."

"Hisce, Deo volente, valere exoptamus."

"Hafnia, 24 Octobris, anno Domini 1611."

"CHRISTIANUS."

In dorso: "Illustri Domino Comiti de Salisbury Magnae Britannie Regis Thesaurarius."

[TRANSLATION.]

"Illustrious and noble Lord Earl,—We send you our most gracious greeting, and desire to make known unto you that our ambassador, Doctor Jonas Carisius, has made clear unto us how faithfully and how carefully our affairs have been set forward; and this he could well learn during his late sojourn at the Court of our august brother. But whereas we have now enjoined our Chancellor (under God) to draw out certain demands, we ask you in all kindness to lay them before our august brother, seal by seal; and we ask you, moreover, to use your best endeavours, so far as you may, that our august brother may reply to our request for a speedy issue of the business, if that may be with his good will; for by this means he will (under God) do us great and good service. And we, in our turn, promise sincerely, and from our heart, all kindly offices, and our Royal goodwill."

"In this matter we greatly desire, under God, to be successful."

"Copenhagen, the 24th of October, in the year of our Lord 1611."

"CHRISTIAN."

Indorsed: "To the illustrious Lord the Earl of Salisbury, the Treasurer of the King of Great Britain"—with the King's seal attached.

Sir Philip Sidney.

The Bayard of England, "the jewel of my dominions," as he was called by Queen Elizabeth, wrote this letter on the day that he was wounded at the battle of Zutphen, in September, 1586.

Throughout the whole range of history a nobler character cannot be found than the author of 'Arcadia' and the 'Defence of Poesie.'

Such a man is the production, not of an age, but of centuries. Rarely, if ever, has his like been seen since he fell in the flower of his age, one of the brightest examples of wisdom, genius, and glory that England has ever known.

He died too soon for his country, but not for fame, at the age of thirty-two!

Is it true, or not, that they whom the gods love die young?

A transcript of the letter is subjoined:—

"Right Honourable,—This bearer, Richard Smyth, hir Majesty's old servant, hath my Lord of Leicester his letters directed unto you, in his favour, for his suite to hir Majesty, and therewithal requesteth myne, hoping your honour will the rather helpe him, I beseeche you therefore the rather at my request to helpe him, and be the good mean for the poor man's preferment; having so long served, and now being aged and weake, hath such need of this or such other good mean for his reliefe, as without it he may rest, as I hear, in more miserie then the desert of so long service requireth. I commend him and his cause to your honour's good favour and help, and so I humble take my leave. From the camp at Zutphen, this 22 of Sept. 1586."

"Your humble Servant,
"PH. SIDNEY."

The letter is indorsed:—

"From Sir Philipp Sydney in favor of Richard Smyth."

"To the Right Honourable Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, hir Majesties Principal Secretary, etc."

Illustris & Generose D. Comes. Clementissima salutatione premissa. Notum esse cupimus. Oratorem nostrum D. Jonam Carisium, Phisibus nobis Exposuisse Quanta fide & sollicitudine res nostra V. D. fuerint commendata, Quod in aula S. fratris nostri nuperrime versans expediebat. Cum vero nunc inuenerimus Cancellario nostro postulata quedam ad V. D. perscribenda: Benigne rogamus, ut ea non solum S. fratri nostro sigillatim propones Verumetiam quod vestrum est in nos studium eo incumbes ut (quatenus pace sancti fratris nostri licebit) petitioni exitus respondiat, hoc ipso rem gratam Vilemque nobis fecerit V. D. Et nos vicissim omnia humanitatis officia. Regiamque Beneuolentiam sincere & ex animo pollicemur. Hisce D. V. Valere Exoptamus. Hafnia 24 Octobris Anno Dni 1611. 6. 2. 2.

Christianus

Illustri Domino Comiti
de Salisbury Magnae
Britanniae Regis thesaurarius
Januarie

(from the Public Record Office)

Right honorable, This bearer Richard Smyth for
me old servant hath my L. of Leicester his letters
directed unto you, in his favor, for his suite to hir
Majesty, and therewithal requesteth myne, hoping your
honour will the rather helpe him, I beseeche you
therefore the rather at my request to helpe him,
and be the good mean for the poor man's preferment;
having so long served, and now being aged and
weake, hath such need of this or such other
good mean for his reliefe, as without it he may rest,
as I hear, in more miserie then the desert of so long
service requireth. I commend him and his cause to
your honour's good favour and help, and so I humble
take my leave. From the camp at Zutphen, this 22 of
Sept. 1586.

Your humble or
Ph. Sidney

(from the Public Record Office)

Washington,

One of the brightest and purest names on the roll of fame.

He wrote this letter during the third year of the War of Independence, at a time when the fortunes of the country of which he was the founder looked well-nigh hopeless. Yet neither his hand nor his mind faltered.

George Washington was born at Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the year 1732. At the age of nineteen he was appointed a Major in the Militia, and in 1755 he first distinguished himself, when under the command of General Braddock, during the retreat after the disastrous battle of Monongahela.

In June, 1775, he was appointed the Commander of the American Army of Independence, and from that period until the end of the war the life of Washington is simply that of America.

While in camp at Valley Forge, whence he wrote this letter, he brought to a conclusion the celebrated Conway correspondence; and in his last note, addressed to General Gates on that subject, he wrote the following characteristic sentence:—

"My temper leads me to peace and harmony with all men; and it is particularly my wish to avoid any personal feuds or dissensions with those who are embarked in the same great national interest with myself, as every difference of this kind must, in its consequences, be very injurious."

It was entirely owing to his intrepidity, prudence, and wisdom, that the Independence of America was secured by the treaty of peace, which was concluded in 1783.

Few examples in history can be cited comparable to the magnanimous act by which Washington concluded the war. When he returned to Mount Vernon in 1783, after resigning his commission to Congress, he stood higher in the world's esteem than any man in ancient or modern times, Cincinnatus alone excepted; and he still maintains in history that proud eminence.

In 1784, the year after the peace, Washington wrote from Mount Vernon to the Marchioness de La Fayette inviting her to America, to see the country, "young, rude, and uncultivated," which he had founded. In that letter he said:—

"I am now enjoying domestic ease under the shadow of my own vine and my own fig-tree, in a small villa, with the instruments of husbandry and lambskins about me. (Cincinnatus again!) Come, then, let me entreat you, and call my cottage your own; for your doors do not open to you with more readiness than mine would. You will see the plain manner in which we live, and meet with rustic civility; and you shall taste the simplicity of rural life. It will diversify the scene, and may give you a higher relish for the gaieties of the Court when you return to Versailles."

It is impossible to say whether we ought more to admire the simplicity or the magnanimity of Washington's character.

He was twice elected President of the United States, the first time in 1789, and he finally retired from power in 1797. He died at Mount Vernon in 1799.

A more beautiful and facile hand could scarcely be written. Jefferson said of him that "he wrote readily, rather diffusely, and in an easy and correct style."

Camp near Valley Forge
June 15th 1778

Sir,

On Wednesday evening I had the honor to receive your polite favor of the 9th Inst. — If an occasion shall present itself of an interview with Doctor Ferguson, you may rely Sir, I shall esteem myself happy, in shewing him the civilities due to his literary and social character. —

I thank you much for your care of the letters addressed to myself. — The one from your Brother Sir Robert, gave me particular satisfaction, as it not only excited a pleasing remembrance of our past intimacy and friendship, during his residence in this Country, but also served to shew that they had not been impaired by an opposition of political sentiments. — and you will permit me to add, that if the situation of national affairs would admit, I should be no less desirous of cultivating your acquaintance than you would be of mine. —

With respect to the other letters, I shall transmit them to the persons to whom they are directed, as opportunities may offer. I have the Honor to be with great personal esteem & Res^{ts}.
Sir, Y^r Most Obed^t Serv^t
G^o Washington

(from the Collection of the Hon^{ble} Eleanor Eden)

Nelson.

"Admiral Nelson's fame," said William Pitt, "will be coequal with the British name; and it will be remembered that he had obtained the greatest naval victory on record, when no man would think of asking whether he had been created a baron, a viscount, or an earl."

Still, the great Admiral was created only a baron for the splendid victory of the Nile, which was fought on the 1st of August, 1798, not quite a year before the date of this letter, when its writer characteristically said of himself:—"The Nelson is gone, and a very poor creature remains."

"If we succeed, what will the world say?" was Captain Berry's remark, as soon as Nelson's design for the attack of the French fleet at Aboukir was unfolded to him. "There is no if in the case," replied the Admiral; "that we shall succeed is certain: who may live to tell the story is a different question."

While in the 'Agamemnon,' Nelson was a great sufferer, and it was not without reason that he wrote so despondingly of himself in this letter. Wounds, constant anxiety, and "watchfulness of thought," as Southey says, had reduced him to the greatest weakness. On his way back to Italy, after the great victory of the Nile, his life was despaired of for eighteen hours; "and even when the disorder took a favourable turn," remarks his biographer, "and he was so far recovered as again to appear on deck, he himself thought that his end was approaching, such was the weakness to which his fever and cough had reduced him."

Enough of the hero remained, however, to perform the most brilliant services.

When entertained by the City at a later date for one of his victories, he said to the Lord Mayor, "If the City continued its generosity, the Navy would ruin them in gifts." "Do you find victories, and we will find rewards," was the noble reply; but, alas! as regards the country, how badly was the promise kept!

A more generous and humane man than Nelson never lived. He was beloved by all who served under him. This is still one of the dearest ties by which he is associated with the heart of every Englishman.

No one could have been more stern in the performance of duty; but when the hour of trial had passed by, he was as tender as a child. When called upon to undertake the disagreeable task of prosecuting any one for ill-behaviour he used to say, "that there was no occasion for him to ruin a poor devil who was sufficiently his own enemy to ruin himself."

His conduct towards the Danes after "the mournful day for Copenhagen," won for him the respect and admiration of a noble and brave people. "I have been in a hundred and five engagements," said Nelson to the Crown Prince, "and this has been the most tremendous of all."

Shaking young Villenoes by the hand, he told the Crown Prince that he ought to be made an admiral for his brave conduct during the engagement. "If, my lord, I am to make all my brave officers admirals," replied the Prince, "I should have no captains or lieutenants in my service."

At the present moment, this incident is not without signification. The Danes still deserve the same praise, and will win the applause and sympathy of Europe.

"The death of Nelson," says Southey, "was felt in England as something more than a public calamity; men started at the intelligence and turned pale, as if they had heard of the loss of a dear friend. . . . It seemed as if we had never, till then, known how deeply we loved and revered him."

His work on that 21st day of October, 1805, was nobly done at Trafalgar; and "he has left us a name and an example which are at this hour inspiring thousands of the youth of England."

Wahles July 15th 1799

My Dear Sir,

I have only the power to thank you for all your kind letters for my health is so entirely destroyed that I have no more power of conveying my thoughts & opinions than a child, the Nelson is gone and a very poor creature remains, as Sir William Hamilton sends you his letters often it is thank for the last necessary for me to say anything, allow me to introduce to your Excellency notice Lieut. W^m Parkinson ^{1st} Lieutenant out of this ship and if Mr. Silvester does not immediately go on for London, I beg your goodness to forward Mr. Parkinson, I had yesterday letters from Cagliari & in Sardinian majesty has I find declared war ag^t the French and the Brothers are going into Piedmont as far as a ship can be sent for them. with again thanking your Excellency for all your goodness believe I feel myself your obliged

Nelson

W^m Parkinson 1st Lieut. in Major Gen. K. B^h

(from the Collection of the Hon^{ble} Eleanor Eden.)

Count Nesselrode,

The celebrated Russian Diplomatist, was born about 1770. After a short career in the army, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1807 was sent by the Emperor Paul as Ambassador to Paris. Alexander I. subsequently selected him to be his Secretary.

He signed the famous treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, and was Russian Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna. He was also present with the Czar at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau, Laybach, and Verona.

Thus, for nearly half a century, this great minister was one of the moving spirits of Europe,—from the wars of Napoleon, at the commencement of the century, to the Crimean campaign, after which he was succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff.

During the greater part of that period he held the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor of the Empire. He died A.D. 1862.

The following is a translation of the Count's note:—

"I have the honour to inform Sir Hamilton Seymour that His Majesty the Emperor invites him to dine with him to-day at four o'clock. He will be good enough for this purpose to come to the Palace a little before four o'clock, and alight at the entrance opposite the Admiralty."

"I beg him to accept my earnest homage."

"NESSELRODE."

"Saturday, April 12, 1852."

Prince Metternich.

The history of this illustrious man is closely connected with that of Europe during the first half of the present century.

He was present at the Congress of Rastadt; he was ambassador at Berlin when the coalition of 1804 was formed, which was dissolved by "the sun of Austerlitz," and he subsequently represented Austria at the Court of the Tuileries, when Napoleon observed to him, "You are very young to be the ambassador of so powerful a monarchy;" to which Metternich well replied, "Your Majesty was not older at Austerlitz."

Metternich was the originator of the marriage between Napoleon and Maria Louisa of Austria, whom he escorted to Paris; but it was a marriage of convenience only, as the Grand Alliance signed at Toplitz soon showed.

From that period to 1848 the great minister was supreme in Austria. "Après moi le déluge!" was his saying; still, after two revolutions, all was not yet lost.

He visited England in 1848, the date of this letter, and again in 1851; and he died, after having outlived his generation, at the age of eighty-six.

He saw the deluge; he passed safely through it; and the ark was fairly on dry land again before he was "gathered to his fathers."

A translation of the Prince's letter is appended.

"Brighton, Oct. 10, 1848."

"MY DEAR COUNT.—M.'s memoir is excellent; I am pleased with him for having sent it to me. It is the result of conversations which I have had with him, in which our impressions upon the situation have agreed in a satisfactory manner, considering the value I attach to having a control over that which presents itself to my mind as the truth."

"You know that the development of M.'s opinions has long attracted my attention, and the summary which he has been good enough to send me has confirmed me in my judgment."

"The present position of France—such is my full conviction—is just as M. has depicted it; and it is so because it is impossible it could be otherwise. What, however, will be the result of that truth, if it be not this—namely, that practical men cannot arrive at anything like a solution, nor can they foresee what may happen from the collision, in that great country, of interests, passions, errors, covetousness, which, in all directions, clash, come into contact with one another, and degenerate into a chaos?"

"Thus, in short, the situation in which the whole Continent is now plunged; and if progress be the result, it is clear that my turn of mind cannot pronounce in its favour."

"A thousand thanks and respects."

"METTERNICH."

J'ai l'honneur de prévenir
Sir Hamilton Seymour que S. M.
l'Empereur l'invite à venir
dîner chez lui aujourd'hui à 4 h.
Il voudra bien se rendre à cet
effet au Palais un peu avant 4 h.
et descendre au portail qui est
vis à vis de l'Amirauté

Qu'il veuille bien agréer mes
hommages empressés

Sauvès
12 Avril
1852.

(From a private source.)

Nesselrode

Brighton le 10 Octobre 1848

Mon cher Comte:

Après de M. est excellent; j'ai vu que de moi avoir fait passer. Il est le produit d'instincts qui j'ai vu dans lui, dans lesquels nos impressions sur la situation, se sont rencontrées d'une manière satisfaisante, ou se sont jointes à ce que j'attache à ce que nous avons vu de la situation présente à mon esprit comme la vérité. Pour ce qui concerne la marche de l'œuvre de M. adieu l'œuvre de M. j'ai vu son attention de la même qu'il a vu son œuvre, me confirme dans mon jugement.

La position dans laquelle se trouve la France, est, j'ai le plein conviction, telle que la caractérise M. et elle est telle parce qu'il est impossible qu'elle soit autre. Une vérité et cependant de cette vérité, si elle n'est celle, qu'il y a de la même pratique, ne peut arriver à ce qui aurait l'avantage d'un calcul, d'une provision à l'égard de ce qui se fera dans la suite d'une laquelle se trouvent engagés dans ce grand pays, les intérêts, les passions, les erreurs, les convoitises, qui dans toute les directions se heurtent, se croisent et se nuisent en un chaos.

Celle est en somme la situation dans laquelle se trouve plongé le continent tout entier si dans le fait résident les progrès, il est clair que mon humeur doit se porter sur le point de leur faiblesse.

Mille remerciements et bonsoir.

Metternich

(From the Collection of the
Hon.ble. Francis Eden.)

General Dumouriez.

The services of this distinguished General were appreciated by his countrymen only after they were lost to them for ever.

The names of Argonne, Valmy, Gemappes, Liège, Antwerp, and Breda, illustrate his victories; and though defeated at Neerwinde and Louvain, he did not lose his honour.

Hated and dreaded by the Convention, he fled with Louis-Philippe, then Duc de Chartres, to the Austrian head-quarters; but he refused to serve against his country.

After wandering through several parts of Europe, he finally settled in this country, where he was not illiberally provided for by the British Government; and he died at Henley-upon-Thames, in the year 1823.

The following is a translation of the General's letter:—

"Whether you be a Minister or not, you are, in my opinion, a very amiable man, and I entertain for you the tenderest and most respectful affection. When you are at your country seat, I will ask your leave to come and see you, in order to thank you, and your good and respected ladies, for all your kindnesses.

"I have experienced all the trials of life, and therefore I do not condole with you; on the contrary, I congratulate you on having recovered your liberty; but I greatly regret in the Minister who leaves office the amiable man who has overwhelmed me with proofs of goodwill and esteem.

"Believe that I shall for ever remain, with the most sincere and respectful attachment,

"My Lord,

"Your most humble and obedient Servant,

GEN. DUMOURIEZ.

"Gunnesbury Lodge,
"near Acton, Middlesex,
"May 20, 1804."

My Lord,

Qu'on soit royal, ou non, m'importe, vous êtes à mes yeux un homme
très aimable, & c'est pour vous l'attachement le plus tendre & le
plus respectueux. En attendant que vous serez à votre campagne, je vous
demanderai la permission d'aller vous voir & vous remercier de toutes
vos bontés, ainsi que vos aimables & respectables Dames.
J'ai parcouru tous les âges de la vie humaine, ainsi je ne vous
fais point de compliment de longévité, je vous félicite au contraire
d'avoir atteint votre liberté; mais je regrette beaucoup dans le
ministre qui quitte l'homme aimable qui m'a comblé de marques
de bienveillance & d'estime.

Croyez que je suis pour la vie avec l'attachement le plus sincère &
le plus respectueux,

My Lord,

Gunnesbury Lodge, near Acton, Middlesex
le 20 may 1804

avec toute humble & très obéissance
Votre très h. & très dévoué
le Général Dumouriez

Lord Hobart

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden.)

The Earl of Ellesmere,

Better known as

LORD FRANCIS EGERTON;

Born in 1800;

Entered the House of Commons in 1826;

Of which he continued a Member

Until 1846, when

He was raised to the Peerage

By the title of

EARL OF ELLESMERE AND VISCOUNT

BRACKLEY.

His Lordship held many Political Offices:

Lord of the Treasury in 1827,

Secretary for Ireland in 1828,

and

Secretary-at-War in 1830.

He was elected in 1855

A Knight of the Garter.

An Elegant and an Accomplished Scholar,

He translated from the French and

German many celebrated works,

Among which, not the least distinguished,

Is his version of M. Maurel's

Life of the Duke of Wellington.

His Lordship was also

The Author of Numerous Original Works

Of Great Merit.

He died A.D. 1857.

The following is a translation of his Lordship's letter:—

"Sir,—I have never met with any work upon the services of the Duke of Wellington, which can, in my opinion, compare with that of M. Maurel for the extreme soundness of its criticism. He appears to me to have seized with singular felicity that almost infantine feature of the French national spirit which impelled them to ignore entirely the war in Spain. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* The truth has never found here a more efficient interpreter than the pen of M. Maurel.

"I have the honour to subscribe,

"Sir,

"Your devoted Servant,

"EGERTON ELLESMERE.

Nov. 21, 1853."

Monsieur Je n'ai pas rencontré aucun ouvrage
ayant l'appât aux services du Duc de Wellington qui
puisse à mon avis rivaliser avec celui
de M. Maurel pour la justesse & l'exactitude
de sa critique. Il me semble saisir avec
une félicité singulière ce trait presque
enfantin de l'esprit national des Français
qui les a poussés à ignorer absolument
la guerre d'Espagne. "Magna est veritas
et prevalebit." Elle ne pas ici trahie
distinctement plus efficace que la plume
de M. Maurel. J'ai l'honneur de vous en
remercier

Très
votre humble & dévoué

Edmund Egerton

Earl of Ellesmere

le 21. 1853.

(from the Collection of the Editor)

Samuel Taylor Coleridge,

The author of the 'Ancient Mariner' and 'Christabel,' was born at St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, 1772.

"At a very premature age," he says of himself, "even before my fifteenth year. I had bewildered myself in metaphysics and in theological controversy. Nothing else pleased me. History and political facts lost interest in my mind. Poetry itself, yea, novels and romances, became insipid to me."

Here we have the true character of the great writer's mind. He was nothing if not metaphysical.

Yet he enlisted as a soldier, under the name of Comberbatch, in the 15th Dragoons, and the man of genius was discovered in the garb of a trooper by a quotation from Juvenal. The learned Captain who appreciated the wit and erudition of the unhandy soldier is forgotten; the author of the 'Christabel' lives for ever!

There was great constancy, albeit mixed with some degree of faithful fickleness, in the man who wrote:—

"Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny; and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness in the brain."

These lines were written in 1797, during which year the 'Ancient Mariner' also appeared. During the following year he visited Germany in company with Wordsworth.

Before he went abroad the 'Ancient Mariner' was first thought of and planned. "It was in a delightful walk," he says, "from Nether Stowey to Dulverton, with him (Wordsworth) and his sisters, in the autumn of 1797, that this poem (the 'Ancient Mariner') was planned, and in part composed." And during that delightful walk the two last lines of the following stanza were suggested by Wordsworth:—

"I fear thee, Ancient Mariner!
I fear thy skinny hand!
And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-sand."

As a poet, a critic, and a lecturer, and last, but not least, as a conversationalist, Coleridge will live in the minds and hearts of his countrymen for ages.

He has written many a line that the world will never allow to die.

"My poems," he says, "have been rightly charged with a profusion of double epithets and a general turgidness. I have pruned the double epithets with no sparing hand, and used my best efforts to tame the swell and glitter both of thought and diction."

But, rightly or wrongly, the poems are still admired, and will continue to be; for it is permitted to an author to be modest.

Dear Sir

I am sorry that my health and these engagements which called me suddenly into town should have delayed this notice. — The last sheet I sent you back corrected are exceedingly beautiful. Your daughter like a spirited character keeps down on it full gallop, with untried steeds. — If you will send me the poem entire, I will then give Miss Mifford my sincere opinion of the work, and what those points are in which she appears to me to have something yet to effort in the formation of her poetic style & the principles of construction. I think, I will write as severe a review as I can, & let some one else write up see it — and I will give you warmly as it deserves. I all, but the author's. — Accept my thanks for your kind present of the poem — & believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

S. T. Coleridge

Thursday morning —

The Countess of Derby.

There has been more than one famous Countess of Derby, and Eliza Farren, the celebrated actress, stands as high, and with as pure a lustre, on the roll of the ancient House of Stanley, as the lady who held her own so stoutly in the Isle of Man during the time of Cromwell.

Eliza Farren first appeared on the stage in 1773, and, after a brilliant career in the provinces, was engaged at the Haymarket Theatre in 1777. She subsequently, and with a still greater reputation, appeared at Covent Garden and Drury Lane.

The last performance of DAVID GAR-
RICK took place the year before Miss Farren delighted a Haymarket audi-
ence.

Always highly respected, and re-
ceived by George III. and Queen Caro-
line with especial honour at Court—a
fitting tribute to a noble lady and a not
less noble profession—she left the
stage in 1797, when she dignified, by
her private virtues and noble appear-
ance, the title of the Countess of Derby.

She died in 1829, having lived to a
good old age, full of honours.

Mrs. Trollope.

This distinguished mother of a still
more distinguished son—two of the
most prolific writers of their age—first
became known to fame by her work on
the 'Domestic Manners of the Ameri-
cans,' which, even at the present day,
is still a theme of praise.

Anthony Trollope has followed his
mother's footsteps; but, the 'Framley
Parsonage' *non obstante*—the best of
his novels, we think—his recent vo-
lumes on America are not comparable
to those written by his mother.

In 1833, Mrs. Trollope published
'The Abbess,' and then, in quick suc-
cession, numerous other works, both
novels and travels, and volumes of per-
sonal adventures, which obtained for
her the reputation of being one of the
first writers of the day.

Mrs. Trollope had generally an ob-
ject in all her writings: her tales always
carried their own moral.

Her principal works, besides the
'Domestic Life of the Americans,'
were 'The Widow Barnaby,' and
'The Barnabys in America,' 'The
Blue Belles of England,' 'Town and
Country,' etc. etc.

But to mention all her works here
would be impossible.

Thackeray.

Our friend Dionysius Diddler will,
we hope, improve on acquaintance,
though his present appearance is some-
what erratic.

Thackeray's note is almost as cha-
racteristic as his sketch, though Wal-
pole would probably have thought it
rather hard, great scribbler as he was,
to be taken out in writing.

Dear B., as well as those still dearer
to the heart of every literary man, will
rejoice to see the autograph of one
whose name, though almost unknown
then, now fills the whole world.

Louisa says she is going to write to
you very soon and mother and
she send her love. Ever yours
The Oaks
Sept. 3. 1824

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)

My dear Sir

I have just received the
enclosed — You are the best judge
whether it will be worth while to send
to the *Les Editeurs de Paris* a copy or not.

I some days ago presented a
petition to you for two more copies, which
if you can spare me I will beg you to send
to 22 Northumberland Street —

Yours very truly
Rodley Pinder
Frederic Trollope

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)



Here he is, after forty years of fame, and he thinks upon dear Ballybunion. "The
Comes," says he, "at the end of the world — but what's the use of reputation? Look at me
with all my luggage at the end of me stick — all me money in me left-hand breeches
pocket — and it's oh! but I'd give all me celebrity for a bowl of butter-milk and
potatoes."

Dear B. I want a copy of Walpole's letters
and will have one if you deem to take it out
in writing.
Yours truly
Wm Thackeray

13 Great Queen St. 10th Dec

(from the Collection of the Editor)

Charles Keen.

Many may deny to this celebrated actor the quality of genius, but none can dispute his great successes, which are owing in a great measure to his wonderful perseverance.

For our part, we regard his triumphs as the undoubted result both of genius and perseverance.

It was long before he could succeed in obtaining the ear of a London audience, though in the provinces his great abilities were more justly appreciated.

A star in Edinburgh and Dublin, but a failure in town; and so it continued for eleven years—and yet he persevered.

On the 8th of January, 1838, he took the metropolis by storm in the part of Hamlet. He then set the seal upon his genius, and his career ever since must be as familiar in our readers' mouths as household words.

He and his accomplished wife are now enjoying the applause of another English world at the antipodes.

May they thence return to enjoy for many years the delightful recollection of "the very casques that did affright the air at Agincourt!"

A long and golden harvest be theirs!

Charles Matthews.

Our readers will acknowledge this autograph to be characteristic—"eh?"

True, there is not much in it—"there's nothing in it," though it is now "used up," and we are therefore sure it will give no offence.

A better autograph is yet to come of this celebrated man, than whom, his compeer Buckstone alone excepted, no one stands higher in the estimation of the public on the English stage.

His recent and almost unprecedented triumph at Paris is in the recollection of all our readers.

John Leech.

This old "oss" is a thing which may have been long ago forgotten by the brilliant, truthful, humorous, and moral sketcher, whose works are the delight of the English people.

Still it shows this great artist in his naive humour, and in a manner which will not be displeasing either to him or his admirers.

Mr. Leech's 'Pictures of Life and Character,' comprising a selection of his sketches from 'Punch,' are as justly admired as they are universally known.

KEY TO THE CIPHER OF CHARLES I.

Commence reading the cipher at the bottom of the right-hand line, "take Charles to France and"—then proceed to the line on the left hand, "conduct him to the Sieur Beron;" the top line then continues, "thence to Saint Germaines;" and the cross lines complete the matter:—"The French King will supply you; have an eye on spies; set guards on the boy; watch his youth and will; write to me in this cipher."

My dear Sir,

5 Feb. 1859

May accept my best Thanks for your kind remembrance of me in forwarding the memoirs of Henry which I accept with much pleasure—I do not know whether you are aware of the fact—but the volume is kindly sent arrives most opportunely for my purpose as I am now engaged in producing Macaulay's history of that heroic monarch—I shall be delighted at any time to afford you whatever accommodation may be in my power but as soon as our battle of Agincourt is "planned" on "White O" we anticipate a golden harvest for our hands, with hope that our small Theatre will not be able to receive all who may desire to see "the very casques that did affright the air of Agincourt"

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly
Charles Keen

(from the Collection of the Editor)

I Chyngel worth

Chelms

Decr 20. 1859

My dear —

Will you come and dine & have a little chat on Sunday at 5 o'clock? etc?

Faithfully yours

J Matthews

(from the Collection of the Editor)

With much pleasure if I
p. party can - Of course you
now and then for me in no-
manner - I am in doubt about
getting an



Yours faithfully, J Leech

(from the Collection of the Editor)

George the Fourth.

It is not generally supposed that "the finest gentleman in Europe" was so ardent a lover, or that he so earnestly desired his marriage to take place with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick.

This letter has been published with the 'Diaries and Correspondence' of the first Earl of Malmesbury by the present Earl, to whom we owe our deepest obligations for permission to publish a facsimile of the original document.

The Earl of Malmesbury, in introducing the 'Diaries and Correspondence' relating to his grandfather's mission to Brunswick, says:—

"Lord Malmesbury now received His Majesty's commands to demand the Princess Caroline of Brunswick for the Prince of Wales. He had then from the King himself, with no discretionary power to give advice or information to His Majesty or the Government on the principal subject of his mission. It will be seen, therefore, that publicly he confined himself strictly to its execution, although in private he did all he could to prepare his eccentric charge for her high elevation."

His Lordship's first interview with the Princess did not altogether very favourably impress him either with her personal appearance or her good qualities.

"The Princess Caroline (Princess of Wales)," he says, "much embarrassed on my first being presented to her; pretty face, not expressive of softness; her figure not graceful; fine eyes, good hand; tolerable teeth, but going; fair hair and light eyebrows; good bust; short, with what the French call 'des épaules impertinentes.' Vastly happy with her future expectations. The Duchess full of nothing else; talks incessantly."

Further on, his Lordship, on November 26, 1794, says:—
"To the opera in the evening;

My dear Lord,

I have sent Major Astle, back again to Brunswick, which I judge to be an advisable measure in many ^{substantive} accounts, ~~but~~ think he may prove from his knowledge of the country a very useful assistant to you & your fair charge in your journey to the Water's side. I have charged him with Letters for the Duke & Duchess & Princeps which I will beg of you to present to their different distinctions with every proper expression on my part, & to which no one can give so agreeable a turn as himself. I have likewise desired Major Astle to give you an ample & thorough account of the steps I have taken thus far, & the expeditious way things on this side of the Water, as well as with my Brother the Duke of York, to whom I have written also by Astle; & as to what is now necessary to forward the completing every thing at Brunswick I must leave that to you, hoping that you will make way as possible to send the Princess in possession of her own Anne as near the twentieth of the ensuing Month as possible, for every thing that can create delay at the present moment is bad on every account, but particularly so to

in the Duchess's box; long conversation with Princess Augusta; clever in the Beatrix way; Princess Caroline improves on acquaintance; is gay and cheerful, with good sense."

"According to our calculation," says this letter, "Hislop ought to be at Brunswick the 8th." He arrived there on the 3rd of December, upon which date Lord Malmesbury wrote:—

"Major Hislop and a messenger arrive at eleven from the Prince of Wales. He brings the Prince's picture, and a letter from him to me" (namely, the letter now laid before our readers), "urging me *vehemently* to set out with the Princess Caroline *immediately*. . . . Whist with Duchess, Princess Caroline (who now takes the rank of Princess of Wales), and Mr. Elliot. Great supper; Duke sups; he out of uniform, and wearing the Garter; explain to him my embarrassment about the Prince's letter; he (as usual) not inclined to give advice, or an opinion. 'Nous dépendons positivement de vous, my Lord, et vous ne sauriez mal faire,' were his constant answers."

Two days after the receipt of this letter, Lord Malmesbury "held a very long and very sensible discourse" with the Duke of Brunswick about the Princess Caroline. He said of his daughter, "Elle n'est pas bête, mais elle n'a pas de jugement; elle a été élevée sévèrement et il le falloit." And elsewhere it is said, "the Duke" (her father) "entered fully into her future situation; was perfectly aware of the character of the Prince, and of the inconveniences that would result, almost with equal ill-effect, either from his liking the Princess too much or too little."

Too little it was! but certainly not for the want of good and wise advice. On the 6th of December the Earl wrote:—"I led the Princess Caroline to supper, and am placed between her and the Duchess; her conversation very

the Publick whose expectations have now been raised for some months towards legitimate enjoyment, as it is possible for them to perceive any impediment arising to what they have had their attention drawn to for so long a time, besides the presence of the naturally unpleasant feelings attendant upon suspense which I may safely say must be subject, & the very humble, poor & head some manner in which the Duke & Duchess have both ^{addressed} themselves to me in this transaction, their having also in their last letters both ^{blaming} & me said that the Prince's necessity to get off instantly, in that all these reasons make it necessary for me my dear Lord, to advise you. I hope your departure from Brunswick at as short a date as possible from the receipt of this letter I have written fully to the Duke upon the subject & I doubt not but she will acquaint you with the contents of her letter, as I think that you will have the goodness to do by her by showing her or ^{answering} ~~letting~~ ^{replying} nearly of the purport of this letter. I should think the travelling this Autumn, still practicable & safe, & if so certainly preferable in every account, but if not we then must have recourse to the latter, which is certainly a very disagreeable alternative. However whichever way the Prince is to come I am clear I should be detained upon instantly by you, which

George IV. was born August 12th, 1762; and he died June 26th, 1830

from the collection of the Earl of Malmesbury

Louis Philippe,
Duc d'Orleans.

In our first number, a letter was published of the late King of the French, in French; here is a characteristic one in English.

We need not revert to the early misfortunes of a noble man, who always bore his like a prince and a king, as he was.

Two years after the date of this letter, the late King went to Palermo, to the Court of the King of Naples and Sicily. His brother, the Duc de Montpensier, died in 1807.

Most pleasant is it to observe the working of the engineering faculties of one who afterwards became so celebrated.

"Were the road made between the Crown Inn and the Wood on the top of your hill, it would take off another mile."

No wonder such a suggestion was made, when the illustrious writer went into "a wrong road," and only drove at the rate of "eight miles an hour."

Our readers will observe that this letter was written from Twickenham, close to the spot where the Duc d'Aumale now resides,—a tender instance and aemento of filial affection, which is as touching as ennobling to the mind.

Twickenham,
Aug. 4th 17th 1808.

My dear Lord,

You remember I left your house at ten minutes before seven by my watch,—I arrived at my door exactly in two hours, without any other delay than that of having gone into a wrong road a little before I reached Strattham. I believe the distance by that road is about fourteen or fifteen miles, as I did not drive at the rate of eight miles an hour. Therefore that road is two miles shorter than that of Croydon, & were the road made between the Crown Inn & the wood on the top of your hill, it would take off almost another mile, & I believe it might then be the shortest road from Eden farm to town.

I forgot my cane at your house, at least I believe so; & if it had been ~~found~~ found, I should be much obliged to you to transmit it to your porter at your house in town where I will send a servant to fetch it in a week or ten days. My best compliments to Lordy Auckland & all your family, & believe me, my lord, with very high regard & consideration,

Your affectionate
Louis Philippe d'Orleans

Wellington.

The name alone is enough

He was the third son of the Earl of Mornington, and was born in 1769, the same year that his great opponent, Napoleon, came into the world.

Up to 1797 the Duke wrote his name Wesley, after his grandfather's, who in 1728 succeeded to the estates of Garret Wesley, Esq., of Danegan Castle, in the county of Meath.

In India his first effort was a failure, though he subsequently repaired his ill-success in a manner which added to the lustre of a name which had yet to become world-known.

"Duty" was his watchword, and he died with it on his lips.

So illustrious a man may England always find at her command when wanted!

Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde,

Wrote these few hasty lines to an old friend, the day before he started for India for the last time, to win for himself the title of BARON CLYDE OF LUCKNOW, and undying renown.

How promptly he set out on that occasion, to perform one of the greatest services that any great Commander has ever rendered to his country—for that service was the preservation of our Indian Empire—is vividly brought to the reader's notice by this characteristic note.

The late illustrious soldier served his country in all parts of the globe, long, painfully, and patiently, until at length he reached the topmost height of his profession, which he honoured and adorned.

His services in India alone would be quite sufficient to make the reputation of any General. But he gained little besides "fine words," which are proverbially barren, at Chillianwallah and Goojerat.

After always commanding a division in India, he was at first appointed only to a brigade in the Crimea, but he soon extorted from the authorities, by the highest and most patient exhibition of merit, a position more fitted to his heroic and soldierly qualities.

We shall have an opportunity hereafter of saying something of Lord Clyde's campaigns against the mutineers.

He returned to England in 1859, when he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; but he did not long enjoy his well-merited rewards.

Lord Clyde was born at Glasgow in 1792, and he died full of honours on the 14th of August, 1863.

The funeral of the glorious old soldier in Westminster Abbey took place so recently, and it was attended by such touching and remarkable circumstances, that it must be within the recollection of all our readers.

London 26th 1838

My Dear Lord

I have just received from Captain George Maitland of the 3rd Regiments; and I do not know how happy I should be in the service, if he should be found deserving the advantage of an acquaintance with him.

He is the son of the late Sir John Maitland, a Man well known in the East Indies, with whom you I trust must have been acquainted here. I have the Honour to be My Dear Lord

Believe me to be Your most faithful Servant
Wellington

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)

Sunday Morning
July 12th 1857

My Dear

I start tonight for India - I go direct to Massillan where the Steamer has been directed to wait for me - I only knew of this news duty yesterday afternoon. I have necessarily much to do, and to think of, and but a few hours to do all that is required of me, and the interests of my own affairs - But I could not go away without a little line of kind greeting. - So good, bye.

I am ever affly
Yours
Campbell

(from a private source)

Baron de Brunnov.

This most distinguished of diplomatists is as much appreciated in this country as he is in his own.

His ancestors were Teutonic Knights in Courland. Born at Dresden, on the 31st August, 1797, he first entered the diplomatic service of Russia in 1818, when he was present at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

He first visited this country in 1821, when he acted as Secretary to Count Lieven, to whom on his mother's side he was related.

He bore his share in the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829; he negotiated the treaty of marriage between the present Emperor and Empress of Russia, *née* the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt; in 1839-40, he performed signal services in reconciling the Courts of St. Petersburg and St. James's on the Eastern question, which finally resulted in the Convention of the 15th July, 1840; and from that date to 1854, the Baron de Brunnov held the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of all the Russias to this country.

During that period he signed, first, in July, 1841, the Treaty of the Dardanelles; secondly, in 1852, in conjunction with the Earl of Malmesbury, the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Denmark; and thirdly, in the same year, the treaty which regulated the succession to the throne of Greece.

His withdrawal from this country in 1854, in consequence of the Russian war, was deeply regretted by statesmen of both parties, with whom, in the course of his official duties, he had been brought in contact.

On the 30th of March, 1856, he and Count Orloff signed on the part of Russia the treaty of peace between France, Russia, and Great Britain.

In March, 1858, he returned to his former post in this country.

As a mark of the highest honour and favour, the Emperor Alexander has since created the Baron a Knight of St. Andrew, the highest Order in Russia. Soon afterwards he was further promoted to the rank of Ambassador.

A translation of Baron de Brunnov's Memorandum is appended:—

"The good offices of diplomacy, employed to conduct a litigation to a pacific solution, should take into consideration the rights acquired by both parties, moderate their pretensions, conciliate their interests, and, above all, respect the dignity of the Powers whose difference has to be removed by an honourable transaction."

M. Guizot.

This great historian and statesman was born at Nismes, on the 4th of October, 1787. He was educated at Geneva, and repaired to Paris in 1805, with a view to being called to the Bar.

Literature, and not law however, in his early years, chiefly attracted his attention, and in 1809 he published his first work, 'The Dictionary of Synonyms.'

In 1812 he was appointed Assistant-Professor of Modern History in the Sorbonne, and the same year married Madlle. Pauline de Meulan, a lady of considerable literary talent.

It is worthy of remark, that many of his works have *more* reference to this country than his own, as, for example, his 'Essay on the English Revolution,' his 'History of Oliver Cromwell,' his 'History of Richard Cromwell and the Restoration of Charles II.'

We shall have occasion hereafter to speak of M. Guizot as a historian and statesman.

The following is a translation of M. Guizot's note:—

"Paris, 24th August, 1858.

"My dear Earl,—I received at Paris, where I arrived yesterday evening, and whence I start in an hour for Val de Richer, your amiable letter of the 19th. I sincerely regret that I did not receive it in Scotland, even if then it would have been impossible to have accepted your kind invitation. My time was limited, and I gave to Lord Aberdeen all of which I could dispose. I thank you for your affectionate remembrance of me, and I will always reckon upon it. Pray present my respects to — and believe me, cordially, wholly yours,

"GUIZOT."

Les bons offices de la diplomatie, employés à conduire un litige à une solution pacifique, doivent tenir compte des droits acquis aux deux parties, modérer leurs prétentions, concilier leurs intérêts; et, avant tout, respecter la dignité des Puissances, dont il s'agit d'aplanir le différend par une transaction honorable. Brunnov.

(from the Collection of the Editor)

Paris 24 Aout 1858

Mon cher Comte, je reçois à Paris où je suis arrivé avant-hier, et d'où je repars dans une heure pour le Val de Richer, votre aimable lettre du 19. Je regretterais sincèrement de ne l'avoir pas reçue en Ecosse; si, même alors, il ne m'eût été impossible de répondre à votre bonne invitation. Mes jours étaient comptés, et j'ai donné à Lord Aberdeen tout ce que je pourrais disposer. Je vous remercie de votre affectueux souvenir et j'y compterais toujours. Veuillez me présenter mes respects à Madame et me croire

Cordialement Sou à vous

Guizot

(from a private source)

"11th March, 1845.

Most cordially yours,
A. THIBERS.

j. ven. Demande pardon de n'avoir pu en-
répondre à votre aimable lettre de dimanche dernier.
j'ai été constamment retenu ou par la Chambre,
ou par les soins que j'ai devoirs à l'impression
de mon livre. j'ai pensé que j'allais attendre
le jour de la publication, pour faire d'un pieux
deux Coups, pour vous répondre, et vous envoyer
mes trois premiers volumes. Les voici enfin, et mes
vieux amis de mon âge se les envoient pour vous les
faire parvenir. j'ajoute un second exemplaire à
celui que vous m'avez destiné, avec le mot Salomonisch
de la part de l'auteur, en vous priant de le remettre,
ou de ne pas le remettre, à votre gré, au prince de
Sutternich. j'ai dû lui faire cette politesse, en lui en-
voyant un volume antérieur, et en perspective de
quelques communications futures que je rendrai en
ultérieur. Les messieurs de la Sainte alliance sont si
singuliers avec nous révolutionnaires, qu'il faut y regarder
avant de leur faire même des politesses. pour moi
je ne veux ni les louer, ni les flatter, car je ne
suis ni inquiet ni dans le affaire, ni dans la vie privée,
je ne suis par toujours le premier à leur égard.
alors je les néglige, ou je confie à de plus experts que
moi, le soin de décider, si le tambour doit être mis à la
tête si grande. Mais vous ferez comme vos propres
exemplaires. Dans un cas vous remettrez l'exemplaire. Dans l'autre
vous le garderez, et en ferez ce que vous voudrez. S'il
vous plaît, vous pouvez m'en adresser, ou en faire,
mais en été, pour vous j'en ai rien, n'importe
l'année, j'aurais voulu d'en faire. Car si
Sutternich, et d. lui arracher les lectures d. les manoirs.
j'ai un air ainsi j'ai fait la déposition d. pour réparer,
et j'irai avec un titre, et un page que j'ai trouvé
magnifique. Le plaisir de vous y voir se fera par
le monde. et vous enverrez à Paris pour avoir.
Ces messieurs, vous savez le bien vous. j. ven. qui
de faire agréer un Compliment à madame d.
Et n'avez d. Cœur d'Albion

(from a private source)

Lord Byron.

"Adventures are to the adventurous," according to Mr. Disraeli's aphorism; and certainly Byron realized the truth of this. All poets, except those of the very highest order, reproduce themselves in their creations.

Byron appears, in some mood of his mind, alike in 'Childe Harold' and 'Don Juan,' in 'Lara' and the 'Corsair.' It would be difficult to say how much of Byron's morbidness was real, and how much feigned. There are people who maintain that Thackeray's cynicism was simulated; there are others who think the same of his sentimentality. Perhaps few writers actually feel quite as much as they put upon paper. In Byron's case, personal vanity was injured by an unfortunate deformity; and probably all the less healthy portion of his writings owes its character to that trifling circumstance.

Byron's position as a poet is not easily estimated. He was an unrivalled master of versification, and has, in 'Don Juan' and 'Beppo,' made the English language as plastic as the more fluent and facile Italian. Many of his descriptions of natural scenery possess exquisite beauty, although never obtaining the originality which characterizes Wordsworth and Shelley.

It has been said that the fine comparison of the flag of freedom to a thunderstorm, streaming against the wind, is the only simile taken from natural sources which Lord Byron actually originated.

As a delineator of character he was nowhere; his heroes were a gallery of Byrons; but his fine genial animal spirits made him a capital narrator, and his transcendent felicity as a versifier sufficed of itself to make him the most popular poet of his time.

St James's Street Dec 6th
1841

My dearest William. - I write again, but don't suppose I mean to lay such a tax on your time & patience as to expect regular replies, when you feel inclined, write, when silent I shall have the consolation of knowing that you are much better employed. Yesterday I called on Mr. Miller who being then out will call on B. today or tomorrow. - I shall certainly endeavour to bring them together, but you wrong my best of Bothers & Miller, he is rich but not ignorant or upstart, on the contrary he is the most gentleman of his profession & very well informed & well bred. - You are very censorious, child, when you are a little older you will learn to dislike every body but abuse nobody. - With regard to the person of whom you speak, your own good sense must direct you. I never pretend to advise being an implicit believer in the old Proverbs. - On the present point I sincerely sympathize with you it is the first I have felt there three years, though I longed for one in the Oriental Summer, where no such thing is to be had unless I had gone to the top of Rhymist for it. I thank you most truly for the interesting part of your letter, I have been of late not much accustomed to hindrance from any quarter, & I am not the less pleased to meet with it ^{again} from one whom I had known it earliest. - I am assured I have

This letter to his friend Har-
ness, written just after his first
travels abroad, is interesting in
many ways. Byron was a "good
hater," to quote the Johnsonian
phrase; and he never got over
his intense dislike to the Lake
poets. Shelley "dosed him with
Wordsworth," when the third
canto of 'Childe Harold' was in
progress; the dose must have
been very nauseous to him.

The spiteful little epigram in
this letter; the allusion to
Southey's poetry, prosaic enough
certainly; the sneer at Coleridge's
marvellous lectures, over-filled
with an eloquence as fascinating
as that of the Ancient Mariner
himself, are amusingly charac-
teristic.

One would like to know
whether Byron ever heard Cole-
ridge lecture? Would that we
had a picture of the young Peer,
beautiful as Hyperion, lounging
dreamily in a front seat, while
the voluble lecturer,

"The noticeable man with great
grey eyes,"

rolls forth his wondrously in-
volved periods with such ama-
zing rapidity, that even steno-
graphy pants after him in vain.

With all his faults and pre-
judices, Byron was a thorough
Englishman,—gallant, generous,
an earnest lover of freedom. Af-
fectations he had in abundance;
thus, in the year of this letter
dining at Rogers's, he declined
everything at the table, and
asked for biscuits and soda-
water; neither could be obtained,
so he dined on potatoes and
vinegar.

Still, with all his affectations,
he had a good and generous
heart, capable of love, which he
never truly enjoyed, and of friend-
ship, which he carried to the
utmost.

Few men have ever made more
or firmer friends than Byron.

not changed, in all my ramblings, Har-
ness & of course yourself never left me, and the
— "dulces reminiscitar Argos"
attended me to the very spot to which
that semiline alludes in the mind of
the fallen Argive. — I fix no date
to our Antimany for it commenced
before I began to date at all, & it rests
with you to continue it till the hour
which must number it & me with the
things that were. — And now don't
give way to your imaginations & the
balancing of "words" & "looks" (to use
your own expression) I can't say much
for either of mine, but if ever they
seem cold to you believe them at variance
with my heart, which is as much yours
as it was in the fourth form. —
"You read, don't you?" I should think
I know of at least as amusing as the
"Lure of Gehenna" & much more in-
-teresting. — Walter Scott's poems
are in fact what Parvaneh lines might
be viz. prolonged ad infinitum, without
ever making anything half so absurd as
themselves. —
"What news, what news Queen Anne
" "What news of the Little Boy Blue?
" "Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hay & Lamb.
" "All damned, though yet alive."
Coleridge is lecturing, "many an old fool
(said Hannibal to some such lecturer)
have I heard "but such as this never."
Good morning, my dearest William
ever yours most affectionately,
Byron

Edward Gibbon.

The author of the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' was born at Putney in the year 1737. In early youth he became a convert to the Catholic religion, and it is much to be feared that he ended his life by believing in none.

He was sent by his father to Lausanne, where he remained for some years under the care of M. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, by whom he was again admitted into the Protestant Church.

While at Lausanne he laid the foundation of the noble structure of learning for which he was afterwards distinguished.

In 1761 he published his 'Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature'—a singular instance of an Englishman writing in his own country a work of considerable merit in a foreign language.

Before he returned to England in 1758, he fell in love at Lausanne with Susan Carehod, a lady who afterwards became celebrated as the wife of Necker, and the mother of Madame de Staël. To his dying day he was proud of this early affection—proud that he was susceptible of such an ennobling feeling.

On his return to England he became a Captain, and subsequently a Major, in the Hampshire Militia; and he afterwards declared that the insight which he then obtained into military affairs, enabled him to understand all the more thoroughly the campaigns recorded by Polybius.

After the Peace of 1763 he visited the Continent, and while at home, "on the 15th of October, 1764, as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol," he conceived the idea of writing his celebrated work.

In his Memoirs he also notes the point of time when he completed his great task.

Edward Gibbon returned to England on the breaking out of the French Revolution; and he died in St. James's Street, in 1794, the year after the accompanying letter was written.

David Frederick Strauss

Was the author of the 'Life of Jesus,' and of many beautiful works in general literature and biography.

When the 'Life of Jesus' was published, Strauss was engaged as an assistant-teacher in the Theological Institute at Tübingen, from which office he was dismissed in consequence of the heterodox opinions contained in his book.

He was born at Ludwigsburg, Württemberg, in the year 1808.

The following is a translation of Strauss's letter:—

"Dear Sir,—I have received your kind letter of the 27th of last month through — and have been much pleased with it. To create a pleasant remembrance of home in the hearts of countrymen abroad must be a welcome price for the troubles and pains of an author. But it is still more pleasing to me that I have achieved this by that little book which, as you will have seen in the preface, I have sent into the world, not without a little fear. With regard to your wish, I send you enclosed some manuscript leaves taken from a biography of Hermann Klotzstock which remained unfinished, and of which only the piece in the 'Kl. Schreiber' was printed. Accept them kindly, and be further graciously disposed towards, yours sincerely,

D. F. STRAUSS
Heidelberg, 9th Nov., 1862."

The little book alluded to in the above letter is a volume of elegant critiques on celebrated German authors and artists.

My Dear Lord

I should reproach myself with neglecting one of the best comforts of life, the enjoyment of instructive and agreeable society, did I not seek to visit Beckenham in my way to Sheffield place. I must therefore ask whether it will suit with your other arrangements to receive me at dinner either Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday next week, to keep me the next day, and to dismiss me the following morning after breakfast. I shall expect your commands, and in the mean while request that you would present my Compliments to Lady Audland, whom I revere as a second Eve the mother of nations, though I am persuaded that she would not like Eve have Catherine Apple.

I am

St James's Street N^o 76.
November 27. 93.

My Dear Lord

most sincerely Yours.

Gibbon

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)

Frankfurt am Main

Ihre ansehnliche Briefe vom 27ten u. 28ten sind mir sehr dankbar
bekommen. Ich habe sie mit großer Freude gelesen und bin
mit Ihrer Person sehr zufrieden. Ich habe Sie in der That
bekannt und Sie persönlich zu sehen, wird mir sehr angenehm
sein. Ich werde Sie mit einem Briefe antworten, der Sie
mit mir sehr dankbar sein wird. Ich werde Sie mit einem
Briefe antworten, der Sie mit mir sehr dankbar sein wird.

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Briefe antworten, der Sie mit mir sehr dankbar sein wird.

Frankfurt am Main
1862.

— D. F. Strauss.

(from the Collection of Hermann Klotzstock)

James Fenimore Cooper.

This distinguished American novelist was a household word in the mouths of schoolboys a quarter of a century ago.

His 'Spy,' 'The Last of the Mohicans,' 'The Pilot,' and 'The Red Rover,' and many other of his works, have enchanted tens of thousands, who now, perhaps, preserve of them only a dim and shadowy recollection.

In early life he was in the American Navy, a school in which he learned to describe graphically and picturesquely the scenes which he dearly loved.

After leaving the Navy, in which he remained for six years, he resided at the Hall, Cooperstown, on Lake Otsego, in Western New York, whence he wrote this letter.

Mr. Cooper's father was a Judge in the State of New York, though the novelist was born at Burlington, New Jersey, in the year 1789.

His first work, 'Precaution,' was published in 1821, after which he produced in rapid succession a perfect library of fiction, biography, and travel.

He died at Cooperstown in 1851.

The Gamblers.

This sketch, full of character, by the late Mr. Thackeray, has never before been published, and it is now given to the world through the kindness of a gentleman who has the highest admiration for the great novelist's genius and personal character.

The more this characteristic etching is studied, the more we believe it will be admired. There is power in every line, though it was evidently dashed off in a very few minutes.

Hall, Cooperstown, May 27th 1848

Dear Sir,

You see what the stereotypist says. I am curious to know what you now say. Have you the duplicates or not? Duplicates of the first 15 chapters have been sent to you, and if you have not received them, they have been stolen on board ship. They often take great liberties with such packages on board packets, and I have always taken the precaution to seal those I sent myself.

I shall leave home about the 10th June, to go to the West, in Michigan, on the business that took me there last year. On my return about the close of the month, I shall finish the chapters, and forward the sheets. This will permit the publication somewhere about the last of July. I have delayed it to meet your wishes.

You will see that you are right. Fact is a regular thief if the package was taken from the vessel, as, if the duplicate has arrived, is most probably the case. I beg you will let me know how the fact is.

Yours truly

J Fenimore Cooper

from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Edie



to Mr. Wm. Thackeray
Brompton, 25 March
1853

Sir

I ask pardon for having delayed to answer your note respecting the matter. I mislaid your note & have only just now recovered it.

If my name is of the least service in addition to the many we are all ready pledged to do. — I am, you are perfectly at liberty to add it to the testimonial we are preparing.

Believe me

Yours very faithful Servant

Wm Thackeray

from the Collection of James Orton Esq.

Miss Foote

Was celebrated in her day as an actress; but of her handwriting it may be said, that it was nothing like so characteristic as her impersonations on the stage.

Her name will remind many of the English Aristophanes, of whom Dr. Johnson remarked, that he had no equal for "loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth."

Dr. Dionysius Diddler.

Another of these inimitable sketches, over which our subscribers will yet rejoice.

What need to say a word about what which appeals to the humour of every one?

Six more are to follow, and though we say it who ought not, they are each of them better than the three which have now appeared

Adelaide Ristori, The Marquise Del Grillo.

Madame Ristori, actress of our tragic, not comic muse.

Genius and perseverance—which do not always accompany one another—have united to make her the most distinguished tragedienne of our day.

In 1855 she accepted an engagement in Paris, and though she had for a competitor the great Rachel, she attracted a fastidious and critical audience the most unbounded applause.

In London, where she had to contend with the great Mrs. Norton, she was equally successful.

As a manager with the Marquis Del Grillo, she was equally successful, and her management of the theatre was highly praised by the public.

She has been married to the Marquis Del Grillo, which even this century has not yet seen, and she has together with that of her husband.

Madame Ristori, who was at Livorno in 1821, and who was known by the death of the Marquis Del Grillo in 1831.

The following is a translation of Madame Ristori's sentiment—

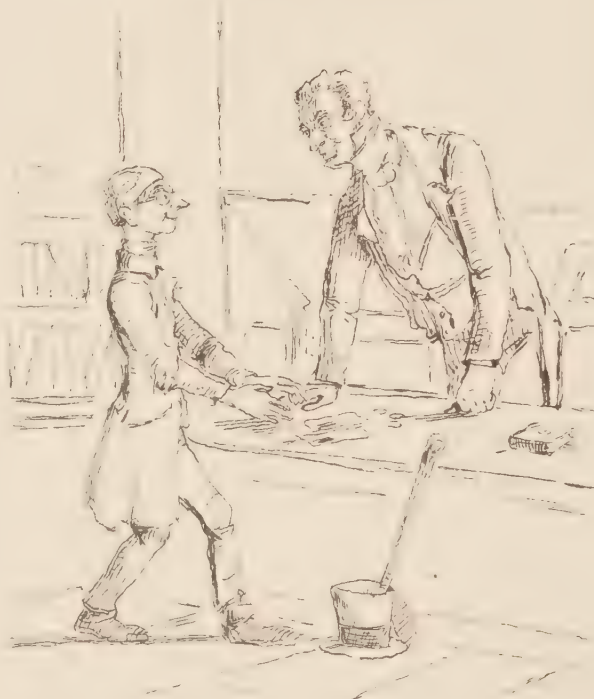
"I am overwhelmed with souls, but fortifies grand ones."

London, 25th of June, 1863

Miss Foote presents her
compliments to Mr. Fraser &
acknowledges the receipt of the
Box of fine Pabidges and feels
herself much obliged to the
gentleman for his politeness
and attention.

Thursday morning

(from the Collection of G. Hogg Esq.)



Mr. Shortman, the publisher of the 'Closet Cyclopaedia,' and his
son! Mr. Shortman gives him three sovereigns and three £5 notes.

(from the Collection of the Editor.)

ad sordium infestabile per mare
Cebali pro suffragio grandis

Adelais Del Grillo
Del Grillo

London il 25 giugno 63

(from the Collection of Hermann Kunt Esq.)

James the First.

"The Gunpowder Plot" is one of the best-remembered passages in our history, as every recurring 5th of November testifies.

Hume characterizes it as "one of the most memorable events that history has conveyed to posterity,"—"a fact as certain as it appears incredible."

The Catholics, at the commencement of James's reign, looked for a certain measure of favour and indulgence; and though James, in this respect, was more moderate than the nation, they were disappointed.

Certain fanatics therefore resolved to exact a striking revenge, and to destroy at one and the same instant what they believed to be the *sons et origo* of the Protestant religion in England.

Catesby, a gentleman of ancient family and good education, first conceived the diabolical idea of blowing up King, Lords, and Commons, and then establishing a Catholic on the throne. He communicated his plan to Percy, who was related to the Duke of Northumberland; and then to Winter, who was sent over to Flanders for Fawkes, the son of a notary at York, and who had for some time been an officer in the Spanish army in that country.

More than twenty persons were entrusted with "the dreadful secret," which was faithfully kept for a year and a half, and was only discovered at last through what Hume calls an "indiscretion."

Everything was ready; a vault beneath the Houses of Parliament, which had been used as a coal-cellar, had been hired; and in it were placed thirty-six barrels of powder, covered up with fuel. "The doors of the cellar were boldly flung open, and everybody admitted, as if it contained nothing dangerous."

Ten days before the meeting of Parliament, Lord Montague, a Catholic peer, received an anonymous letter, advising him, as he valued his life, to absent himself on that occasion. Neither himself nor the Minister, Salisbury, was inclined to think much of the matter; but the King sagaciously conjectured that the expressions used, such as "a terrible blow," "the author concealed," a "sudden" and "great danger," pointed at "a blowing up of powder."

The discovery, for ten days, was kept as secret as had been the horrible design of the conspirators. At length, at midnight on the 4th of November, Fawkes was seized by Sir Thomas Knevet, and on his person were found slow matches and touchwood, and a dark lantern.

Fawkes did not await the hour when "tortures were first to be used unto him," much less the quivering moment when the rack was to be screwed to the utmost, "et per gradus ad ima tenditur." His heart failed him on the third or fourth day, when he made a full confession of the conspiracy.

Bacon had this plot present to his mind when he said, in his thirty-ninth Essay, "Superstition is now so well advanced, that Men of the first Blood are as Firms as Butchers by Occupation." For, as Hume says, "Neither had their desperate fortune urged them to this enterprise, nor had the former profligacy of their lives prepared them for so great a crime. . . . Sir Everard Digby was as highly esteemed and beloved as any man in England;" and Catesby, Percy, Winter, Rookwood, and others, were gentlemen of repute, education, and honour.

this examine wolde now be maid to ansoure to formall interrogatours,

- 1 as quhat he is, for I can never yett heare of any man that knowis him,
 - 2 quhair he was bor ne,
 - 3 quhat uarra his parents names,
 - 4 quhat age he is of,
 - 5 quhair he hath liued,
 - 6 how he hath liued & by quhat trade of lyfe,
 - 7 how he refused those woundes in his breste,
 - 8 if he was ever in service with any other before percie, & ^{to how long} quhat tyme was,
 - 9 how came he in percies service, by quhat meanes, & at quhat tyme
 - 10 quhat tyme was this house hyred by his maister,
 - 11 & how soone after the possesing of it did he begimme to his ^{preparations} deuillshes,
 - 12 quhen & quhair he leynid he to speake fremshe,
 - 13 quhat gentle womans letter it was that was founde upon him,
 - 14 & quhair for doeth sho giue him an other name in it ^{to him self} then he giue,
 - 15 if he was ever a papiste, & if so quho broche him up in it,
 - 16 if other wayes, ~~for~~ how was he conuerted, quhair quhen, & ^{quhen} by,
- this course of his lyfe I ame the more deyrouse to know, because I haue dyuers moouing leading me to suspette that he hath remaned long beyonde the seas, & acher is a preiste, or hath long seruid son preiste ^{or} fugitiue abroad, for I can yett (as I saide in the beginning being I mette with no ~~man~~ man that knowis him, the letter found

"If I had thought there had been the least sin in the plot," said Digby, in a letter to his wife after his condemnation, "I would not have been of it for all the world; and no other cause drew me to hazard my fortune and life but zeal to God's religion."

A transcript of the King's instructions for the examination of Fawkes is appended:—

Copy of the Interrogatories drawn up by his Majesty King James I., to be put to John Johnson, otherwise "Guido Fawkes." November 6th, 1605.

This exaninate would (should) now be made to answer to formal interrogatories.

1st. As what he is? for I can never yet hear of any man that knows him.

2nd. Where he was born?

3rd. What were his parents' names?

4th. What age he is of?

5th. Where he hath lived?

6th. How he hath lived, and by what trade of life?

7th. How he received those wounds in his breast?

8th. If he was ever in service with any other before Percy; and what they were; and how long?

9th. How came he in Percy's service; by what means: and at what time?

10th. What time was this house hired by his master?

11th. And how soon after the possessing of it did he begin to his devilish preparations?

12th. When and where learned he to speak French?

13th. What gentlewoman's letter it was that was found upon him?

14th. And wherefore doth she give him another name in it than he gives to himself?

15th. If he was ever a Papist; and, if so, who brought him up in it?

16th. If otherwise, how was he converted; where, when, and by whom?

This course of his life I am the more desirous to know, because I have divers motives leading me to suspect that he hath remained long beyond the seas, and either is a priest or hath long served some priest or fugitive abroad; for I can yet (as I said in the beginning hereof) meet with no man that knows him; the letter found upon him gives him another name, and those that best know his master can never remember to have seen him in his company; whereupon it should seem that he had been recommended by some persons to his master's service only for this use, wherein only he hath served him: and therefore he would (should) also be asked in what company and ship he went out of England, and the port he shipped at; and the like questions would (should) be asked anent the form of his return. As for those trumpery wares found upon him, the signification and use of every one of them would (should) be known; and what I have observed in them the bearer will show you. Now, last, ye remember of the cruelly villainous Pasquil that railed upon me for the name of Britain: if I remember right, it spake something of harvest, and prophesied my destruction about that time. Ye may think of this, for it is like to be the labour of such a desperate fellow as this is. If he will not otherwise confess, the gentler tortures are to be first used unto him, "et sic per gradus ad ima tenditur," and so God speed your good work.

JAMES R.

(Indorsed by the Earl of Salisbury.)
The K.'s Articles.

upon him gives him another name, & those that best knowe is his
maister can never remember to have seene him in his companie,
wherupon it should seeme that he hath bene ~~recommended~~ recommended by
some persons to his maisters service only for this use, wherupon only he
hath served him, & therefore he wolde ^{also} be asked in what company & ship
he went out of englande, & the port he shipped at, & the like questions
wolde be asked anent the forme of his returne, as for these trumper
wares founde upon him, the signification & ~~use~~ use of euery one of
thanne wolde be knowin, & what I have obserued in thann, the bearer
will show you, now laste, ye remember of the cruelle villanouse pasquil
that rayled upon me for the namee of brittaine, if I remember right
it spake some thing of harvest & prophesied my destruction about that
tyme, ye maye thinke of this, for it is lyke to be the labour of suche a
desperate fellow as this is, if he will not other wayes confesse, the gentler
tortours are to be first used unto him, & sic per gradus ad ima tenditur,
& so god speede youre goode worke.

James R.

Was the English Agent resident at the Court of the King of Denmark when this letter was written.

In one of his communications to Robert Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury, he wrote: "I esteem your Lordship the *third* best friend I have in the world;" which showed that the worthy knight was not given to flattery.

He might have called a powerful Minister his second best, and the King his first friend, had he not been an honest man. But who was the *first*? His wife, of course.

England had not much to do with the politics of Scandinavia in the reign of James I. She discreetly advised them, as she does now; and even if there had been cause for action, considering the King's difficulties with his Parliament, the impoverished state of his Exchequer, and the little interest which he usually took in foreign affairs, we may be sure that he would have done nothing.

It was only at the last moment, and when urged by the popular voice, that he consented to send four thousand volunteers to defend the Palatinate, when his son-in-law, Frederick, "the father of the future kings of England," was doing his utmost to obtain possession of the Bohemian crown. The defeat and flight of the unhappy Elector Palatine were the result.

Foreign Affairs, therefore, were not to James's taste; but still this letter is interesting as showing the character of our statesmen at that time. A transcript of it is subjoined :—

[illegible]

your L. oblist friend
and servant —

Andres Sin Lau

from court at Liverpool
ye 16. of august 1600.
I leave bene at court more y^e
say yours

From Court at Kiopenhaffn 5^e
16 of Agust, 1610.

I heave beine at Court more yⁿ
227 weikes.

William Pitt,

The second and favourite son of the first Earl of Chatham, gave early promise of the greatness which he achieved. His father himself superintended his elementary education, but at the age of fourteen he was sent to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a classical scholar.

After leaving the University, where he took the degree of M.A., he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in due course called to the Bar. At this period his attendance in the House of Commons was assiduous, and he used to say that his custom upon those occasions was to frame in his mind the reply which he would make to each member while going on with his speech. Thus he early trained himself for debate.

In 1780 he was returned for Appleby; in 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the representation in Parliament; and on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, July 1, 1782, he joined the Earl of Shelburne's administration as Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the age of twenty-four. In December the following year, Pitt added to his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer those of the still higher office of Prime Minister.

His India Bill, with which he was unsuccessful at first, but which in a new Parliament he carried; his great financial measures, and his commercial treaty with France; the trial of Warren Hastings, and the Regency Debates, indicate the leading subjects which occupied the attention of Parliament and the nation until the breaking out of the French Revolution.

The execution of Louis XVI. was the signal for war. The National Convention first drew the sword, and invaded Holland. This letter of the great Minister's was written while the *sans-culottes* were already overrunning that country. "No time" was lost "in considering what was to be done." The Duke of York was soon afterwards sent with a British army to co-operate with the Austrians—with what success every one knows.

Pitt resigned office in 1801, because he was unable to induce the King to agree to the abolition of the Catholic Disabilities in Ireland; but he resumed power in 1804, to carry on the war against Napoleon, when the latter broke the Treaty of Amiens.

Austerlitz, it is said, was Pitt's death-blow. "Roll up that map of Europe," he said, when he heard of that victory; "it will not be wanted these ten years."

The great battle was fought on the 2nd December, 1805; the Peace of Paris was signed by the Allies November 20th, 1815: ten years almost a day!

William Pitt was born in 1759. He died, at the age of forty-six, January 23, 1806.

Downing Street
Saturday March 18th 1793

Private

My Dear Lord

Your Despatches of the 12th 13th were received a few hours ago, and encourage us to hope that We may speedily hear of the compleat Disappointment of the Attack on Holland, and of the farther successful Progress of the Austrian and Imperial Forces. Much of the future Fate of the Campaign will depend on the Events of the next Week; In the mean time I cannot help congratulating you on the favorable Change which has taken place in so short a time, and on the Success of your personal Exertions at so critical a Period, the full Merit of which I hope will be felt and understood as it ought both abroad and at home. — You will receive no Official Despatches to day, Lord Grenville being out of Town. — It was thought but to lose no time in sending you a reinforcement of Intelligencers of which you seem to be in much want; and tho' I have not just at present many Minutes to spare, I could not let a Packet go without sending you these few Lines. We shall lose no time

Charles James Fox

Is worthily placed here opposite his old political rival and opponent, William Pitt.

Fox entered Parliament at the unusually early age of nineteen. His first speech was made in 1769, in favour of Colonel Luttrell, and against the notorious John Wilkes, in the matter of the Middlesex election: the return of the "Colonel," as the editor of the "North Briton" used to be called, having, after his expulsion from the House, been declared null and void until the year 1774.

In 1770, Fox was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury; and in 1773 he became one of the Treasury Lords. It was while he held one of these offices under the administration of Lord North that this letter was evidently written.

Having been dismissed from his post in 1774, the great orator joined the Opposition, with which, excepting during a few brief intervals, his subsequent life was chiefly associated.

On the retirement of Lord North, in 1782, Fox took office under the Rockingham Administration as one of the Secretaries of State; but he resigned that post on the death of the Premier a few months afterwards.

The Shelburne Administration, which lasted only seven months, intervened between the ministry of the Marquis of Rockingham and that known by the odious name of the "Coalition." In this latter Administration Fox resumed his former office; but his celebrated India Bill was the cause of its downfall.

From this period, 1783, Fox always confronted his great opponent, and only once again, just before his death, did he taste the sweets of office.

The Indian administration of Warren Hastings and the Debates on the Regency Bill brought out in their fullest splendour the wonderful oratorical powers of the Opposition chief. It is to be doubted whether he would ever have made such a name had he enjoyed undisturbed possession of the Treasury bench. It is only the constant clashing of opinion and incessant political warfare, when there are great principles to be settled and momentous measures to be discussed, that can produce such parliamentary giants as Pitt and Fox.

Wearied with the constant turmoil of opposition, Fox lived in retirement from 1797 to 1802,—an interval of leisure and repose, during which he read the poets of Italy, and conceived the plan of his "History of James II."

In 1802 he was again returned for Westminster; and on the death of Pitt, four years afterwards, he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the Administration of Lord Grenville. He held office, however, for a very short time; he and his great rival, it may be said, descended to the tomb together; and they were buried close together in Westminster Abbey.

It was said of Fox's eloquence by Coleridge, that "the feeling was all intellect, and the intellect all feeling;" and Lord Brougham recommended Macaulay to pore over the Westminster scrutiny till he knew it by heart.

Charles James Fox was born in 1749, and he died September 13th, 1806.

in considering what are the best means
by which our Co-operation can assist
the Combined Armies in profiting of
their success, on the supposition that
the French should speedily be obliged
to retire. You will probably hear
from us on that subject very soon.

My I beg my best compliments to
Lady Ambleton. — Believe me
my Dear Lord

Most sincerely Yours
W. Pitt

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)

Dear Eden I send you inclosed a draught
of the Resolutions thought of; but as I have
neither been able to see L^d. North, nor
L^d. John Cavendish to night, I think it
will be next to impossible to come
forward with them tomorrow. I wish,
however you would shew them to L^d. N.
and as to tomorrow I will endeavour to
see L^d. John & if possible L^d. North
too before the House meets, & settle as
well as the time will permit whether
any thing and (if any thing) what we
can do or give notice of in the House

Yrs ever
C. J. Fox

J. James's Street
Tuesday Night.

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)

and without it, war cannot be correctly carried on; but why should not volunteers, who have sworn not to abandon their standards during the danger of their country, have the same discipline as regular corps? Are patriotism and enthusiasm such despicable and heterogeneous sentiments as to destroy regularity in national troops? Certainly they are not despicable, since, in every war, a wise chief derives advantages from them in his harangues and his proclamations; and the First Napoleon, who was master of half Europe and the best army in the world, was defeated by the patriotism of the English—so-called shopkeepers—of whom he appeared to have no great opinion.

"If Great Britain organizes her 200,000 Volunteers, who will form the nucleus of a million of armed patriots, in case of need; if she continues to train them (and that will not be difficult for the English), so that they become as disciplined as regular troops, we shall then see who will dare to invade the asylum of all, and the protectress of the universe.

"I believe that the theory of great regularity of masses and lines is generally carried too far, and that the open order of battle is too much neglected—as it has become necessary through the perfection of fire-arms, and through the obstacles that cultivation has accumulated at every step. If there is a country in Europe that has served for fields of battle, and continues to do so, that country is certainly, and unfortunately, Italy! How many places are there in Italy, where a squadron formed in line, or a regiment in square, could fight? I believe that there are very few. On the other hand, places may be found in all directions which are adapted to the Bersaglière. In short, I think that several lines of Bersaglière, sustained by a few masses of troops, would be the most convenient order of battle in our country, and in many others; and that volunteers can be adapted, for this end, to the same kind of manœuvres as the troops of the line.

"I have read the valuable paper by Sir John Burgoyne, on Volunteers; and, although I do not know enough English, and have not had the time to form a thorough judgment upon it, it seems to me to be the work of an intelligent soldier, who has seen many fields of battle. I do not, however, agree with him that 50,000 veterans will defeat 100,000 volunteers, if the latter have the discipline that all troops ought to have, and that they are, as may be imagined, animated by the love of their country. I do not yet know the way in which the English Volunteers are organized; but I believe, however, that for volunteers, in all countries, the training of the Bersaglière is the best. The lightness of their uniform—the open order that forms the basis of their manœuvres, without hindering them from acting in masses, when the occasion presents itself—and, above all, the swiftness of their movements—make them the most perfect soldiers I have known. I wish that all the Italian army was composed of Bersaglière; and I do not doubt that such an organization would also be easily attainable by English Volunteers—English soldiers having obtained the reputation of intrepidity and coolness under fire.

"Honoured by your question, I have replied to you as a friend to a friend, and such also should be all Italians with the noble and generous English nation.—Believe me, yours faithfully,
"G. GARIBOLDI."

Le altre truppe regolari — e vedremo poi a chi verrà la meglio, d'invadere la terra d'asilo di tutti i protetti dell'Universo —
Io credo che generalmente si abusi nella Teoria, delle truppe regolari, delle masse e delle linee — Trascurando troppo l'ordine aperto — divenuto con esso, ma il vero perfezionamento delle armi da fuoco per gli ostacoli che, la coltivazione ha accumulato ad ogni passo — E se in pace, che abbia servito e che tenga in campo di battaglia, nelle guerre Europee, quel paese, e certamente l'Italia — meravigliosamente — Ebbene — ? Quanti sono i luoghi in Italia, ove si possa far combattere una Squadra in linea, ed un reggimento in quadrato? Io credo molto pochi — All'incontro noi troviamo dovunque, luoghi adattatissimi per il Bersaglière — Dovunque siano linee di Bersaglière, sostenute da linee di massa, non molto grandi — io credo che sia il più conveniente di battaglia, più conveniente al nostro terreno ed a molte altre; ed i volontari possono esser addestrati a tale genere di manovre, siccome la truppe di linea —
Io ho letto il progetto stampato di Sir J. Burgoyne sui volontari — e beninteso io non conosco abbastanza l'inglese, e non abbia avuto tempo sufficiente per giudicarlo convenientemente — mi sembra che un'opera di sagacia guerriera — che ha veduto non pochi campi di battaglia — Io non sono d'accordo con lui però, che 50 mila veterani — batteranno 100 mila volontari in questa ultima maniera — la distruzione che deve aver qualunque truppe — e se saranno come i che pensate — animati d'un amore patrio — Io non conosco ancora l'organizzazione dei volontari inglesi — e credo che per tale truppe in qualunque parte, non molto bene conviene l'organizzazione del Bersaglière — La metà della tua lettera ha parlato d'ordine aperto che forma la base delle tue manovre, tutte mirate di ogni massa, quando l'occasione si presenti — e soprattutto la celerità della tua massa — in primo il soldato il più perfetto che io mi conosca — Io so che tutto l'Esercito Italiano fosse composto di Bersaglière; e non sono lontano dal credere che tale organizzazione non fosse anche convenientissima per il volontariato inglese avendo i nostri soldati in generale, giustamente acquistata la reputazione di intrepidezza e di sangue freddo al fuoco —
Durato dalle potenze intersebbiane io ne ho sospetto come amico ad amico — perche tali dicono esser gli Italiani — verso la nobile e generosa nazione inglese —
Devo però
G. Garibaldi

A Poet and Novelist,—in the former capacity great, in the latter surpassed by none.

'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' was published in 1805, after which followed in quick succession, 'Marmion,' 'The Lady of the Lake,' and several other poems, which obtained for him the highest reputation.

But his name was yet to be greater. In 1816, 'Waverley' was published anonymously and in the subsequent four years appeared 'Guy Mannering,' 'The Antiquary,' 'The Black Dwarf,' 'Old Mortality,' 'Rob Roy,' and 'The Heart of Midlothian.' It is difficult to decide which most to admire—his wonderful facility in producing so many works in so short a period, or the genius and wealth of resources which are apparent in all.

After the publication of 'The Heart of Midlothian'—the most affecting of his works—the name of Scott became identified with that of Waverley.

From 1820 to 1826, the great novelist was at the zenith of his fame and power as an author. In the latter year, his connection with the two great firms of Constable and Ballantyne plunged him into difficulties, which overshadowed the remaining portion of his life.

"In Scott," it has been said, "a healthy intellect was engrafted on a powerful will; he had a natural and easy play of humour, with no inconsiderable portion of poetical imagination, and a large share of that power of apprehending and portraying character which is the great charm of Fielding. . . . He was a great and a good man!"

Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh, 1771, and he died at Abbotsford in 1832.

Better known under his *nom de plume*. Christopher North, the author of the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' was "a far greater man than author." It has been well said that though he wrote a great deal, "he did not live to write."

"Now as a poet," says the author of 'Essays in History and Art,' "now as a critic, now as a fervid political writer, now as a tale writer, now as an eloquent lecturer, now, and most frequently of all, as the broad sunny man, with a heart for all things, he appears in his writings to be merely disporting himself,—to be simply giving that airing and exercise to his mental faculties, which they crave not less strongly than those of the body. . . . A very Alcibiades among modern intellects, the man was always greater than his works."

Wilson was the mainstay of 'Blackwood's Magazine' when it was first started, as Scott was of the 'Quarterly Review.'

In 1820, Professor Wilson was nominated to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

He was born at Paisley in 1785, and he died at Edinburgh in 1854.

Is the author of several poems, among which may be mentioned 'The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village,' and 'The Devil's Dream,' which has been characterized as "a wonderful piece of wild supernatural imagination."

Mr. Aird was the author of the 'Edinburgh Weekly Journal' and of 'The Dumfries Herald.' He has also published an edition of the poems of Mr. Macgillivray was the 'Editor' of 'Blackwood's Magazine.' His works are:—*London, with its environs*, &c., 1847.

Lu

I have very ungraciously left unmentioned
 your present of the Landscape illustrations of
 Waverley. I pretend to no knowledge of art in my
 opinion ought to go for nothing. But I think they
 are very beautiful and sincerely hope they will answer
 the purpose of the artists and publishers.

I remain Sir

Mr Charles Zell
Bucknell

Generalized humble Leonard
Wallen Leck

from the Collection of His Honble Francis Eden,

Dear Sir

Will you come to us to night at Eleven
o'clock to meet Moore? Only the bit Whistle
Yours &c

8 Norcote Place
Framlingham

(from the Collection of the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden)

O to be a boy once more,
Curly-headed, sitting singing
Midst-a thousand flowerets springing,
In the sunny days of yore,
In the sunny world remote,
With feelings opening in their dew,
And fairy wonders ever new,
And all the budding quicks of thought!

Thomas Aird

'from the Collection of Hermann Knudt Esq'

Baron von Humboldt.

This great traveller and philosopher was born at Berlin, in 1769.

In May, 1799, he sailed with his friend Bonpland from Corunna to explore the continent of South America. His geographical discoveries there it is needless to mention; what Livingstone and Speke and Grant have done in our day in Africa, Humboldt and his companion did in South America sixty years ago.

'The Travels,' which were published at Paris, will for ever remain a monument of Humboldt's perseverance and learning. He was assisted in his magnificent undertaking by some of the most distinguished men of science of that day; such as Oetmans, Arago and Gay-Lussac, Cuvier and Klaproth.

Humboldt also explored, at the request of the Emperor Nicholas, the eastern provinces of Russia, and extended his researches to the Chinese frontier.

In England, Humboldt is perhaps best known by his great work 'Kosmos.'

He was sent by the late King of Prussia on several diplomatic missions to the Court of the Tuileries, when Louis Philippe was on the throne. In this manner he was chiefly employed from 1830 to 1848, after which year he took up his residence at Berlin.

How gallant and irksome constant attendance at Court was to his philosophic spirit we have lately learnt from the publication of his correspondence.

Baron von Humboldt died at Berlin, in 1859.

The following is a translation of his note:—

"May I timidly ask you, my Lady, if, after such a long privation on my part, I may be allowed to join your quiet family dinner to-day, Friday? Send me a friendly 'yes.'—With greatest esteem and friendship, yours obediently,

A. VON HUMBOLDT.

"As the colossal young Archduke is going to leave Berlin to-morrow, the Olympus at Charlottenburg has taken hold of him to-day."

Varnhagen von Ense

Was born at Düsseldorf in 1785, and he died at Berlin in 1859. He was distinguished as a poet and diplomatist. His wife was the celebrated "Rahel." Von Ense is said to have written the neatest hand that ever was seen, not even Porson's excepted. He was an intimate friend of Humboldt's and all the distinguished men of his time.

Subjoined is a translation of his note:—

"Your warm interest, most esteemed lady, shows that you belong to the circle for which the accompanying book is intended, even more surely than external circumstances could do. Receive it with kindness and keep it. I also enclose another little book which may be acceptable to you.—With greatest esteem, yours obediently,

K. A. VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

"Berlin, 26th November, 1833."

Baron von Liebig.

This celebrated chemist first distinguished himself at Paris in 1824, when he was but twenty-one years of age, by the publication of a paper on "fulminates," which at once secured for him the friendship and patronage of Humboldt, who was then reading in the French capital.

The almost immediate result was the appointment of Liebig as Extraordinary Professor of Chemistry at Giessen,—a school which has since become celebrated throughout Europe.

Liebig is a voluminous and elegant writer, and many of his works have been translated into the English language.

The Grand-Duke of Hesse created him, in 1845, a Grand Baron, and he is a Fellow of almost every learned society in the world.

He was born at Darmstadt, in 1803.

We append a translation of Baron von Liebig's note:—

"Dear Mr. Collegian.—It was forgotten on Monday last to fix the hour at which your lecture should begin, and under these circumstances, it will remain, I think, for the usual hour, six o'clock?—Yours very faithfully,

JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.

"Munich, 21st November, 1857."

Darf ich, Gedigter, schlichter anfragen
ob nach so langer Entbehrung von
meiner Seite ich heute Freitag,
sonntag, wieder an Ihren stätten-
Familiensitz zu besuchen darf. Eben
die mündliche in freundschaftliches ja.
Mit aller Versicherung und
Freundschaft

St

Freitag

guter Nacht
A. Humboldt

Da der adeliche junge Eberhard
morgen zuhause verbleibt so habe
in Charlottenburg die Olympus die
heute mit ihm verbracht!

(From the Collection of Hermann Kndt Esq.)

Mein Lieber Herr, als die berühmte Aufsatz
kürze, begünstigt Sie mirigen Aufsatz zu
Veröffentlichung, als Angehöriger des Landes, dem
dieses beifolgende Werk. Ich habe es in
den abgelaufenen Jahren, besonders in
den letzten Jahren, sehr häufig gelesen, und es
ist mir ein großes Vergnügen, zu erfahren, dass
es auch Ihnen ein Vergnügen sein dürfte.
Mit grüßlicher Empfehlung.

Berlin, den 26. November
1833

gegrüßter

Varnhagen von Ense

(From the Collection of Hermann Kndt Esq.)

Maximilian von Liebig

Sehr geehrter Herr, ich habe die
Ehre zu empfangen, dass Sie mir
den Aufsatz über die
Fulminate, den Sie mir
zu übersetzen beauftragt haben,
zu übersetzen beauftragt haben,
zu übersetzen beauftragt haben.

Anfang

Maximilian von Liebig

Justus Liebig

(From the Collection of Hermann Kndt Esq.)

Sir Thomas Lawrence

Was one of the most celebrated portrait painters that England has ever produced.

He was born to paint "the human face divine," and, while quite a child, used to surprise people by the skill with which he took their likenesses. His father kept an inn at Devizes, which was frequented by all the fashionable people on their way to Bath, and by the most discriminative of these the young genius was warmly patronized.

The Society of Arts awarded him a prize when he was thirteen years of age for a crayon copy of the Transfiguration.

When he was eighteen his father took him to London, and through the influence of his patrons introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who not only received the young artist with kindness, but afforded him all the assistance in his power. The results of Sir Joshua's patronage, and the industry of the young painter, were quickly made manifest, for the same year the rising genius exhibited seven female portraits at Somerset House.

From that moment his fame was established, and his fortune secured. He became an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1792, when only twenty-three years old, he was nominated principal painter in ordinary to George III. Two years later, he wrote the letter which we now publish,—just the sort of hand one would fancy that such a painter had.

In 1814 he was commissioned by George IV., then the Prince Regent, to paint the portraits of the Allied Sovereigns and Generals who that year paid a visit to London. This splendid collection is now in the Waterloo Hall at Windsor Castle.

The honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him in 1815, and five years later, on the death of Mr. Benjamin West, he became President of the Royal Academy.

Every visitor to the National Gallery must be familiar with his three great portraits of Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble, and Benjamin West.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was born at Bristol, in the year 1769, and he died in London in 1830.

W^d Mond H. Jan^y the 9. 1791,

My Lord —

I return your Lordships many thanks for the honor of your letter. — I shall immediately on receiving the Post give orders for a proper Frame to be made from the pattern. — I am sure of the Church songs by whose approbation of a then unfinished work I am much flattered. —

I believe I may safely inform your Lordships that the Print from your Portrait will be finished in six Weeks from the Date of this Letter. — The Copy indeed owing to unforeseen circumstances has taken up almost as much time as the Engraving itself will but it is perhaps more accurate and faithful than it executed in a shorter period.

I enclose you My Lord the Deans Letter and am very grateful for the pleasure you meant it should afford me. — Like the Wishes of it My Lord "I am utterly ashamed of myself" & the Date of the Letter I had the honor to receive from your Lordships looking me full in the Face and charging me with an inattention which neither Studies nor Letters nor all the hurry of the beginning of a Winters business can excuse. —

I am with the highest respect

My Lord

Your Lordships most Obed^t
and most Dev^t

Humble Servant

Thomas Lawrence.

Sir Edwin Land-
seer, R.A.,

Was born in 1802, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1816.

He early devoted himself to the painting of animals, and from the commencement of his career gained for himself a high reputation, which his succeeding efforts have increased and firmly established.

At the early age of fourteen he became an exhibitor, and every succeeding year his productions have been looked for with increased interest.

It was only in 1858 that he exhibited the first of his chalk drawings,—some of them of the largest size,—which reproduce to the minutest touch the reality of nature.

It is needless to give a list of his works, many of which are universally known through the skill and labour of the engraver.

Rosa Bonheur.

No better name could follow Sir Edwin Landseer's than that of this distinguished French artist, whose genius has intuitively led her to follow the same line of art as that adopted by the great English painter.

She was the daughter of a French artist and was born at Bordeaux in 1822. The study of animal life has been to her a delight, not a labour, and that, combined with unceasing practice in the mechanism of her art, has enabled her to produce pictures which are said to be second to none of the same kind that have ever been exhibited.

Her "Horse Fair," which was the lion of the London art season of 1855, and the "Hay-making Season in Auvergne," which was exhibited in Paris the same year, have established her reputation as one of the greatest of modern artists.

Her works are as much admired in this country as they are in France, and some of them have been engraved for the benefit of the English public.

The following is a translation of the lady's note :—

Sir,—Although your letter is too flattering for an artist who has both the desire to do well, and sense enough to judge of her own works, I certainly cannot refuse you a favour which can only be an honour to me.

ROSA BONHEUR.

By, 18th June, 1863.

[This note was written in reply to a request for a few lines of the celebrated artist's handwriting.—ED. A. M.]

Dionysius Diddler.

The fortunes of the celebrated Dionysius are on the turn ; he is emerging, like many greater men, from his difficulties, to enjoy for a brief period the incense of the powerful and the applause of the weak.

But the memory of those follies has passed away; all that remains is the genius of the sketcher, who caught with such unerring skill and diverting humour, character as it flew before him.

Dear _____ 19th Jan. 1843.
 Pray accept my thanks for your most kind letter
 just received. I am sorry to say I am so unwell
 to venture out to day. I should have been very
 happy to wait on you and send _____ I hope
 you will allow me some other opportunity of seeing
 your treasures from the East.

Pray pass my respectful remembrance to his
Lordship and believe me yours truly

as. Guilhemil devant

Landseer

(from a private source)

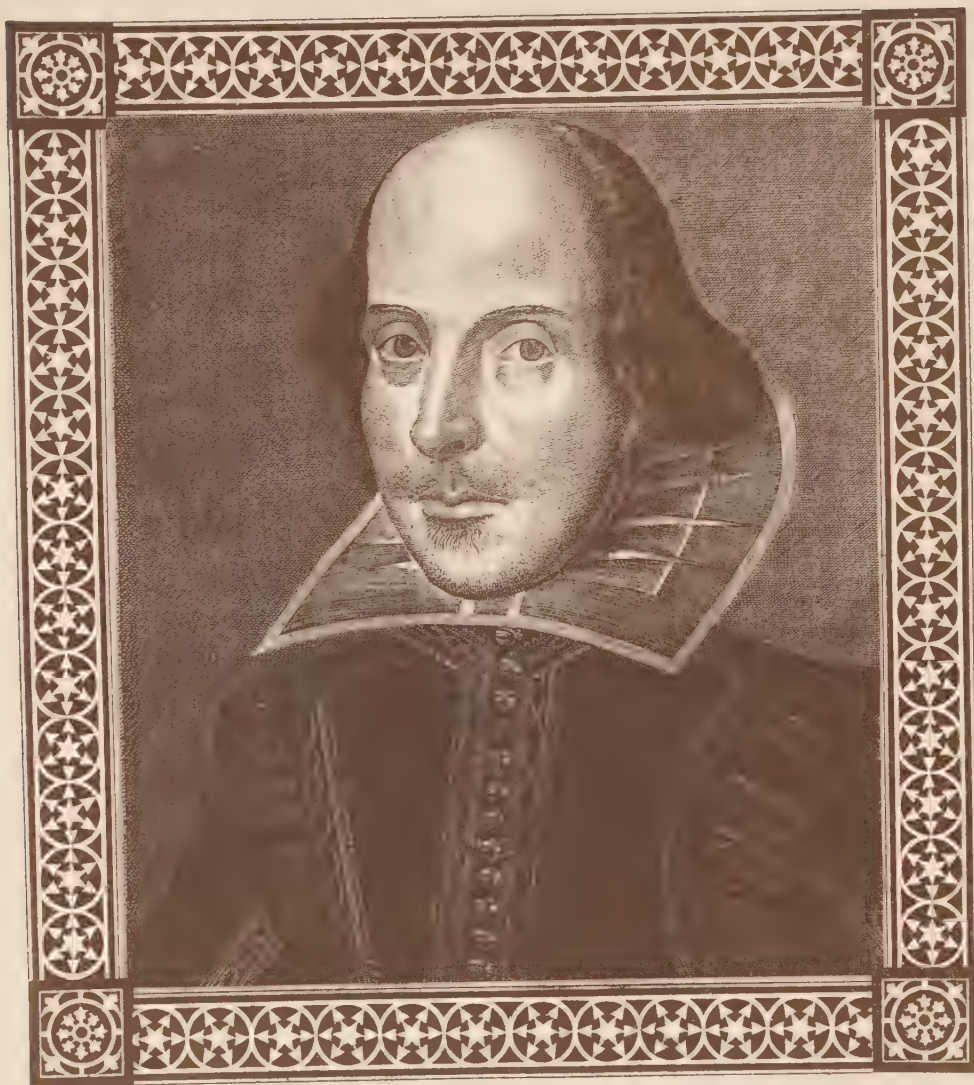
Monsieur,
 J'ai reçu votre lettre. Si je n'ai trop
 attendu pour un artisan qui se trouve le Denis
 de l'Union, j'ai le bon sens de ne pas
 se produire, ne vous le faire connaître
 par un plan, qui ne peut que me faire
 honneur.
 18 juin 1863
 M. J. J. J.

(from the Collection of Hermann Kuntz, Esq)



(from the Collection
of the Editor).

The first thing he does is to take his wig out of pawn.



Shakspeare's Portraits.

Of the five portraits of Shakspeare which are said to have come down to us from the period in which the Poet flourished, the print by MARTIN DROESHOUT is considered to possess the highest claims to authenticity.

The portrait now presented to our readers has been photo-lithographed from an excellently-preserved impression of that print which was prefixed to the folio edition of the Poet's works published in 1623.

Mr. Charles Knight, in his Biography of the Poet, says that, "the persons who published this portrait were the friends of Shakspeare. It was published at a time when his features would be

well recollected by many of his contemporaries." The accuracy of the resemblance is also attested by the following lines from the pen of Ben Jonson:—

"This Figure, that thou here see'st put,
It was for gentle Shakspeare cut;
Wherein the Graver had a strife
With Nature, to outdoe the life:
O, could he but have drawne his wit
As well in brasse as he hath hit
His face, the Print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brasse.
But since he cannot, Reader, looke
Not on his Picture, but his Booke."

"Under these circumstances," adds Mr. Knight, "we are inclined to regard it as the most genuine of the portraits of Shakspeare."

The Chandos picture, now in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere, formerly belonged to Sir William Davenant, who, in 1637, succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate; from whom it passed to Betterton, the famous actor.

The Jansen Portrait, which bears the inscription, "Æ" 46, 1610," now belongs to the Duke of Somerset.

The bust upon the Poet's monument at Stratford, and the print by William Marshall, prefixed to an edition of Shakspeare's poems in 1640, were evidently derived from the same original as Droeshout's portrait; or else Marshall's print, as Mr. Knight conjectures, was reduced from Droeshout's engraving prefixed to the folio of 1623.

Stabskapitän v. L.

With a view to give our subscribers as accurate a facsimile as possible of Shakespeare's Will, that valuable document has, with the permission of the authorities of the Court of Probate, been expressly photographed for our present number. It is hardly necessary to remark, in order to forestall unfriendly hyper-criticism, that the Will is not a holograph of the poet's, his three signatures only being in his handwriting.

Shakespeare's object in making this Will was clearly to found a family. All the real estate is devised to his daughter Susannah Hall, for, and during the term of her natural life, and through her it is entailed upon her eldest son and his heirs male. In default of such issue, the estate was to devolve upon her second son and his heirs male, thirdly, to her daughter Elizabeth Hall, and finally to fourthly, the second daughter of the poet.

LAST COMING, the passage of "enlightened humanity," remarks Kugel, "the oldest was not anticipated." His father, Lungenfeld, had no sister but Elizabeth, who all eyes saw as Lady Blandford, and she died childless. The heirs made of jewels, died before her; the estates were scattered after the second generation; and the descendants of his sister were the only transmitters to posterity of his blood and image.

In his last years, Shakespeare's second best loved wife, in the absence of any money to buy her a second best bed with the "tunners," let her be provided for. But Mr. Knight fourth pointed out, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that the Anne Hathaway of the poet's youthful dreams was as the widow *withdrew* from the young man, not as the young man, says that enthusiastic lance of the genuine Shakespeare, it may be true, musical it was to him any other provision for a wife than his *flower*. Such a provision in those days, when bulk of property was real, was a matter of course

And he quotes the well-known lines from 'Midwinter Night's Dream,' to prove that the poet knew the law of England better than even his legal commentators —

"Now, dear Hypocrita, our nuptial hour
Presses on apace, four happy days bring in
Another noon; but, oh! methinks how slow
This old moon waxes! She lingers my desires
Take a sleep, slacker, of a thousand years!
Love without thee, and a young man's revenue."

With reference to which passage Mr. Knight, with undoubted correctness, remarks that the word *storager* is used "in the original sense of a widow receiving *dearer* out of the 'exchequer,' which has descended to the heir with this customary charge

It has often been said that Shakespeare's life was that of a true poet--reckless, roving and dissipated. But this and other errors equally apocryphal have long

My dear Mr. Hughes
I have a little bit of news from
the Boston square & so I hope
you will be interested in it.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Thomas Russell, Esq., and Francis Collins, gent., to be overseers hereof. And do revoke all former wills, and publish this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand, the day and year first above-written.

By me,

William Schakspere.

"Witness to the publishing hereof,

FRASER COLLINS.

JOHN ROBINSON.

HAMNET SABLER.

"*Probatum fuit testamentum superscriptum opud London, coram Magistro William Burde, Legum Doctore, etc. vicesimo secundo die mensis Junii, Anno Domini 1615, iuramento Johannis Hallanius ex. cu, etc. de bene, etc. poud iuroribus potestate, de Swannes Hall, alt. ex. etc. cum cum venerit etc. potius, etc.*"

[illegible]

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of mind. Spence
then Robinson
Garnett & others
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W^m G. Galt

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J. E. Z. Z. Z. Z. Z.

e your Rev^d assured
friend to his you
Gives
H Southampton

(from the Public Record Office.

Henry Wriothealey, the third
son of the first, was born
in 1580, and was born

"S^r," I have received your l^r wherein you were pleased to express a better opinion of me than I deserve, it is true his Ma^{ty} hath given me a place at his council-board wth preference I protest by the faith of an honest man I expected not, neither was I so much so indirectly by my self or any of my friends y^e may as lawfully wish in my hart ; his favor I confesse to be the greater and I the more bound to serve him honestly, wth by God's grace shall be the cheif marks I will ayme at, if I may stayne that end I shall account my poore endeavors well employed, otherwise I had much rather have continued a spectator then become an actor, and shall rather performe the office of a counsellor in keepinge then gevinge counsell wth I am sworn to doe accordinge to my hart and conscience; but I will make the same request to you that I have to some other of my good friends, not to expect much from mee ; you know well how things stand and passe wth us, and how little one vulgar counsellor is able to effect, all I can promise is to be true, to be honest, to hope I shall performe. The messenger calls for my l^r, wth I must conclude sooner then I ment, yett wth my best thanks for the testimony you have given me of your good affection wth I should be gladd if I could any way merite, and will ever remayne,—Your very assured friend to doe you serve,

Queen Elizabeth.

Blackfriars Theatre was built in 1578, in the heart of the precinct of that name, close to the church of the suppressed monastery, "in the very spot," says Mr. Knight, "which is known as Playhouse Yard," but James Burbage, and four other persons, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, who built the Blackfriars Theatre, could not have maintained their ground, both against the incursions of the precinct and the Corporation of the City of London, had it not been for the protection of the Queen.

Her Majesty caused a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued, authorizing James Burbage and others, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, to exhibit their performances "as well within our City of London and Liberties of the same," as "in any other parts of England."

A second writ arose in consequence of this writ, the Court then maintaining that the representation of plays within the City, could only be because of the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, in some place of which, during the following year, the Swan Theatre was built just outside the City walls, but just outside of the control of the City officers, who doubtless felt considerably aggrieved thereat. Reaction arose afterwards that is in 1590, Shakespeare became one of the proprietors of this theatre and consequently, out of Her Majesty's own servants, one of the Queen's players.

In order to divert the Queen at Windsor, at the latter end of 1599, when the plague was still prevalent in London, the company's money was contributed to purchase for Her Majesty. It is also reported that it reflects the production of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. John De Witt immediately after the plague was the greatest author in the land, to alter this play in 1792. He gave, for several reasons, that "it was not despicable," of which one was, that it was written by the Queen's command, and that one was printed at its representation. Hows impressed upon this story by saying that Elizabeth was so well pleased with the character of

My dear brother that my many profligacies
and your often warnings have not been
so far from your turn at my ear and
your will have required I am but
sorry and you may see a nature which
which mischiefs may hereafter be wrought
after the crisis to ripen for at the first
the ardent shame after which
I told you many thanks for the kind
proof of my friend's friend that by the
gentleman I have understood and have
assured you that no part thereof shall
be to be found without his just acquittal
At length I have discovered of your state
and have thus wronged my conscience
to tell you of my life as if I were
a bit of a wicked man and a word of
disgrace and I am for my sake but only
wishing to your safety which being
provided I have obtained the stop
of my reason and your reason and
falling to many traps and by means
that the body is so corrupt that the
the pattern but which shows what great
infectious left on many but at last
poisoned the whole country but with
bitter of the fact that the greater
part were the only ones who were
infected persons and persons of bitter
heart and let example fear the following
the paragraph of the first hit - my pleasure
how the first hit - and to make and after
your own of my own I will show
you can behold as in a glass the inside
of my inward heart into you and this
I give no revenge to any no glory
frustrate not I do not know safety
to the man who is so just and
for him who shall show me no drift
for others' sake or my own but yours
alone to which I wish all yours as
soon as for no ambition the danger

and Henry IV. "that she
encouraged Shakespeare to continue it
for one play more, and to show him

'shello' was performed by the same company before the Queen, in August, 1602, at the Lord Keeper's house at Harefield, the scene of Milton's 'Arcades.' The last occasion on which it is supposed Shakspeare appeared before Queen Elizabeth was the 2nd of February, 1603, as appears from the following warrant, dated the 20th April following, near a month after Her Majesty's death, which occurred on the preceding 24th of March:—

John Hemmynges and the rest of his
men, servants to the Lorde Chan-
celrye, upon the Councells Warraun-
tated at Whitehall the xxth of April,
1603, for their paines and expences in pre-
senting before the Queenes Ma^{tie} two
slaves, the one upon St. Stephens day at
night, and thother upon Candlemas day at
night, for each of which they were allot-
ted by the Court of wards, tenne poundes
amounting in all to xx^{li}.

Not her late Majesty, he it observed. . . . the above warrant was . . . had been dead four weeks all but a day; because, observes Mr. Knight, "Elizabeth had not at that late-bere deposited in the resting-place of Kings at Westminster."

A transcript of the Queen's letter is appended :—

[illegible][illegible]

Your most affectionate
 Sister and Cousin,

ELIZABETH R
To my dear brother, the

King of Scots

533

or perhaps you may not for private value
or irregular affections of the Court to have for
St. John's Bay. I for no man dare mention
at your favor implied as best you like
your servants. Let the said first that
be plain away for duties of the Court
dislogi ^{for} so well rule of a king
will induce him that have indignities
known of Court rarely with the virtues
that let of the Court not to boldly
you see how far the trust you have
reposed in me have transported in
and make him a vision in Court
my Court. I hope the Court of
good will with guide in of order and
to for better of vision. Way well what
the Court can instill to you of a
I suppose his own Court will give account
me of my own great partialities that way
to have seen so much to believe him
of any way have seen for their particular
of my charge forgotten what the
Court of the Court what the degree
but you see me my right over you
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I believe him may see in
the Court and my name
which is the Court
and I don't nothing but what you
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my Court I believe you to the
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my Court grant you to be
with my last Court - what

Your most Affectionate Sister

Elizabeth

from the British Museum.

The Earl of Essex.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's favourite, was another of Shakespeare's patrons.

The poet alluded to the Earl in the chorus to the fifth act of Henry V., which was produced when Essex was absent on his unhappy expedition to Ireland.

Essex's unfortunate "rebellion," as it has been called, took place February 8, 1601; and in seventeen days afterwards he was beheaded in the Tower, at the age of 34.

We need not recall the intrigues of Cecil and Raleigh, nor the base ingratitude of Bacon, "the wisest and the meanest of mankind."

The following is a transcript of the Earl's letter:—

"Sir, I do forthwith, upon the receipt of what this bearer brought, despatch him back againe, thatt her Ma^{ty} may know her fleets and army is come safe to Portland. I hope also thatt we see in sight those low cuntry skiffes thatt were missing, for we see just the number coming after us. Whether they come or nott, I hope, by God's favor, to-morrow erly to sett sayle for Cawsam bay. I will, as soone as I have mett wth my other foots, send one after this gentleman wth a larger despatch. In the meane tyme, I pray you lett her Ma^{ty} know the Mirehonores leake is lesse rather then greater, and by all the Masters judged to be no inconvenience. If it should increase, I would send her home. But I should be very sorry for yt, for I accompt her the best fast of this fleet. I do lay up most faithfully her Ma^{ty}'s gracious deere care, and will nott this yeare be weery of my life, when I am so happy in her pretious favor. And thus wishing you all happines, I rest,

"Y^r very affectionate and assured friend,

"Essex.

"Portland, this wensday morning."

Sir Walter Raleigh.

When this all-accomplished man appeared to give evidence against his former friend Essex, whose ruin he had planned, the unhappy Earl exclaimed, "What heareth it to sweare the fox?" "Now the wit of the fox is everywhere on foot," said Elizabeth to Lambard, regretting the more manly ways of former times, "so as hardly a faithful or virtuous man may be found."

Raleigh was the fox; Essex, impulsive, rash, but honest to a fault, was only fitted for "those days of force and arms did last."

Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have founded the club at the Mermaid, the habitual resort of Shakespeare and Jonson, whom it is said he introduced to the court.

The following is a transcript of his letter, which was addressed to Sir Robert Cecil in 1597, the year that Raleigh was banished.

"I was persuaded, which probably the allusion to that play. The Banishment of Raleigh, which was performed at the afternoon before Essex's rebellion, was an old play and not a new one."

"I, this last and confusion, at last, among so many waxes and so great heat, I hope you will pardon me if I write little and that confusedly. We have all written for supply. I beseech you to further it, or to look: nothing at all on hands. For the same together with the multitude of men's letters, hath sent a servant over to, as you would not be able to read the: the end our greatest hope."

"I acquainted y^r I, general as your letter to request your great assistance at your entertainment: hee was also wonderful merry att y^r conseil of Richard the 2."

"I hope it shall never alter, and wherof I shalbee most gladd if, as the trow way to all our good, quiett, and advancement, and most of all for her sake whose affaires shall thereby fynd better progression."

"So, I will ever be yours: it is all I can say, and I will performe it wth my life and wth my fortune."

W. RALEIGH
Wimouth, the 6 of July

So I do forthwith for the receipt of what this bearer brought to Elizabeth's care againe. Thatt her Ma^{ty} may know her fleets and army is come safe to Portland. I hope also thatt we see in sight those low cuntry skiffes thatt were missing for we see just the number coming after us. Whether they come or nott, I hope, by God's favor, to-morrow erly to sett sayle for Cawsam bay. I will, as soone as I have mett wth my other foots send one after this gentleman wth a larger despatch. In the meane tyme I pray you lett her Ma^{ty} know the Mirehonores leake is lesse rather then greater and by all the Masters judged to be no inconvenience. If it should increase, I would send her home. But I should be very sorry for yt, for I accompt her the best fast of this fleet. I do lay up most faithfully her Ma^{ty}'s gracious deere care. And will nott this yeare be weery of my life when I am so happy in her pretious favor. And thus wishing you all happines, I rest,

Y^r very affectionate and assured friend,
Essex.

Portland this wensday morning.

In this last confusion of businesse amonge so many waxes & so great heat, I hope you will pardon me if I write little & that confusedly. We have all written for supply, & beseech you to further it, or to look: nothing at all on hands. For the same together with the multitude of men's letters, hath sent a servant over to, as you would not be able to read the: the end our greatest hope.

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So, I will ever be yours. it is all I can say, and I will performe it wth my life and wth my fortune.

Wm Raleigh
Wimouth, the 6 of July

The Drama in 1638.

An account of this interesting leaf, which formerly belonged either to a Theatrical Manager's Diary, or to a Master of the Revels' Book, appeared in the 'Journal of the British Archaeological Association,' vol. xvi. 1859, pages 275 and 344.

We are enabled to lay it before our subscribers through the kindness of Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A., by whom it was discovered. It is a manuscript volume of scenes and memoranda, lettered 'Notitia Dramatica,' which were collected between 1734 and the end of the last century by the celebrated Isaac Reed, who published an edition of Shakespeare in twenty-one volumes.

On the back of the leaf was written:—This old parchment is the property of Sir Francis Bacon, who was a well-known physician who died in 1742. Mr. Wright, when showing the volume to his friend Mr. Drankwater, then gave the celebrator, and it was the best delineation of Shakespeare's characters that has ever appeared on the stage, at one period that it was not a play, but a manuscript of very considerable interest, the value of which was previously unknown to Reed, for it was subsequently said at Messrs. S. the booksellers for five pounds.

It is now, I think, the first of its kind, says Mr. Wright, and it is now known up with a view to a payment for the performance, and it is now the property of the British Museum. The fragment is a transcript of the accounts of the events at Court, published in the Shakespeare edition of 1844 has given a similar fragment.

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What needs my Shakespeare for his sacred bones,
The altar of an age in piled stones,
Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
Under a star-pointing pyramid?
Dear Son of Memory, great Heir of Fame,
Wage need at their cost, weak witness
To my name!"

It appears that the list of performances was drawn up by the manager of the company then known as the Lady Elizabeth's servants' or, rather, were sometimes designated as Queen's Revels' plays. The Coepit was in Drury Lane, and was standing since after the Restoration. It was also called the Phoenix. Shakespeare's theatre at Blackfriars it will be observed, is also mentioned

Before the king & queen's day
years of our Lord 1638

1792
1638

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At the Coepit the 26th of March — The lost ladie
At the Coepit the 27th of March — Damboyes
At the Coepit the 3^d of April — Aglaure
At the blackfriars the 23rd of April for the queene the unfortunate lover
At the Coepit the 29th of May the prince's berthing night — old Castel
At the Coepit the 1st of May agayne the — unfortunate lover
At Summerhouse the 10th of July & one day
lost at our house in Carlels play the first part of the passionate lover
At Hampton Court the 30th of September — the unfortunate lover
At Richmond the 6th of November for the ladie — The merry divell of
Marie's berthing night & the day lost at our house — Edmonton.
At the Coepit the 8th of November — The fox.
At the Coepit the 13th of November — Ceaser
At the Coepit the 15th of November — The merry wives of winner.
At the Coepit the 20th of November — The fayre favorette.
At the Coepit the 22nd of November — Chances.
At the Coepit the 27th of November — The Custome of the C.
At the Coepit the 29th of November — The northern las.
At the Coepit the 6th of December — The Spanish Curatt.
At the Coepit the 11th of December agayne — The fayre favorette.
At the Coepit the 18th of December in Carlels
play agayne the first part of — The passionate lover.
At the Coepit the 20th of December the 2d part of The passionate lover.
At the Coepit the 27th of December the 2d part agayne of the passionate lover.
At Richmond the 28th of December the ladie — The northern las.
Elisabeth's berthing night and one day lost at our house }
At Richmond on newyears Day } beggars boath.
and one day lost at our house }
At Richmond the 2nd of January } The Spanish Curatt.
and one day lost at our house }

The following is a transcript of the above fragment:—

Before the king and queene this years of our Lord 1638.

At the Coepit the 26th of March The lost ladie.
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and one day lost at our house }

Ben Jonson.

During the latter portion of Shakespeare's residence in London, Ben Jonson was one of his most intimate friends. The author of 'Every Man out of his Humour,' which was first acted in 1599, could not have been unknown, even at that date, to the "sweet swan of Avon."

Aubrey says:—"Ben Jonson and he (Shakespeare) did gather humours of men daily wherever they came;" and that they frequently met, especially at the 'Mermaid,' to pledge one another in "a pure cup of rich canary," cannot admit of a doubt.

Gifford, speaking of the club at the 'Mermaid,' which was a celebrated tavern in Friday Street, says that it "combined more talent and genius than ever met together before or since," and that Jonson "regularly repaired there for many years with Shakespeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, Cotton, Carew, Martin, Donne, and many others, whose names, even at this distant period, call up a mingled feeling of reverence and respect."

The Vicar of Stratford, writing forty-six years after the death of Shakespeare, said that Ben Jonson and Drayton visited the poet in his native town a month before his death. He added that they had "a merry meeting," and "drank too hard;" but we agree with Mr. Knight in thinking that this can only be regarded as "the vulgar colouring of a common incident."

Shakespeare was of "a free and generous nature;" he was "gentle" and "sweet;" Ben Jonson called him "my beloved;" and Milton, who knew him only by tradition, "my Shakespeare," "Dear Son of Memory," "Fancy's child," and "sweetest Shakespeare." Of course, such a man cordially welcomed his old friends to his native place, and entertained them right royally at New Place, the best house in Stratford.

Three years after Shakespeare's death Jonson was made Poet Laureate, when his masques obtained the greatest success.

He was born at Westminster in 1574, and he died in 1637.

"O RARE BEN JONSON!"

A transcript of his letter is given below:—

"My most honorable Lord,—May it please yo^r Lo. to understand, there hath bene no want in mee, either of labor or sincerity in the discharge of this busines, to the satisfaction of yo^r Lo. and the State. And whereas, yesterday, upon the first mention of it, I took the most ready course (to my present thought) by the Venetian Ambassadors Chaplin, who not only apprehended it well, but was of mind wth mee, that no man of conscience, or any indifferent love to his Countrey would deny to doe it, and wth all engaged himselfe to send out one, absolute in all numbers, for the purpose; w^{ch} he will'd me (before a Gent. of good credit, who is my testimony) to signifie to yo^r Lo. in his name. It falls out since, that that party will not be found (for so he returnes answer). Upon w^{ch} I have made attempt in other places, but can speake wth no one in person (all being either remoov'd, or so circumstanc'd upon this present mischiefe); but by second meanes, I have receaved answers of doubts and difficulties, that they will make it a question to the Archpriest, wth other such like suspensions: so that to tell yo^r Lo. playnly my heart, I thinke they are all so enweaved in it, as it will make 500 Gent. lose of the Religion wth in this week, if they carry these understanding about them. For my selfe, if I had some a Priest I would have put on w^{ch} to such an occasion, and have thought it a misfortune, where I might have done besides his Majesty, and his Countrey, all Christianity & good service. And so much I have sent to some of them.

"If a small person yett foolish I shall yett make further tryall and that you cannot in the meane time be provided. I do not only wth unready meanes offering service but wth perfumene of w^{ch} as much integrity, as yo^r personall favor, or his Majesties right in so engaged be hath, as w^{ch}—I of Ho. must perfect service and love.

BEN JONSON."

My most honorable Lord.

May it please yo^r Lo. to understand, I have little bene no want in mee, either of labor or sincerity in the discharge of this busines, to the satisfaction of yo^r Lo. and the State. And whereas, yesterday, upon the first mention of it, I took the most ready course (to my present thought) by the Venetian Ambassadors Chaplin, who not only apprehended it well, but was of mind wth mee, that no man of conscience, or any indifferent love to his Countrey would deny to doe it, and wth all engaged himselfe to send out one, absolute in all numbers, for the purpose; w^{ch} he will'd me (before a Gent. of good credit, who is my testimony) to signifie to yo^r Lo. in his name. It falls out since, that that party will not be found, (for so he returnes answer) Upon w^{ch} I have made attempt in other places, but can speake wth no one in person (all being either remoov'd, or so circumstanc'd upon this present mischiefe); but by second meanes, I have receaved answers of doubts and difficulties, that they will make it a question to the Archpriest, wth other such like suspensions: so that to tell yo^r Lo. playnly my heart, I thinke they are all so enweaved in it, as it will make 500 Gent. lose of the Religion wth in this week, if they carry these understanding about them. For my selfe, if I had some a Priest, I would have put on being to such an occasion, and have thought it a misfortune, where I might have done besides his Majesty, and my Countrey) all Christianity & good service And so much I have sent to some of them.

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yo^r Lo. most humble
servant B. Jonson

BEN JONSON.

Dec 10. Nov. 1835

Lucy W. H.

Windsor Nov. 29. 1799.

Lord Auckland, will be surprised at receiving this, but as his prudence and judgment have been many years known to me, I have taken this private method of requiring his assistance in a matter that though it may appear but a trifle, in reality is big with much evil and that to families we both respect.

By the ill digested Bill for reorganizing the Army brought in during the short meeting of Parliament, on the reduction of the Supplementary Militia, the Lord Lieutenant has a power if on the new formation of the County Battalions they exceed 700. Men to name a second Lieutenant Colonel; I have reason to believe Lord Gower means to avail himself of this and nominate Mr. Curzon from the 3rd Batt. which will greatly offend Lord Albridge, it being to the detriment of Major Desborough who has served 21. years with credit in the Regiment, who in that case will certainly resign, and believe Lieut. Col. Reid and most of the Captains. This appointment is merely optional in the breast of the Lord Lieutenant; if Lord Stafford still holds that Office I am certain he would never have Desborough as a step so disagreeable to all the Gentlemen; I therefore wish that Lord Auckland with his usual address would try to prevent any second Lieutenant Colonel being named until Lord Gower can name Major Desborough. I trust this private means of suppressing my indignation may prevent much mischief in the ranks of the Army as well as the utter ruin of any ^{George H.} ~~unfortunate~~ ^{unfortunate} ~~clerk~~.

Madame.

Je mets à profit tout court. et le 16. à l'occasion de
Munich à Frankfurt, pour vous exprimer au
nom de l'empereur, la reconnaissance qu'il vous
porte du généreux appui que vous avez prêté
à l'œuvre de bienfaisance pour les victimes du
desastre de l'incendie de Pesth. L. M. J. sait
que c'est à l'exemple que vous avez donné, que
le succès de l'entreprise est une grande partie due,
et je saisis avec empressement cette occasion
pour vous dire d'après les assurances de
mes considérations distinguées.

Pierre et G. Haie
1838.

Steuernitz.

Et vous ne pouvez pas
donner la Courte la
Courte des autres 1838
attendant la voie.
vous m'avez promis
de venir encore une
fois dîner chez moi
avant votre départ
Veuillez tenir votre pro-
mise sur ce point
car la maison et mes
faibles chances de dîner
chez vous après dîner
d'ordi à 5 heures. Vous

seray le plus grand des
plaisirs à

Votre très dévoué
G. Haie
R. L. P.

J'espère que la Courte
vous sera bien utile de la
partie ind. d'après l'ind. de
Gautier M. M. M. M. M.
vous m'en ferez

Man liest nicht mehr!

Man sagt, daß die Welt nicht mehr aus sich selbst leben kann. Es ist
 eine wichtige Frage, die wir uns stellen müssen. Wir müssen uns fragen, ob
 wir nicht auch etwas thun können, um die Welt zu bessern. Wir müssen
 uns fragen, ob wir nicht auch etwas thun können, um die Welt zu
 bessern. Wir müssen uns fragen, ob wir nicht auch etwas thun können, um
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 die Welt zu bessern.

Dresden d. 1. 8. 1824.

(C. A. von Weber)

Geheimrath (in Briefen)

Die Welt ist nicht mehr aus sich selbst leben kann. Es ist eine wichtige Frage, die wir uns stellen müssen. Wir müssen uns fragen, ob wir nicht auch etwas thun können, um die Welt zu bessern. Wir müssen uns fragen, ob wir nicht auch etwas thun können, um die Welt zu bessern. Wir müssen uns fragen, ob wir nicht auch etwas thun können, um die Welt zu bessern.

Man liest nicht mehr!

Ulm d. 2. 8. 1824

Man liest nicht mehr!

Madame la Comtesse,

J'ignore si la réception de ce premier envoi
vous aura le bonheur de vous en. une si bonne
impression m'empêche de me rendre. C'est aimable
invitation continue dans votre gracieuse lettre d'être
c'est pour moi une véritable chagrin. Soyez donc
bonne pour me recevoir jamais les nouvelles
que vous m'avez bien un désir aujourd'hui.
J'espère un jour être un jour un jour présent
d'unanimité d'unanimité d'unanimité, ou
à toute autre heure que vous voudrez
je vous en ai bien à la tête, dans la

Compte d'un jour pour l'année
le voudrais tous les jours
venir vous en attendant, une bonne
respectueuse, ce tout d'unanimité

F. Halévy

Veuillez être au bonjour pour dire à
Monsieur le Comte d'Albi combien j'ai apprécié
d'unanimité m'avez bien un désir aujourd'hui.
J'espère un jour être un jour un jour présent
d'unanimité d'unanimité d'unanimité, ou

Vendredi 8 février 1850

Ma chère Comtesse

m'étant acquitté de votre aimable
communication par Monsieur de la Roche, il
m'a répondu que Madame la Comtesse
d'Albi avait chargé de m'inviter,
et de m'accompagner chez elle ce soir,
et qu'ayant fait part de cette invitation
à mon mari, pendant que j'étais (comme
il visitait S. E. le Comte de Neuchâtel, il en
avait reçu l'assurance que je m'y serais
rendu, ce qu'il avait bien communiqué
à Madame la Comtesse

Ainsi il nous faudra rapporter à
une meilleure occasion le bonheur
de passer quelques heures au près
de vous. Ma chère Comtesse à qui
je professe depuis longtemps la plus
haute estime et la plus sincère amitié

Votre servante dévouée

Luned

Justine Rosta

à Monsieur le Comte d'Albi.

c'est toi seul qui pouvais enchaîner, dans son vol,
ce Rossignol divin qui nous charme, à l'entendre;
car, de tout temps, d'Albi, chacun doit le comprendre,

fut la moitié de Rossignol.

Eugène Scribe

London 8. juig 1850

le soir de la 1^{re} représentation de la tempesta

Canone a 3 Voci di L. Cherubini, offerto a Madama Isabella Fontag. 1852.

Andantino

Parla coll'ombra e con l'ingan. del cuor mio: non lamiar l'innocenza. — o J:
 Solo del cor mi — o coll'ombra non parlar — coll'ombra coll'ombra non parlar —
 E se mai se mai per un momen. te sognai d'esser felici — se sognai d'esser felici — se sognai d'esser felici —
 le — se — d'acore — se il mi — o Torment — te quando ti — torna il di.
 se mai se mai per un momen. te sognai, sognai, sognai, s'accresca il
 mio tormento quando ritor — na da quante volte ritor.

Accompagnamento.

fine

...grazie
 sempre dal
 pitagorico

Three staves of musical notation, likely a continuation of the accompaniment or a separate piece.

New York October 1852. *Leopoldo Rossi*
 Fontag.

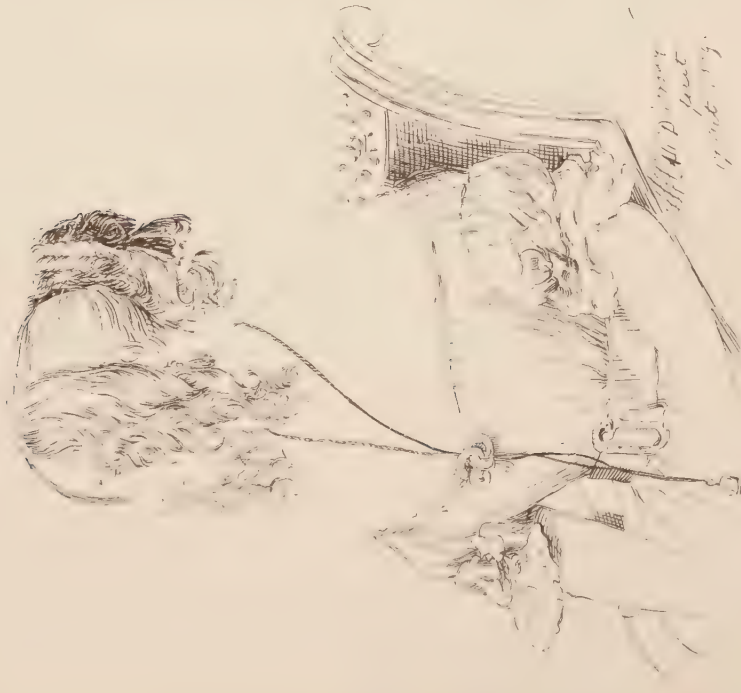
London, 25th 1830

My dear Sir, I have just received from Mr. Collier that you do not go to Newcastle; this circumstance and my strong desire to see you to go to York, obliges me to place the engagement two days forward - I wish to start with you on Monday the 10th, I shall be with you on the Sunday, and get two rehearsals - In that case I wish the day to terminate on Saturday the 15th of May, and I beg you (as I promised) the preceding Tuesday.

I have written to Mr. Collier to make that arrangement, and have no doubt of his acquiescence if otherwise I let you know in time.

I do not think the "Brigand" with Supers &c. is worth the troubles or expense of doing for me whilst the "Brigand" perhaps to do it well, would be better. I would rather you'd get two magnificent performances from those easy Pieces viz. The Pilot R. E. Susan, Luke, Jordan, Adopted Child, and "Le di di" for the Ben. Let me know your answer de ulte answer, and with best regards to Mrs. Collier.

Believe me most truly yours
 J. Cooke



Presso Giovanni

Theatre W. Haymarket,
3rd April 1864

My dear Compton

A few of the Members
of The Court of Uncommon Pleas
with their Lord Chief Baron
intend to have a Whitebait-
feast at Greenwich early in
the present season - of course
anticipating the Ministerial
dinner by several weeks, as
by the time Lord Palmerston
takes his whitebait - they have
become sprats - or Pricklebacks
- I don't know which, and then
their tails and fins are not
pleasant to masticate. Because
you should be able to swallow
the whitebait heads and tails
and all at once - name your
own day - sometime early in
next month, and we will

muster in good force - The
Quaker is sure to be there -
also Maldon Billy and
churchwarden Jolly - with
the elegant Walter, and Chip,
not forgetting our Haymarket
Encyclopædia, who will bring
the Parish Clerk, and the
Illustrations descendant of
The Kings of Ireland - The
great grandsons of Jonathan
Wilde, and Dick Turpin are
likely to put in an appearance,
with many others too numerous
to mention.

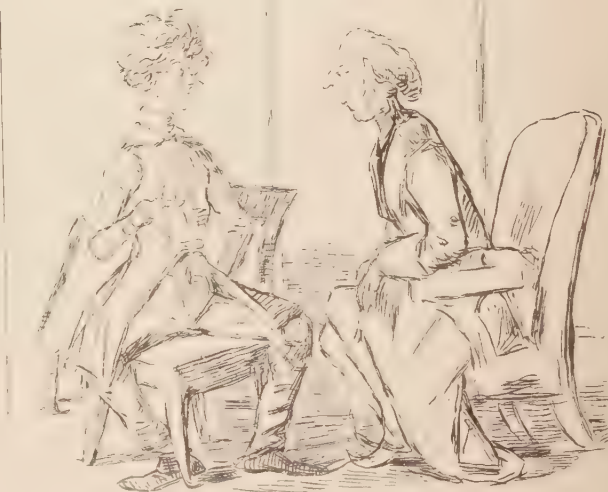
See me about the matter
some evening next week.

Heres fail not.
Given under our Seal
M^r: B. Buckstone
Chief Baron of The Court.

My dear —

Thanks for your
inquiries after the Stait
I am happy to say the
trats are all well, as you
know more numerous than
select. Sometimes fancy
when seated at the end
of the table and all told
that I am President of a
nice little joint stock
company - terms unlimited
liability, with power
to add to the number.

Yours very sincerely
Thompson.



My good L. I send you this ^{enclosed} not by order by G. L.
 nor forbidden & assure you -
 It is Latin be good & protest to you her my
 speak it, but it be not good Latin to say
 Heraldum in stead of faciatem. I confess that
 word way none of mine. The G. is so despo-
 sed now to have ^{like a beggar} all lone you, as she and I
 do every night talk ^{at} of you, she hath sayd somewhat
 to y^e Lord of Worcester of y^e w. Raleigh ^{who} his
 true description of y^e valor judgement and of
 his gtegration of ^{the} G. L. G. should have you
 it is true by G. L. of G. L. he dyd write so
 passionately and so rightfully of you - worts fo-
 her, as if I cold have forebore to see it for d^y
 things, by these I wold not have send it,
 for you know I in all these cases, none
 minimum certior in ditum. Some great dis-
 made by my fellow Conscioners. he have to ^{his brother} ~~you~~
 he will need, sure me send it me, but it is so true
 and ill favour, by made up, as I fear it to be sus-
 pected for - opening it, with hope to - will ex-
 cuse me of look of it. well and it is - strange by
 sealed. And so being minded to cloy you with
 w^os I humbly take my leave - From y^e Court
 this 26 of July 97.

Yours
 J. R.

It may please yo^r Lp.

I send in examination of one man brought up - by the
 principall and Remains of Staple, drawing for records
 of one ~~Board~~ suspected for a Papist and practitioner. And
 generally none but good and I thought not good to
 suspect any being at home a time. So the confirmation
 of y^e same doubt I receive.

L. & y^e L. G. L.
 J. R.

House Guards April 30 1801

My Dear Lord

Take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your very obliging letter and beg to assure you sincerely I regret that our

Annual Party can so I take place tomorrow particularly as it is your health which is the aim of this entertainment. I must however that I should great, this being from time, I think that so pleasant a party will not be given up and I beseech many assurance of the
that W. Hall keep many assurance of the
same day with you.

I have this moment seen Major Blair who is arrived this morning with Mr. Barker the Kings Counsel at Naples from Paris that they left last Friday, they that that on the Tuesday a report has circulated at Paris of his News for

the French they arrived from Egypt, and that during that day with Lord Lucknow they asked him what it was, that at least he intended to ensure but upon their pressing him, and telling him that they had already to a degree informed the Confidant to him that Buonaparte had received that morning the account of the entire defeat of the French in Egypt and that Messon was taken Prisoner ^{that} I had great, this being from time, I think that I beseech many assurance of they to
Believe me ever

My Dear Lord

Yours Most Sincerely

Frederick

Alexandria July 20th 1857.

My dear

little did I dream
when taking leave of you
on Thursday
the 9th last, that any thing
could possibly occur to deprive
me of the pleasure I had
promised myself of taking
my dear old friend and
my amiable daughter
to Paris before the end of
the autumn. - I had thought
much of this little trip of
pleasure with the friend
of my youth, and I pleased
myself in thinking when
I proposed it, that it

would be an agreeable
change from the sameness
of life at ^{home.}
yourself and your
child. - However I have
proposed it dieu dispose -
and thus, instead of this little
pleasure and happiness which
I had promised myself in
this ^{trip} ~~trip~~ ^{trip} ~~trip~~
myself called upon not
unexpectedly to go to India
on Saturday afternoon. the
10th inst. and I actually
left London on the following
evening Sunday the 12th
by the Mail for Marseilles,
where I arrived on Tuesday
morning the 14th, and within
1/2 of an hour after
reaching

reaching that place,
I was on board the
steamer and under
weigh for Malta and
this place, where I
arrived this forenoon -
I leave again tomorrow
morning at 8 A.M.
per ^{the} ~~the~~ Steamer
which is to convey me to
Calcutta. - There was no
money - for I
have sufficient for my
modest wants, and
they have been of this
character all my life.
but simply, a sense of
duty - that as a soldier
I could not otherwise
than expect my

readings to go at once -
that same evening of
necessity to India, on the
present state of affairs
in that country. - However
dear

is for yourself - as
sense of duty, takes me
to India - and no money
object - I hope to get away
as soon as the former object
is completed with - unless
I hope this may be accomplished
in a reasonable time I will
indeed in the hope that we may
still have our little trip of pleasure to
Paris to gether. - My love to
your good Mother and to
your daughter - I am
ever with warm affection,
your old friend
Gampbell

Headquarters Third Division.

18th

Guides — Viewers (with Cabins, Suspenders & Suspenders)
Signal App — Lt. M^r — Same

Scouts & probed men in Rebel Uniform.

men will remain on the N. bank and move down with the force on S. bank, not getting ahead of them, and if the communication can be kept up without giving an alarm, it must be done, but everything depends upon a surprise and no one must be allowed to pass ahead of the column.

Information must be gathered in regard to the crossings of the River so that should we be repulsed on the S. side we will know where to recross at the nearest point. All mills must be burned and the Canal destroyed, and also everything which can be used by the Rebels must be destroyed, including the Boats on the River. Should a Ferry Boat be seized and can be worked have it moved down. Keep the force on the S. side posted of any important movement of the enemy, and in case of danger

some of the scouts must swim the River and bring us information. As we approach the City the party must take great care that they do not get ahead of the other party on the S. side & must conceal themselves & watch our movements. We will try to secure the bridge to the City (1 mile below Belle La^{de}) & release the prisoners at the same time. If we do not succeed they must then dash down & we will try to carry the bridge from each side. When necessary the men must be piled through the woods along the river bank. The Bridges once secured & the prisoners safe and over the River the bridges will be secured and the City destroyed. The men must keep together & well in hand & once in the City it must be destroyed & Jeff Davis & Cleburne killed.

Prisoners will go along with combustible material. The Officer must use his discretion about the time of assisting us. Horses & Cattle which we do not need immediately must be shot rather than left. Everything on the Canal elsewhere of service to the Rebels must be destroyed. As Gen. Custer may follow me be careful not to give a false alarm.

Headquarters Third Division,

1864

Officers and Men,

You have been selected from
Brigades & Regiments as a picked Command
to attempt a desperate undertaking —
an undertaking which if successful,
will unite your names in the hands
of your Countrymen in letters that can
never be erased, and which will cause
the prayers of our fellow soldiers now
confin'd in Southern prisons to follow
you "yeas" wherever you may go.

We hope to release the prisoners from
Bell Island first "having seen them fairly
started we will cross the James River into
Richmond destroying the bridges after us &
exhorting the released prisoners to destroy
"Lyon the hateful City" do not allow the
Rebel Leader Davis and his traitorous
crew to escape. The prisoners must

render great assistance as you cannot
leave your ranks so far as become

too much scattered or you will be lost
do not allow any personal gain to lead
you off which would only bring you
to an ignominious death at the hands
of Citizens. Steps well together and
obey Orders & strictly add all will be
well, but on no account call on to
par for in Union there is strength &
with strict obedience to orders and
braveheartness in the execution you will
be sure to succeed.

if there be will join the main force
on the other side of the River or perhaps
meet them inside.

Many of you may fall, but if there
is any man here not willing to
sacrifice his life in such a great
& glorious undertaking or who does
not feel capable of meeting the
enemy in such a desperate fight
as this calling, let him step out and
he may go home to the arms of his
Sweetheart & read of the Heroes who
swept through the City of Richmond.

We want no man who cannot
feel sure of success in such a holy cause.

We will have a desperate fight but stand
up to it when it does come and all will
be well.

With the Blessing of the Almighty and
do not fear the enemy

Abel McGovern
Col. Comd.



EXTRAIT

DES REGISTRES

DU COMITÉ DE SALUT PUBLIC
DE LA CONVENTION NATIONALE,

Du *vingtième* jour de *germinal*, l'an deuxième
de la République française une et indivisible.

Le Comité de salut public, en vertu de la loi
du 27 de censure concernant les menées de police
générale de la République, arrête que la citoyenne
Marie-Louise-Sauvage Rhaimbault, exerçant
l'état de sage-femme à Paris, est mise en
réquisition pour y continuer sa profession.

Son extrait D. J.

Robespierre *Carnot*
Maréchal
Billaut *Varaine*
C. A. Trévis

17
a 15/19 zu 27. Jan. 1857

L'Espresso

Indem wir Ihnen für Ihr freundliches Anerkennen
der Gerechtigkeit unserer Forderungen zu Dank sagen,
Erlauben wir uns zu bemerken, daß wir
uns von Ihnen auszuweisen nicht willens sind
und hoffen, daß wir nicht ohne Erfolg

Ein Querschnitt der Passagiere, welche
sich auf dem Rückwege befinden, soll zu Lande.
Wobei unser Bedingender haben soll die
Herrn mit der Mitteilung zu versehen.

mit 6 1/2 Zoll und 11 Linien.

Angaben
Anzahl der Gesandten
Freitag
L 5

Phry. sub carnation
Ravens 6 1/2 Soll and Hales.



Dear my dear friends
 I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
 glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this
 letter will find you the same. I am
 very much interested in the
 progress of the cause and
 hope to see you soon.
 I am, dear friends,
 ever your affectionate
 friend,
 Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Gifts will

Simonson Jan. 1st 1859

Dein ganzlicher Sohn, Hofrath!

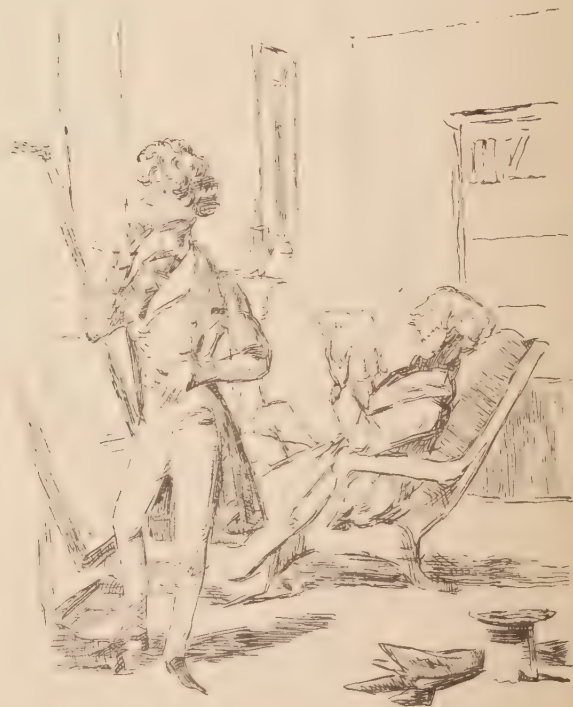
[illegible]

Geßinghale Han aeghuen
Wilhelmine Schroeder Neunb.

658



"Faut" says Diddle, "de' what-d've-call-'ems fit me like a glove."

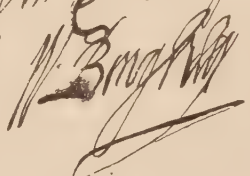


And upon reflection and consideration now I am distressed but I look intently grieved.



My very good Lord, it is not right to condole wth
you, for your late torment o^y seas, for I am
sure that shall be but an increase of your sorrow
and no relief to me. at this present I have but
as a momentary, by reaps of a flake fallen into my
left eyes and so by my evil way you L^d may
see, my specimen in writing so short a lie.
my Lord I trust you will wth your company reflect
all your accident, to goe with, thank you for all
your favorable accident, and acknowledge the contrary
to come for y^e punishment of you and wth all y^e have
imposed in your actions;

And in y^e time now of this distress, I did by
even v^{er}bal of my morning prayer, on y^e 22^d day of
the month, in y^e 107th psalm of David, read these
y^e verses, very proper for you L^d to be repeated
but specially y^e 6th of these. g. wth verse your L^d
shall find often repeated - and so I wish your
L^d will follow y^e example - this my writing is favorable
of divine as for humanity I reserve my
self to a future lie sent to my L^d by way
my self send my son and I come you to
good favor for Greenwich 23 of July 1597

Your very L^d approach
W. B. 

Downing Street May 28th
1798

My dear Lord,

I return you the Papers,
which you were so good as to send me - of
which I have made what use I could
without entering into personal particulars
which in the A. I. it is always thought
prudent to avoid.

I understand there is an account from
Ireland today of a battle between the
Insurgents, in which the latter were wholly
defeated.

Ever, my dear Lord,

Most sincerely yours

What an escape we have had
in the event of yesterday.

Geo. Canning

Brockley
January 4 - 1847

W. 91 10 Jan'y 1861

My Dear

I am very glad to hear that
coming down the 11th. I suppose
you will find it very interesting
as much I hope the same which I
sent of the Reproaches which I have
sent as the last one. I hope the
last one was not, but I hope the
next one will be again; but it is
of an hour, I will have to be for the
in the case of this one, which I hope
will be the last one with you -
your truly
R. Palmerston

My dear

We shall be
very glad to see you
on Monday; I shall
want your help in
beating a fever on
Tuesday

Yrs affly

Palmerston

My dear

you will have been
thinking me wanting in
kindly and affectionate feeling
towards so old and dear
a friend, in not having sent
you a little word of grateful
acknowledgment for the
two very amiable and kind
Notes which you have had
the goodness to write to me
since my departure from
England. - It was not forgot-
fulness, or any ^{cause} to
be ^{responsible} for the ^{excuse} ^{excuse}
which you could have imposed
on me on account of

occupation - and required
of me a watchfulness as to
all that was - and continues
to pass around me, so as to
leave me scarcely a moment
to write to you who I have
known so long and liked
so much. I have been working
very hard - I have every
thing ready to commence
the siege of Ducknow for
some time past - but
it is wished that I should
wait for the Co-operation
of a force of foot Rifes -
and I have waited so long!

that I am going on without
them - With their aid
myself would of course
be left - but there seems
an uncertainty as to the
time of their arrival -
and with the blessing
I hope to take the place
with my own noble soldiers
and not to be long about
it. - When shall I
get back to fulfil my
promise of talking you
and little Fanny to
Paris? As soon as the
fighting part of this business
in this ^{country} has been got over
I shall hope to be allowed
to resume my steps to England -

Accept my love and best
wishes - for the same
to your dear Mother and
dear daughter - and
believe me always
most truly yours
Your father

I hope you will be
able to decipher this
the hastily written

Note -
Ever V^lly affly

Camp Lawrence
Feb 24, 1858.

Dear Sir

I shall not wonder if amidst the many important matters by which your attention has been occupied since your return to Paris, you have forgot a Promise you made me as the ambassador, that you would take an opportunity of sound[ing] some of the French Ministers concerning their willingness to come to a mutual agreement with Great Britain for the total suppression of the Slave Trade, by stopping the Exports from Africa of the Importation into the Islands. I need not tell you how warmly Mr. Pitt is interested for this object, or that one of the strongest arguments against our discontinuance of the Traffick would be precluded, would the French adopt a similar resolution; many reasons induce me to believe that the Cabinet of Versailles will not be averse to the proposition, & Grenville assures me I may be led somewhat to the person Character of M^r. Montmorin: It will be sufficient at first to throw out the Idea, & I shall be much obliged to you if you will inform me how it is received: I shall in a very short time be able to send you something of a digested Plan, I will only add that if my going over to Paris, would be likely to facilitate the object in view, I should wish the channel with the utmost cheapness, is then for I beg you will tell me your opinion frankly on this Head. Perhaps Montmorin may not be aware of the Barbarity of this horrid Trade in its several particulars, if so, it will be well for you to detail them to him, ever keeping in view

that the great scene of cruelty is not the W. Indies
but Africa, which I take the liberty of suggesting
because I really was not aware of it myself till
I had looked into the subject more minutely —

How can I lay down my pen with the congratu-
lating with you on the glorious manner in
which all the late proceedings have been con-
ducted, I on the fair prospect of their admirable
termination — They you will do me the
favor to present my best Compl^{ts} Wm^{ts} &c
I remain

Dear Sir

your most obed^t &c
a faithful servant

London 20th Dec^r 1784

W. Wilburforce

all our friends here are well, & as you may
imagine in high spirits —

To Miss, 15th Dec^r 1784.

My dear friend,

The spaniel is come, and appears to be all you said
of her. I shall set great store by her, and shall now soon, I hope, get
a good breed of this sort of dogs, which, I can plainly see, will be the chief
dogs for my country.

My daughter will, very soon, write to Miss Mitford, and,
in the meanwhile I hope she will excuse my not writing a separate
letter of thanks to her. I would rather have her distinction than a vote
of thanks from the 2 houses. That's not saying much, indeed, I am very
much obliged to her.

You know, that we are engaged to go to Oxford about
Christmas; when that visit is over, which will be about 5th of Jan^y.
perhaps, will all of you come here and spend 2 or 3 weeks? It will
be winter, but it will be winter elsewhere, at the same time. — I cannot
leave home for any length of time, nor can my wife with such a family;
but, we can make our home comfortable for you and the ladies. —
We can have no coursing here this year. It is useless to attempt it. —

Let me hear from you soon in answer to this part of my letter. —

With best regards to Mrs. M. and Miss M. I remain
faithfully yours,

Dr. Mitford & D. P. The Portrait is come to London. W. G. O. W. M.

Paris 30 juin 1863

Monsieur,

Vous me demandiez par
votre très aimable lettre du 22
juin, dans quel journal —
vous pourriez trouver des —
extraits du discours que j'ai
prononcé, à la séance publique
de l'Académie des Sciences morales
et politiques, sur la vie et les
écrits de Lord Macaulay. Je
me suis empressé, non de vous
designer l'un des journaux —
dans lesquels ce discours avait

été inséré, mais de vous —
envoyer le discours lui-même
à l'adresse que vous m'aviez
indiquée. Vous devez l'avoir
reçu depuis plusieurs jours.
J'ai été charmé de répondre
ainsi à un désir qui me
flattait extrêmement. Veuillez
le croire, Monsieur, et —
Veuillez aussi agréer l'assurance
de ma considération la plus
distinguée. Mignet

Paris, 20 décembre 1862

à Madame Joséphine — puy de dôme.
N. 1004 1863

Monsieur

Je vous remercie de la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de
m'adresser. Je regrette que vous n'ayez pas
mon ouvrage est vraiment très petit.
Une lettre datée d'un jour est
d'origine et prouvée d'un écrivain allemand.
et je me suis un peu amusé des succès
que j'ai peu obtenus hors de France.
Je suis avec une considération distinguée
Monsieur

Notre fils humble et obéissant le salut

Barante

Monsieur

Je suis fort touché de votre
sympathie, et de la trop grande
importance que vous attribuez à
cette très mauvaise critique.

Recevez mes salutations
cordiales.

J. Mielles

Le Moineau qui porte crête.

fable

de mon ami Camille Berce.

On avait collé sur la tête
D'un moineau
Un chiffon d'écarlate en forme de crête,
Et voilà le chétif oiseau
Qui se pose en vainqueur et fait le matamore.
Sous ses plumes nées pour lui qu'une vile pécure;
Il vult, en son orgueil soudain,
Que jusque dans son bec on lui porte le grain.
Qu'êtes-vous trop souvers, ô gloire ô renommée?
Une vapeur légère, une vaine
~~passagère grandeur qui s'évanouit en fumée~~...
Sa proie dans le cerveau pénétrant doucement,
Il connaît le danger d'un futile ornement,
Hélas! et meurt fou.

" Je suis plus d'une bête
à qui la faim glorie a fait rompre la tête.

Pierre Lachambeaudie



F. Thorne
Nov 17. 1840

My dear Bessy,

Now what's to be done? I've
left my soufflet box in a cab!

Tell me: 'Gong! Blue fire!

There's time enough now to look
the Fleet. The courts must be shut
up and Westminster Hall go into
mourning if it is not found. I can't be
in town till evening, so let Partridge
take the following advertisement to the
"Times" instantly.

"Lost. Mr Charles Matthews will
feel much obliged of the person who
may have found a dark green leather
despatch box with expanding sides

will bring it to the Stage Door of
Covent Garden Theatre. If detained
after this notice, all the harm he
wishes the finder is that he may be
saddled with the liabilities it con-
tains. This advertisement is inserted
from simple motives of humanity, as
the box is filled with a large quantity
of combustible matter and if incautiously
brought in contact with an overheated
attorney the consequences might be
fatal."

In haste

Ever yours

C. M.



In Pelham's coat, hat, boots, and pantaloons,
Forth issues Diddler from the Baronet's house,
In famed Red Lion's fashionable square.
And was it strange that Hodge, Sir Henry's groom,
Mistook the dandy doctor for his master?
And while he for his foot the stirrup held,

Said, reverently, 'Master, will you mount?'
Thus Dionysius did, and rode away,
—But fear then seized upon the soul of Hodge.
Says he, "That gentleman cannot be my master,
"For, as he rode away, he gave me sixpence,
"And my dear master never gives me nothen."

Sept 22 1863

My dear Sir, in answer
to your letter of the 17th inst.,
I have to inform you that
the same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities
and they are now
under consideration.
I am, Sir, very
truly yours,
J. B. Jones

J. B. Jones

My dear Sir, in answer
to your letter of the 17th inst.,
I have to inform you that
the same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities
and they are now
under consideration.
I am, Sir, very
truly yours,
J. B. Jones

10 Feb 7 1863
My dear Lady Barrett
I cannot sufficiently
thank you for your
constant attention
in reporting progress
and most accurately
to. I enclose and
encourage to the
above the daily
improvement of
both the tree and
the same as
much as indicated
about the same as
the same are
now, and fully
appreciate the
many valuable
contributions.
Believe me to
be,
Yours
J. B. Jones

Allahabad October 23
1858

My dear

I read last night
your very amiable and
kind letter of the 5th Sept. &c.
Thank you for your
congratulations. — But to
tell you honestly, it would
have been more agreeable
to me to have been left
with my Military rank
which is far higher than I
~~ever~~ ever thought to
have reached, and as
regards money, I have
long deemed myself
rich — very rich because
I am really without wants
and

known since your childhood
a name by which I hope
you will always address
me if you desire to give
me great pleasure.

We have been making
progress, and doing
much more than is
generally known. — I
hope to have succeeded
in breaking not only the
neck of the very stubborn
resistance opposed to us,
but in acquiring firm
and solid possession of this
Country (Orissa) before
the end of the cold season.

and for the few that may
be considered for an
old man, my military
income with the interest
of my little saving, and
some money left me
by an old relation gave
me more than sufficient
means to supply my few
wants and the little
indulgences I might
occasionally permit my-
self. — Humble and
with very humble notions,
I should have been grateful
and content to have been
left as the simple colon
Campbell that you have
known

I shall be very glad
to have this hope realized
and to be allowed to
return home and pass
the few years that may
be left to me in quiet
and retirement — away
from public life and
those that belong to it.
So God bless you dear
and my very
dear old friend!

Ever with sincere
affection Your old
friend
Campbell

Agthada Hall 26 July 1858

My dear Mr

I do not look to you for I fear the system of the property is to keep in small bodies and avoid concentration for a great battle. It is high time the arrangement of 1854 should be cancelled

Yours faithfully

W. Russell

My dear Mr

September 1854

My thanks for your letter -
- mention - I want the foot of
Pudney, who has lost their

And I liked it much, which
- doing the Council's L. Chapman
of the purpose, I have Council the
- doing in the morning

Philip M. Russell would like the
must in the first place - when the
second, the first was over and
then for my opinion -

Yours faithfully
W. Russell

Dear Sir,

If the Americans really mean to subject the goods of all different nations to the same duties and to grant them the same indulgencies, they set an example of good sense which all other nations ought to imitate. At any rate it is certainly just that their goods, their naval stores for example, should be subjected to the same duties to which we subject those of Russia, Sweden and Denmark, and that we should treat them as they mean to treat us and all other nations.

What degree of commercial connection we should allow between the remaining colonies, whether in North America or the West Indies and the United States, may to some people appear a more difficult question. My own opinion is that it should be allowed to go on as before, and whatever inconveniences may result from this freedom may be remedied as they occur

occur. The lumber and provisions of the United States are more necessary to our West India Islands, than the Rum and Sugar of the latter are to the former. Any interruption or restraint of commerce would hurt ourselves much more than our revolted subjects, Canada and Nova Scotia cannot justly be refused at least the same freedom of Commerce which we grant to the United States.

I suspect the Americans do not mean what they say. I have seen a revenue act of South Carolina by which two shillings are upon every hundred weight of Brown Sugar imported from the British Plantations, and only eighteen pence upon that imported from any foreign colony. Upon every pound of refined Sugar from the former, one penny; from the latter, one half penny. Upon every Gallon of French wine, two pence; of Spanish wine three pence; of port wine four pence

penet-

I have little anxiety about that the com-
of the American Commerce. By an equality of
treatment to all nations, we might soon open
a commerce with the neighboring nations
of Europe infinitely more advantageous than
that of so distant a country as America. This is
an immense subject, upon which, when I wrote
you last, I intended to have sent ^{you} a letter of
many sheets. But as respect to see you in
a few weeks, I shall not trouble you with so
tedious a dissertation. I shall only say at
present that every extraordinary, either
encouragement or discouragement that
is given to the trade of one country more
than to that of another, may, I think, be
demonstrated to be in every case a com-
=pleat piece of Dupeery by which the inte-
=rest of the State and the nation is con-
=stantly ^{clearly} sacrificed
=ticular, of traders

I heartily congratulate you upon the
triumphant manner in which the East
India Bill has been carried thro' the
lower house, I have no doubt of its pass-
ing thro' the upper house in the same
manner. The decisive judgement and
resolution with which Mr. Fox has intro-
duced and supported that bill does him
the highest honor. Never any with the
greatest respect and esteem,
Dear Sir

Your most affectionate
and most obedient humble

Servant

Edmund Smith

Edinburgh
15 Dec^r 1783

Ames 19 Avril 1853

Monsieur,

M. Jan Vercor, mon éditeur, avait bien fait remettre chez moi votre bonnillante lettre du 10 de ce mois; mais ce n'est qu'après mon retour d'été que j'en ai pu connaissance.

Vous me demandez mon assentiment pour une traduction française que vous vous proposez de faire de l'un de mes recueils de l'homme de loi. Votre projet m'honore et je vous remercie de ce que vous jugez mes idées dignes de votre attention à ce point. Cependant je dois vous faire la même réponse qu'à toutes personnes qui m'adressent des demandes analogues. Je n'ai encore jamais donné mon assentiment à aucun projet de traduction de mes ouvrages et par conséquent

en est-ce travail; mais peut être que ce renseignement est de nature à vous faire renoncer à votre projet. Sans doute, il ne peut être que très avantageux pour moi que mes ouvrages soient traduits plusieurs fois; mais je ne voudrais pas que vous, qui êtes si occupé de vous avoir caché le projet de M. Hocquiel. En tout cas vous n'avez nullement besoin de l'assentiment de l'auteur pour publier en d'autres pays des traductions de ses ouvrages.

Vous témoignerez de nouveau ma reconnaissance de votre sympathique attention, qui est l'honneur de mon nom.

Très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

Consuey

je ne puis, jusqu'à ce que je prenne d'autres engagements à cet égard, c'est comme si je donnais d'avance mon assentiment à toute proposition de ce genre.

Cette conduite m'est prescrite par la prudence. Il arrive souvent que deux ou trois traductions de l'un de mes ouvrages paraissent au même temps. Les traducteurs s'en prennent alors à moi de cette concurrence. Je ne vois pas d'autre moyen d'échapper à ce désagrément que de ne donner de privilège à personne.

Je vous donne ces détails par ce que j'ai été informé depuis trois mois que M. Léon Woëgues, professeur agrégé de l'université de Gand, se proposait de donner une traduction du Gentilhomme pauvre dans la Revue des deux mondes de Paris. Je ne sais ni

Monsieur le Rédacteur

Je vous prie d'excuser l'absence de ma réponse que j'écris selon l'habitude de me rendre à l'école le dimanche.

Après, je vous prie, Monsieur le Rédacteur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Henri Mondragon

10 7 x bin 58

Manche ami

10 Tanager

Barrothy



Path St.
Friday evg.

My Dear Harris

The following writs were moved for.

Ld. Gougham. } Lords of the Treasury
Mr. Butler }
Mr. Perceval. } Lord of the Admiralty
Mr. Grenville. } Joint Paymaster.
It is supposed Ld. Medgrave with the other
of Selwyn. } Surveyor General of the Crown
Lands - J. J. Han's place -

Mr. Estlin. } Registrar of Chancery College
J. Pitt. } a Peer. Baron Camelford

The House adjourn'd till Monday the 12th. -
I had a long conversation with Burke & he has
at least as many doubts as I have about the
probability of a dissolution soon after the recess -

The King's answer certainly leaves it open, & some
persons pretend now that Mr Pitt is not so much
pledged by what Banks said as we who heard
it know him to be. - For considers it as a possible
thing, but does not seem to expect it. - He has pro-
mised to give me the earliest intelligence of any
thing he may learn on the subject & I shall call
on him from time to time. - On the whole this event
cannot doubtfully be lost sight of, altho' I cannot
help flattering myself that both the King's
Dignity, & the private honour & reputation of others
are too clearly engaged to make it probable.

Your affectionate

Edw. Elliot

Camp. Hobartville.

April 23: 1850

My dear

For a good while past I have wished to write to you but my penman's ink has been sadly impeded by a cold. I had at the close of this year about star located me shovel and about 1000 of the London's which tie the arm to the shoulder. I am still in considerable pain and in truth my arm and hand have been useless to me till within a few days. Having implicated this recital of my misfortune upon your hope your dear daughter will kindly bear with me for the delay in acknowledging and thanking her for her amiable note.

I think I have finished my work in this County, and I believe that I may venture to indulge in the hope of a return to England at no very distant date. Order and tranquillity are being restored in all directions and except a few bands of marauders, there is no armed body of remaining arms, with

to oppose us, - and these few wandering parties will be disposed of by the Police without the assistance of the troops. -

I am now on my way to London for the hot weather of the country, we have not direct communication possible, the mail of October by which time all affairs, when war of disturbance will have passed away from the minds of our Country people at least I hope so and in such case there will be nothing wrong in again in my writing leave to return to England. When you happen to meet someone bear me to him very kindly, he is a nice fellow and for whom I have a great regard. his brother was with me during the War in India and did his work right well he is an excellent officer.

Believe me ever with warm affection your very old friend
Youngblood

We do as our immortal spirits were, thanks to
your good offices, more than simply look and connect
with them than persons must hear our, position of
their present distress. We had for the time around
largely of this globe, and the temporary which was
given to these communications will be felt in future
years. But I do not like to dwell upon the death
side of things, and I am willing to hope that that
part of the world which is now foreign, or becoming
as it is things, will, by the action of an est-
ablishment, be in due time better managed and
than it was before, I mean more in favor of the
and religious liberties of mankind. And I may
beg your acceptance, pardon for speaking with so
much freedom on a subject of which I am so far
competent.

I am much pleased by your impartial remarks,
reflecting the cause generally, and in answer to it, I
have the pleasure to say that it is not necessary
any one thing, speaking our manifestly more,
are could reasonably ask from those that are not
not already in possession of, or that among them.
I hope your Lordship will not have much more
with immemorial negotiations.

I thank you for your kind remembrance of me

family and hope that they have been at all the
gratitude of your own, enjoy your heart without
withdrawing from the support of moral and man-
where to which they have been exposed. In regard
but my young family are in begging me to
join them most respectfully complement with
my own to Lady Rutland and your Ladyship.
I have the honor to be with the highest respect
and gratitude

My Dear Lord

Your Lordship

Most obliged and

most respectful

traveller, servant

Wm. Mudge

Cheltenham 21st June 1833

My Lord

By a note from Lord Lansdowne yesterday I learn that Your Lordship has been pleased to use your good Offices with the Duke of Marlborough to permit me to examine his Papers for the purposes of my intended History.

I hasten to assure Your Lordship of my warmest gratitude for so great a benefit which is greatly enhanced by the offer of access to your own valuable collections up to the last 15 or 20 years of which I am now

known the importance

If I could also note for your opinion on them!

& your advice with respect to sources of information I shall look forward to an aid more valuable than I could expect from any Papers.

My only little to remark kindly as I have experienced respecting the materials of this history is that I feel such a deal to investigate the subject thoroughly as will enable me to leave the ground somewhat more clear to a successor of greater talents.

My aid given time will though perhaps indirectly prove a contribution towards English History.

I have the honour to be

Mr. doc

Your Lordship's Obedient

humble Servant

James Mackintosh

At accident meeting with Mr. S. on the street, & having the miniature in a Book in my pocket, I send you it, as I understand that a servant of yours is in town. — The painter, in my opinion, has spoilt the likeness. — Return me the bagatell per first opportunity. — I am so ill as to be scarce able to hold this miserable pen to this miserable paper —

Saturday, six, P. M. J. M.

Greenough
 Dec 11th July 1826.

Herr Rudolf Witzn aus Chulpen,
 Philof. Rudolf bitte ich die Gnade
 Ihren Sohn zu Chulpen abzuholen, auf meinen
 Auftrag nicht zu liegen & Befehl zu verabfolgen.
 vom 4. Oktober 1874. E. M. Witzn.

2/56.

[illegible]

le fagot ? Tothà Jamina ! Toujours Du
chagrin pour un an pour un autre En
sixte il s'y a un bon en la monde qu'il n'y
a une amitié possible. Elle est de l'arjé
de bal a/c a cinquante ans.

J'ai une lettre en plus vide. C'est que j'ignore si
 elle vous arrivera & j'ai la fin l'écrite pour qu'elle
 vous le dise si elle ven. Je serre la main.
 Adieu pour cette en que vous le bon du Digne.
 Mlle Compiègne affectueux

Mr. L. Comp. men. affectu

John

25 Mi.

My dear friend

October 10-1821

12.

I have to apologise for my
neglect in not replying to you but when my
honour I have never been your letter of the 10th
August. I have not time to say a word but at
least from the 10th of the month until the 22^d
of September. I have today undertaken
the making of a new and special bundle of my
Aunt's and please my apology.

I have then the enclosed to Mr
Gladstone our Treasurer you will receive the
money from him. Have the power to
acknowledge the receipt of this directed
to the Theatre.

I am
Yours obedient servant
C. Matthews.

Cher ami,

Je t'envoie
qui sont parties avec moi
Paris l'autre, et ainsi de suite
d'apprendre les papiers en
dual.

Si tu en es rappelé
pas, nous les arrangerons
ensemble, vois ce qui te paraît
faire - qui nous réglera
la chose en conséquence.

A toi.

C. Matthews.



Simla May 22^d. 59

My dear

I wrote you a few times
when on my way to this
place - and since then I
have had the pleasure to
receive your most kind
note written in March.

I have got quite well in
health, but my right arm
is still feeble. I cannot
assist my self into the
saddle when mounting my

arm will have recovered its
its accustomed powers and
made me independent of other
assistance to mount my horse.

By the papers which reached
this yesterday from ^{England} ~~London~~ I
find the people in authority at
home think favorably of operations
on both India and Germany,
by which the War was brought
to a satisfactory conclusion and
no more war anticipated.

By keeping my own counsel
and preserving the knowledge
of my plans becoming known

my horse as quickly as
I could wish, and the
consequence has been that
recently my horse plunged
forward before I got fixed
in my seat, and dragged
me for a considerable
distance along the ground,
before my left foot got
disengaged from the stirrup.
But the truth is that while
in these hills I am not required
by duty to mount a horse and
by the time I shall have to
return to the plains ~~my~~
my

to the World or even to those
around, save one or two in
whose society I could place
perfect reliance, I brought
upon me the abuse of the
Peeps of India, and of as numerous
officers in the Army, who in
former campaigns supplied
information to the Peeps re-
specting the plans of the
Commander in Chief and of
all movements. I was happy
enough to conclude my
operations on the day that
these few men had speculated
upon my intentions.
Now they did abuse me!

I must beg you to clear
not to show any
letters to any of your friends,
and the only reason for
keeping them on the other side
to military matters was to
make you one of the causes for
the abuse, that was heaped
upon me by the troops of this
country.

I thought and I wish
still to hope that in the beginning
of next year I may find
myself on my way home.
But ~~there~~ another embarrass-
ment has presented itself
in the bad feeling which
has

has been exhibited by the
Company's Troops in their
Presidency in the order for
their transfer to the Russian

service. It has required
great forbearance and
management
to get these in subordination, I am
sure that the British
will still be able to
to retain to a proper sense
of their duty without the
employment of menace
or violence — our prestige
would have been destroyed
had the Native Princes
seen us firing at our own
troops and Country men.
I am devotedly yours
and your daughter's
Ever with warm
affection your old friend
Campbell

Fürer *Georg* *Georg* *Georg*

Georg *Georg* *Georg*
den 22ten Oktober 1796.

Amund *Amund* *Amund*
Amund *Amund* *Amund*

den 22ten Oktober 1796.

Kaiserslautern
den 29ten July 1796.

Ein. *Ein* *Ein* *Ein*

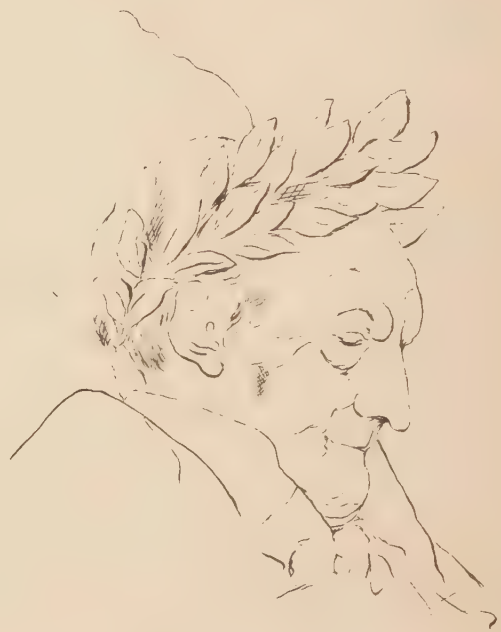
den 22ten Oktober 1796.

den 22ten Oktober 1796.

Ich bin, wenn ich auch, nicht ab-
 gänglich, sind Ihre Absicht eine
 gewisse Anzeigebahn und durch
 die Folge meine Lust dazu zu-
 geigt; so bitte ich Sie be-
 dingungslos. Das Ganze ist
 folgendermaßen: wenn dasjenige
 die Liebe da sein bei der Zeit und
 die auch stellung befindet, was
 nicht. So ist ein Glück.
 Mit dem besten Wunsch
 Euer Erget.

7. 31 Okt. 1804.

Erget



Frei. 1. d. 1829.

Willkommen zu dem von mir befohlenen
Bau, weil ich mir ab jetzt ganz leicht zuhause sein
kann, und die Gegend sehr schön finde.

Geben Sie mir die besten Empfehlungen (Glaubenszeugnisse)
an die Herren (Ärzte) in der Stadt. Ich bin sehr dankbar
für die Bemerkung, dass Sie sehr freundlich, und sehr
sicher sind, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl
kennen. Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung,
dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen. Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung,
dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen.

Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung, dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen.
Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung, dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen.
Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung, dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen.

Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung, dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen.
Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung, dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen.
Ich bin sehr dankbar für die Bemerkung, dass Sie mich
sehr wohl kennen, und dass Sie mich sehr wohl kennen.

Wien
13. 4. 1829.

angenehm

J. M. J. J.

Hochachtungsvoll
Ihre
Sehr geehrte
Frau
in Wien
mit
Freude.

Die
Hochachtungsvoll
Ihre
Frau
in Wien
mit
Freude.

Grey:rice

Ministère de l'Intérieur.

liberté.



Égalité.

1865. 22 2 1/2 livres en S. S. la. republique

diverse, une et indivisible.

L'ambassade des Consuls

Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Engen. Kinstre.

(4) Exécution des ordres que vous m'avez fait transmettre de
Monsieur le D^{re} Ministre, sur les
marchés de la Ville de Paris, par lesquels vous m'avez autorisé à prendre
pour les différents Dépôts Nationaux, tous les objets qui servent
jusqu'à présent à l'habillement du Palais des Rois, pour servir
à ceux de l'Administration du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, ou j'ai appris qu'il
existait nombre d'objets propres à cet établissement.

Le Président de cette Administration m'a répondu, Citoyen
Ministre que votre autorisation dont j'ai eu fait passer copie,
ne concernoit que les magasins et Dépôts, qu'il n'y avoit point de
Conservatoire à Versailles, et que le Musée des Beaux Français n'étoit
point un Dépôt, Ce qui me met dans l'impossibilité de m'en

[illegible]

49) sont à Paris, (Noyen Ministre, que Votre Excellence,
me permet la liberté d'envoyer sur les objets sans des objets
dont j'aurais pas l'immersion, qui sont jugés convenables
à l'ameublement des Consuls, En suivant cependant
au Muséum de Versailles Tous ces menus objets qui
sont en ce moment à la vente particulière.

foras pour l'Empire. "Hémisphère" pour faire parvenir
notre décision à cet égard le plus promptement qu'il vous
sera possible, l'installation du Gouvernement au Palais-
des Consuls étant très prochaine. Salut et respect signé le Comte.

pour copie conforme

Price of passage.

St James's St.
St. James's
April 16th

Dear Miss
Many thanks
for so kindly sending
me the account of poor
Miss B. - how sad
that so much talent
should be taken from
among us so quickly.
It is almost a pity
the interesting particulars
contained in your story

not be made generally
known - I presume
you had them from
some private source,
or I should ask you
to allow me to write
them up for a biographic.
- at notice in some
Magazine - one must
of course suppress some
of the details respecting
Mr. Father - think this
over please -

If I knew you
rather more intimately
I could tell you certain
facts attending the delivery
of your packet by Mr.
to my Father (I
was out of town) which
would I think amuse
you - as it is I dare
not venture! - I am,
dear Miss
very truly yours,
Frank Edmedley

1 North Audley Street

May 3rd 1841

J. Sir

If you like to send me two
more copies of Mr. Curme's
- Charles's book Tales of a
Grandmother I think I
can dispose of them advan-
tageously to the publication
- I must have the copies
before 12 o'clock to day
if you think proper to send
them to me because one
is destined for a gentle-
man who is sitting out
on his travels abroad.

Is there any chance of
a second Ed. for this?
Of its having embellishments
meaning woodcuts - If
you have any thought
of bringing out an embel-
lished Ed. say so some-
time in your answer to this
note -
Yours truly,
Maria Edgeworth

My Photograph.

Agnes Strickland
June 29 1860

chère Madame.

Vous ne savez pas que j'ai écrit à Paris
une lettre où j'ai dit que j'étais allé à l'Opéra
pour chanter depuis que je suis au Théâtre Français.
Et moi-même non plus je n'ai pu aller en
France la belle.

Une lettre de Paris - comme je l'ai écrit
avec plaisir me confirme, d'une manière
si intéressante, votre pour moi pour s'engager.
avec Amédée Thomas, A. Grisey, V. Wolff,
Gervais, Dupuis, etc. à l'Académie Impériale
de Musique je chante Guillaume Tell
la Favorite le Requiem de la Messe.
Pensez à venir à la suite à Paris.

Enfin au Théâtre Royal Italien de Covent Garden.
L'Invitation, la Gazza Ladra, les Deux Femmes de
la Tour, le Quotidien, et Puritani la Commedia
l'Esprit d'amour, Don Giovanni et Faust
complètement - pour faire mon répertoire.

Voici une Madame aussi chère que
possible les renseignements que vous me demandez.

Je suis sûr - honneur à la main - de vous
aider à venir par la suite à votre disposition
et je vous prie d'accepter avec moi
l'assurance de mon profond respect.

De France

(Professeur au Conservatoire Impérial de Musique)

Miles. anything were to be done
in a town half way to London.
Ch. Birmingham he had
that just took the 18th
flora septima



Quetta P. Maria

July 20th 1808

My dear General

I understand that Col^l Inglis has sailed for England, and I therefore write to you to authorize Mr. Tughran (a wine merchant) to receive Major Ramsay, & also my own baggage of Madras, which was lodged in Col^l Inglis' cellar; he will forward it accordingly to circumstances, and as he has transacted business when at Gibraltar with Mr. Pelly when Paymaster Gen^l. it will be settled between them, when it has to be forwarded.

We have a report to day that Ramfont, is taken prisoner, & his army surrendered to me. I am tired to death, having been building some houses in the day.

in embarking the vessel of our troops this morn^g, as we intend to sail tomorrow for Lisbon to join Sir A. W.

In this business you hear the news as soon as I hear it, & more correctly than we do, I therefore do not attempt to give you any information from hence but that I believe I shall report.

Do not consider this as a letter of correspondence, but of business - but rely upon it, whenever we are employed actively on shore, I shall feel pleased in relating the details of our operations to you, in the mean time I am

Y^r Obedient

Y^r very faithfully

W. H. W. H.

Ramsay begs to be remembered to you & pray mention us kindly to Sir A. W. not forgetting Mr. Galt, & Mr. B. & all our friends &

Koenigsberg
91. Dec.
1789

Young Mr. Spring
Frank

Sie ist es, die Sie suchen: Franzine, Franzine,
die Sie suchen, die Sie suchen, die Sie suchen.

1844

À l'Angleterre

S'offre à l'Angleterre ce livre,
glorification de son poëte.

Je dis à l'Angleterre la Vérité;
Mais, comme tonne illustre et libre,
je l'admire, et, comme asile,
je l'aime.

Victor Hugo

Hauterive le 10. 1864

Mon cher ami

Mais on de Lorm en unje à demain
je n'ai. L'air si un v. as empêchement
Majors qui m'engendront j'entre
complètement à vos yeux si je
ne pou rendre par encore asisique
mon fin à votre si gracieuse
invitation. J'espère bien que
c'est la le service en retard
que nous avons à l'abri.

Demilly M. on aux pieds en
as dans l'honneur d. M. on.
super et voir à mon bien
mon a l'achement

Mon cher

Charles Hugo

Merci

out
The time is of yours O cursed spite
I had been to set it right!
O fatalite' enaidite
que je tous jamais ne pour la remettre en ordre.

François Victor Hugo

Hauterive le 10. 1864

Julien 1864

Dear Mr.

You would do me
a great favour if you
would bring out "The
Archbishop's wife"
immediately. There are
some remarks in it
about royal family
bales that would come
with a very ill grace
after the Queen's (12th May)
Particularly from
me, to whom she
has been very gracious.

You have no other
business just now
likely to make a
star in the library
for fashionable readers,
so that I really think
you would serve your
own cause as well as
mine by bringing
it forward.

What about the Cecil
papers? Ever &c. C. F. Gore



34 Devonshire Place.
Tuesday 27 Feb^y
1838.

Dear Sir.

If you could make it convenient to call here
any time to day - I shall be busy at home
and would wish to talk over the best
Title. At any rate do not advertise the
work by any Title, (I mean of those scribbles)
which were hurriedly drawn up, until I
have had the pleasure of seeing you -

Believe me Dear Sir

Most Truly Yours

Patrick Fraser Tytler.

I wish also to have the advantage of your
opinion upon a point regarding the work in
which your Experience renders you the best judge

I have to thank you for the great pleasure I have received by the perusal of your charming version of Schiller's "Bride of Messina" - It abounds with passages and whole scenes replete with sublimity and pathos.

The character of the Revue belongs to the highest class of art, and I feel greatly honored by your considering me, - even in an humble degree, - qualified to grasp and embody a complete demand of intricate attributes.

With reference to the aptitude of the Drama for production on

our English Stage - we have none at present affording a hope for the representation of the Classical Drama, and the perspective is gloomy enough - so gloomy as almost to darken and paralyze all effort - except the necessary and very commonplace one illustrative of the truism that

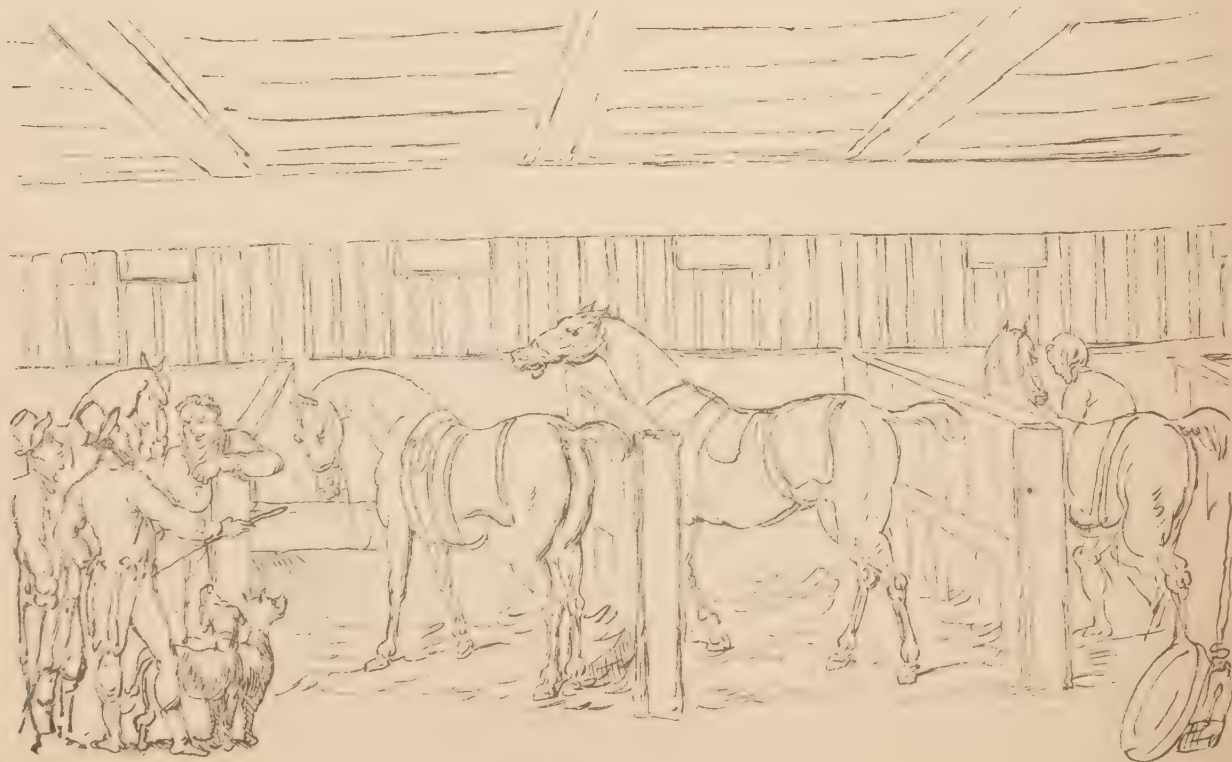
those who live in ease must learn to live

I Remain Sir

Yours faithfully

Mary Amelia Wace

July 1st
16 Custom Place Custom House



То рѣзана

и то при хогаре сѣво то рѣзана
 и сѣво на нѣмѣ да мѣстѣ
 Алѣкумѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ

Сѣво рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 Д. С. Прошѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ
 и нѣмѣ рѣзана и нѣмѣ

416 — 621

affranchij.

en 513 le nombre de tribus
 a été completé à 35.
 Depuis dit Mommson on
 n'a plus fait qu'ajouter
 les nouveaux tribus dans
 les anciennes tribus
 Recherche le nom des
 tribus qui ont depuis 513
 été comptés dans les tribus
 on autrement dit ont reçu
 le droit de citoyenneté

A. Lincoln

William W. Sewall

Charles Francis Adams

Office of Ordnance

26th July 1826

My dear Hardinge,

I have laid before the Master General
your recommendation of Major Burrows,
who is desirous of the appointment of
Barrack Master; and have directed by his
Grace to acquaint you that altho' he
will not feel to make a note of Major
Burrows name, he fears the state of
the List of Candidates is such as to
afford no prospect of his being able to
attend to the wishes of that Officer

Yours very faithfully

Colonel

R. B. Smeath

Sir Henry Hardinge etc

Dec 12th 1860

my dear

You will have been
thinking - and being in all
likely weather of you

indeed truth You have not been
about from my morning nor
has the current and less in
wanting to make my escape
from this most disagreeable
and vexing place - vexing
from the worrying nature
of the obligations which
I have to submit, and which
are in opposition to all my
feeling, and tastes - It is
too long a story to enter into at
midnight, - but as I hope to visit
between the

21st or 22nd and I know only
I shall then reflect upon you
a history of all my misfortune
and how it has happened
that I have found myself
involved, and compelled to accept
public dinner, which I could
have wished, from my heart
have avoided, and which have
been the occasion of my getting
into the very great misfortune -

I have me
always most respectfully
Your old friend
Chambers

Winnar 18. Sept. 1803

Das Unglück des sofrom (nicht) tochter-
 hat sich in mit unglücklichen Enden an
 seiner Zeit ersahen, wie er in die
 in der Person war. Wegen der furchtbaren
 wolle in der Person, die in einem Epile-
 gessen sind, sein Ansehen auf eine sehr
 unter mir, da es ihm 8 Tage nach Ab-
 sendung der feingemalten Karten und
 und warum, ist ihm ein grüner Notizen
 and Crevelde vorgelegt, abzuwarten. Dieser
 Notizen ist in der Grotte in den
 vorgefunden und von diesem Platz an
 der selbigen geschehen werden, so ist nicht
 unmöglich, daß sie selbst auch für
 den ganz unverständlichen Fall nach Licht,
 in Wirklichkeit nach der Zeit, so ist, als
 für den ersten, die werden, wenn die
 sich so Grotte können werden, so
 an dem Licht durch erhalten können,
 den Grotte können ist groß.

112
 Ich frage, daß die Zeit in der
 Wohnung in den Jahren, in der
 die Zeit sich sehr bald hat ein-
 heimisch gefühlt müssen.

Meine Frau angestrichen mit einem feinen
 Leinwand, die wird mit weißem
 die bald mehr für die sein.
 Dies ist vorgelegtes Aufseher

Die aufseher angestrichen
 (Aufseher)

an
 von Professor Fernow
 Möglicherweise
 von dem Herrn. Fernow

Hamburg den 7 Nov. 99

Meine Ode, lieber Jacobi, welche
in dem Taschenbuche in so guter u.
vortreflicher Gesellschafft steht,
soll künftig in der Sammlung
meiner Schriften mit dieser
neuen Aufschrift erscheinen:

Die Erscheinende.

An Johann Georg Jacobi.

Ich habe die Dreyte Strophe
so geändert:

Hellet der Kennenden Blick lächelnd dem
Schauenden sich,
Wenn sein Gesang sich, von ihr trunken,
ergießt;

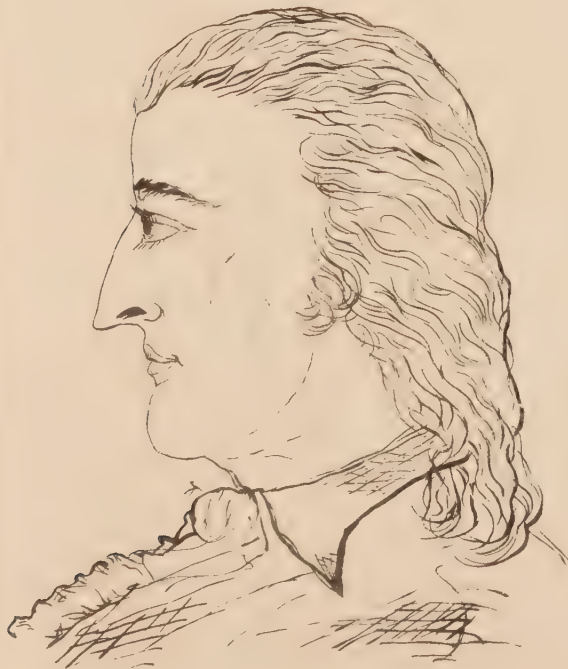
Ja Sie daß eben die noch, die auch Sie
Sahen, u. irrt

Ihn, u. Sie kein Phantom? —

Sie sollen entscheiden, welche
von beyden Lesarten bleiben soll.

Kein Wort von Ihrer jetzigen
Lage. Ich mag weiter Ihre,
noch meine Wunden auf=
reißen

Der Ihrige
Klopstock



Thomas' Hotel

Sept 9th 1800

Lady Julia Stanhope presents her Complts
to Col Auckland, & trusts his Lordship
will pardon her troubling him with
the enclosed letter, which Mrs Lady Stanhope
recd at Cheltenham & deposed sending
it to D^r A. hoping to have had the
pleasure of seeing some part of his
family at least, when she visited
her Sister Lady Lucy at Wickham, but
having been obliged to postpone her
going thither for the present, & &

is unwillingly neglect serving the
unfortunate young man in question

write that period. By A. knows
nothing of Capt Osborne, except from
having taken a little voyage on his
reped, & thence the seven days the
was on board the Diana had every
reason to be perfectly satisfied with
his conduct, which was all civility &
attention to all his passengers; but
Col Auckland's former feelings to
both the Osbornes, sufficiently prove
them not devoid of merit, upon which

subject I do not wish to dwell, but
 simply to state what in all probability
 may be unknown to Col. A. which
 is, the dreadful hunt young Osborne
 led some time ago, & which rendered
 it impossible for him to attend to
 his duty for some time, he is now better
 & will probably recover, if it were possible
 he'd avoid his duty during the winter
 month, the severity of which so most
 surely kills him in the state known
 to us, besides his being unable to work
 enough (or hardly indeed with ^{out} assistance,
 so renders him almost useless in the
 West, when there was much to do.

It struck Lady H. that H. perhaps was not about to appointing the Duke of the Manor her Captain; & otherwise providing for Osborne. The Duke's gentleman has been 10 years in the service, & has had the entire care of the Regent ever since Osborne's accident. Lady H. with not further intrude upon Lord Buckland's time as she is sensible his Lordship has only to be acquainted with the nature of these circumstances to comprehend them, & particularly upon further investigation Lady H. came town on Sunday for Salton.

Lucy H. leave town on Monday for Salem

V. Novello.

Christmas Day, 1838

Thanksgiving Motett

With solemnity and devotional feeling.

Dolce e Piano.

Handwritten musical score for a Thanksgiving Motett. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The second staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The third staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The fourth staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The fifth staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The sixth staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The seventh staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The eighth staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The ninth staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia". The tenth staff is marked "Dolce" and "Pia".

Cher Amant,

m'as le Thérèse qui, sans vous, change

mon monde -

44 jours, un bon ange, celui auquel j'ai fait

allusion dans une de mes lettres; un ange qui

s'en va quelque chose, et j'en ai pu en ce temps

rien s'aggraver et de la vie. Je n'ai pu

pour ce moment, c'est tout, et toujours dans

deux mois, dans trois mois - dans un an.

— Mes regards, mon cœur ! —

Tout à vous, cher Amant,

J. Novello



... et dans le monde les lettres de Thérèse qui
 me disent ce que j'ai écrit.

Paragymna

1891

[illegible]

Wm. G. Thompson

19. *Am. Z. Naturg.*

I have drawn her down (the last remaining one) in my
 left hand & away Sept. 20th 1878.
 I presume the birdy is dead (because I
 saw it 23 Decemrly late
 of the Wm Hamilton)
 Cambridgeport at Staples (who has printed
 the book) & Septant

Gladwin

Not a happy reflection of London.

— — — — —



Hupar	1000	12	9
Randelems	1000	12	9
Don't know by	1000	12	9
Ramte	1000	12	9
Ramte	1000	12	9
Legion	3091		
Laurens	1816		
Laurens total	750		
Ramte & Hupar	750		10500
Cavalry - June 18 1815			2000

Private

San Jose - Sept 17 -
1852.

My Dear Sir & Friend

Permit me to
hasten to express to you the deep regret
which the melancholy news of the
death of the illustrious Duke of
Wellington has caused me, the
friend of Spain who has left such
pleasure & unperishable recollection
in this Country.

Your friend & servant

L. C. Olway Esq. M. Bertran de S.



Truly & gratefully yours R. L. Jones

Wednesday June 15th. The Admiral sent off his Lieut. de Camille to say to me that he considered my application for repairs such as I desired upon my making application for coal to which I spent all day. He commenced coaling this afternoon. The Kearsage is still in the offing. She has not been permitted to receive on board the prisoners landed by me - to which I had objected in a letter to the Admiral. I mailed a note yesterday afternoon for Flag-Officer Barron, informing him of my intention to go out to engage the enemy as soon as I could make my preparations & send a written notice to the U. S. Consul through his consuls to the same effect. My crew seem to be in the right spirit; a quiet spirit of determination demanding both officers and men. The combat will no doubt be contested and obstinate but the two ships are so equally matched that I not feel at liberty to decline it. God defend the right & have mercy upon the souls of those who fall in many of us trust. Barr: Calm & weather unusually cold & blustering for the middle of June.

Thursday June 16. Cool & cloudy, with occasional rain. Wind blowing fresh. Coaling ship. Some lady visitors on board. The enemy's ship still standing off & on the harbor.

R. L. Jones

At Home London

March 13. 1855

Sir, I will frankly send
you that I am not
satisfied with the
paper which you have
drawn up. You have
made us too humble.
We are addressing
Lord Palmerston not as
beggars, but as advisers
we ask nothing of him

Then I do not think
that it is desirable to
mention his
lectures, and I am quite
sure that it is not
desirable to mention the
eulogies which, as a
lecturer, he has obtained
from the editors of
provincial newspapers.
In men who know the
world and whose taste is

for ourselves. We offer
to him a suggestion in
the belief, (or we might
not offer it,) that
it is a suggestion which
it will be for the
public good and for
his own honor to
adopt. We therefore
ought to take the
tone of gentlemen
addressing a gentleman.

literature is refined, a
long string of puffs from
newspapers always creates
a strong prejudice against
a book.

I have hastily scribbled
a few lines which
seem to me to be
in the proper style
and I inclose them
to you. Make what
use of them you will.

I return the enclosed
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
W. H. W. W.

My dear Sir,

I have only half
a dozen impressions
of the accompanying
portrait & prize them
very much - but

I have sincere
pleasure

R. Bentley Esq

pleasure in complying

with your request.

Yours very faithfully

Dinaeli

Strommen, Jate
Feb. 11. 1845

Widley 28 Dec 1845

Dear Sir

I am extremely
pleased & flattered by
the attention with which
you have read, & then
marked it all over
with which you have
honoured. I should
blame me to wish to
give any or several
compliments from some
reader or contributor to
a completed or nearly
completed manuscript of
the publication you have
ordered. I am very obliged
to you for the notice.

Very truly
yours
Dinaeli

Monday
1. Nov. 1845

Mon cher Monsieur,

Je ne suis point venu tout seul, comme
l'ami, pour aller chez Alexandre
Lamar, c'est qu'il tombait une pluie
à dévorer les canards; mais, ici
il y avait de l'ouvrage & il me fallait comme
il se voit les amis de l'ami, à tout
moins 1/2 litre faire une connaissance
avec. & donc (Lamar & Dinaeli 1845).

Je sais que vous n'aimez mieux
aller avec moi à mon premier
voyage, mais vous n'avez pas
le choix. Dinaeli & Lamar.

mon premier respectueux à Madame

Je vous prie d'agréer la mienne
Dinaeli & Lamar

My dear Sir

I have settled every thing in such a manner here, that I shall leave London on Wednesday the 21st. or Thursday the 22nd. at furthest, - so that I expect to make you my respects in Dublin early the week after I set out. -

I can think of no better Plays than Hamlet, Richard 3. Piramus. Coriolanus. Alexander, Rount of Harbounne Distressed Mother and The Revenge:-

I hope you will like this List - W^m. Kemble begs his best respects with mine

I am, my dear Sir
Yours very truly
W^m. Kemble.

Monday May 12. 1800.
N^o. 89 Great Russell Street
Bloomsbury Square:-



1st 9 Hen saints

[illegible]

to our fault for all these very good
to Repd - has no no.

Priez presles et gens de samite die.
Elignieux ne dormez en paresse.
Priez maistres et gens supérieurs d'entier
Air par guerre fault que l'estude cesse.
Justices sestrus sans ce qu'o les redresse
E service de dieu vous fault l'aussier.
Priez ne poncez en repos demourer.
Priez sy fort que briefement dieu vous
Eglise voult a ces uns ordonner.
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de roye.

Priez princes qui avez seigneurie.
Dux contes barons de grant noblesse
Entils hommes avec cheualiere.
Que meschies gens surmontent et tressse
En leurs mains ont toute dieu tressse.
Estatz les font en hault estat monter
Ous le pouez chascun voir au der
Et sont riches de dieu biens et monoir
Ont vous deussiez le peuple supporter
Priez pour paix le grant tresor de ioye.

Priez peuple qui souffrez tyrannie.
Dieu vous seigniez sont en tele feblesse.
Dieu ne peuent vous garder pmaistie.
Et vous aider en dieu tressse.
Ombre marche la selle si dieu blesse
Dur sur le dor chun vous vient presser
Et ne pouez marchandise mener.
Que vous nauez secour passage ne ioye
Et maint peril vous couuent il passer
Priez pour paix le grant tresor de ioye

Prez galans ioyeux en compaignie.
 De despendre desirz a largesse.
 Derre vous fait la bourse desgarne
 Rrez amans qui voulez en leesse.
 En l'air amour car guerir par uidesse
 Dus destourbe de voz dames hanter
 D' manifestois fait seur vouloir toier
 E quant fenez le bout de la courtoie
 N' estrangez sil le vous vient oster
 Rrez pour paiz le vray tresor de ioye

Demon

Dieu tout puissant ne vueille asporter
 Toutes choses en terre ciel et mer
Rrez vers luy qui tout briefmit pouoir
 N' luy seul est de tous maux la medec
Rrez pour paiz le vray tresor de ioye

= Gerhart

Varsovie 2^e sept. 1863.

Apprenez, mon cher
ami, que le bon Dieu
m'a si tendrement
protégé hier. Je venais
de faire une visite à
deux officiers blessés et
une promenade à
cheval. Ayant repris
l'équipage au château.
Dire, je traversais
en calèche ouverte
la rue principale
de Varsovie pour

à cette époque, plusieurs
nades de bois. L'un des
huit chevaux de mon
escorte a été blessé. Du
nombre de huit chevaux
de ma suite sept sont blessés.
Deux belles juments et
deux au timon de ma
calèche ont été blessés.
La calèche a été cri-
blée. Elle a dix-sept
blessures.

Je ne puis vous re-

venir au château,
On a tiré sur moi
des fenêtres de la mai-
son d'amour avec
un fusil à double
coup. La balle a per-
cé mon paletot un
peu au-dessous de la
nuque à la hauteur
de la seconde vertèbre
de l'épine du dos sans
me blesser. Si mal-
heureusement avec le
coup de fusil on a tiré
sur moi et sur mon

mercier le Tout-puissant
à la grâce avec la-
quelle il m'a sauvé.
Soyez, mon cher frère,
vos actions de grâce
et vos prières avec
mises.

Je vous prie de sa-
luer M^{rs} Seignow.
Je me porte bien et
je vous serre la main
très amicalement

J. Berg

Dear Miss

Let me ask when
it is you will do me
the favor of signing
with me on Sunday
next the 11th.

I do not insert you
in the list because the
unity obtained has
been given.

I shall not mention
the book when so

short a notice, but if

your chance he should give
himself
to be engaged on that
day, perhaps you
would tell him how
glad I should be, if
he would accompany
you.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

L. A. S. S. S.

What? or?

There is much in the
state of the Circulation which
I should wish to bring under
your consideration, and the
more soon you may be for
making a comparative change
without injustice to individuals,
the better, I consider, it will
be for the advancement of
the public interests.

Believe me,

very sincerely yours

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

The appointment of Genl. de
Radamilly has caused the
Temperance batteries to open afresh
upon the Thing of Prose. and
when every one has taken
notice of him excepting the
one Nicholas.

Pray believe me to be
very truly a faithful yours
J. P. Seymour.

Er Carl Grop.

Simon, Handbuch der alten

Mythologie die Fortsetzung
enthalten? Ich besitze nur

1^{te} Band: Geschichte der Welt u. d. d. d. d.
1853.

Nur die Fortsetzung wenn sie erschienen
14 April

Wien

Wissenshaft und die Kunst, wie das Leben und die Wissenschaft
 Maßstab für die Kunst der Kunst der Kunst der Kunst

Ungelung bringt für den Arm sehr gewisse Gefahren mit sich,
 die für den einfachen Kopf während der Zeit
 nicht ohne die Gefahr gefährlich, manchmal er in tiefen
 während den Bräutigam haben einmal den Kopf
 schüttelt der mangelnde Geist, / besonders die gefährliche Manier,
 schüttelt der mangelnde Geist, steht zum Kopf wie der Arm.

Georgius Bodnaritz.

Frederick By Gustaf
Frederick

Deinem geliebtesten freundlichen
Wunsche nachzukommen suchst ganz
und gar.

W. Ganz gegeben

Rudolf Lehmann

Rom June 29th May
1864.

John Hermann Kunst in Yarm
Wolfsbunnen.

Sir John Russell Esq

Sept. 1867

March 16th 1881

I am very sensible
of the liberality of your propo-
sals; but my arrangements
with the other house are so
entirely satisfactory, that there
is no reason for considering
the matter open any longer

With many thanks for the
attention you have shown in
the affair, I am very truly yours
Harriet Martineau

Oct 27th 1836.

Per

I am gratified
to find that my little
Memoir of Kepler has
excited any interest in
Germany and I have
much pleasure in com-
-plying with the wish
of your young friend
at Hottelsh. I am,

Yours Most Truly,

D. Brewster

Mary Melrose
June 5th 1863

the Fame Dictionary

I now quit the
metropolis with the cheering and flattering hope that I shall
be again welcomed on my return next spring - with new matter
and new subjects for your amusement.

I am aware Ladies and Gentlemen, and
it is fit you should be aware also, that very serious efforts
have been made by the Proprietors and Managers of the
Winter Theatres to drive me from this Asylum - and as
I had declined to eat their bread for which I had lost all
relish they wished to deprive me of the means of eating
any bread at all. At least so it appears: at all events
they have certainly enquired and endeavored to prevent my
reaping "that plentiful harvest which has ripened in the
Sunshine of your favor -

C. Mathews

June 10th 1840.



Ala lura capula q' bayones parum - Sur l'air conde.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

PIUS IX.

(See page 53.)

Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti was born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, in 1792. He repaired to Rome in his eighteenth year, with the intention of entering the Pope's body-guard, but subsequently resolved, in consequence of an attack of sickness, to devote himself to the service of the Church.

In 1823 he was despatched on a mission to Chili, and on his return, two years afterwards, was appointed President of the Hospital of St. Michael. He was made Archbishop of Spoleto in 1829; whence in 1832 he was translated to Imola; and Gregory XVI. nominated him a Cardinal in 1840. On the death of Gregory, in 1846, Cardinal Ferretti's amiable and conciliatory disposition ensured his elevation to the Papal throne.

Pius IX. has had a troubled and unfortunate reign. He commenced it well and hopefully; but the revolution of 1848 produced a reaction, the influence of which is still felt. In that year, in consequence of the insurrection, and the proclamation of a Republic at Rome, the Pope fled to Gaeta; whence he was reconducted to the Vatican under the protection of the French army.

Ten years afterwards still greater misfortunes overwhelmed the Head of the Roman Catholic Church. The loss of "the patrimony of St. Peter" considerably diminished the temporal power of the Pope.

His Holiness, however, has borne all these misfortunes with dignity and courage, and his confidence in better days has never failed him.

[The autograph is from a private source.]

Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti est né à Sinigaglia, près d'Ancone, en 1792. A dix-huit ans il se rendit à Rome, dans l'intention d'entrer dans les gardes-du-corps du Pape, mais une maladie sérieuse lui fit abandonner cette idée, et il entra dans les saints Ordres.

En 1823, il fut envoyé en mission en Chili; à son retour, qui eut lieu en 1825, il fut nommé président de l'Hôpital de Saint-Michel. Il fut fait archevêque de Spoleto en 1829; en 1832, il fut transféré au siège d'Imola; en 1840, Grégoire XVI le créa cardinal. A la mort de Grégoire, arrivée en 1846, le caractère conciliant et l'amabilité du cardinal Ferretti lui assurèrent son élévation au trône de saint Pierre.

Le règne de Pie IX a été rempli d'amertume et de commotions. Il commença sous les auspices les plus heureux; mais la révolution de 1848 produisit une réaction dont l'influence se fait encore sentir. Pendant cette année, la République fut proclamée à Rome, et le Pape se réfugia à Gaète; quelques mois après, Sa Sainteté rentra au Vatican sous la protection des armes françaises.

Dix ans plus tard, des infortunes plus grandes encore s'appesantirent sur le chef de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine; le patrimoine de saint Pierre fut envahi et considérablement diminué.

Sa Sainteté supporte tous ces malheurs avec autant de dignité que de courage, et sa confiance en de meilleurs jours n'a jamais faibli.

L'autographe de S. S. appartient à une collection privée.]

GEORGE III.

(See page 53.)

George III., one of the most English of our English kings, ascended the throne, at the age of twenty-two, in the year 1760. He was early afflicted with the distressing malady which clouded the latter years of his existence. At the period that his Majesty wrote the letter of which we give a facsimile, he may be said to have been in the best of health.

The King's repugnance to grant to the Roman Catholics the same political privileges which were enjoyed by other religious denominations, is one of the best-known facts in his history. William Pitt had to relinquish the management of affairs because he could not induce the King to allow him to fulfil the pledges which he had made to the Irish people previous to the passing of the Act of Union.

In 1809, the commencement of the 50th year of the King's reign, a public was celebrated with great splendour and rejoicing; but a couple of years afterwards, his Majesty's illness returned with increased severity, which caused the passing of the Regency Bill in 1811, from which period until his death, in 1820, the good old King was a political nonentity.

One of the pleasantest pictures of England sixty years ago is to be found in the description of a Sunday at Windsor, when the old monarch and his Court were there. Religion and morality never had a more sincere or faithful supporter on a throne than George III., unless, indeed, we except his granddaughter, our most gracious Queen.

TRADUCTION DE LA LETTRE DE GEORGE III.

« Windsor, le 29 novembre 1799.

« Lord Auckland sera surpris de recevoir cette lettre, mais comme j'ai fait pendant des années l'expérience de sa bonté, et que le bon jugement, j'ai adopté ce mode de procéder, et que j'ai vu son assistance dans une affaire futile en apparence, mais qui peut en réalité causer beaucoup de mal à des familles que nous respectons l'un et l'autre.

« En vertu du Bill maintenant proposé pour régler la durée de la milice supplémentaire, le Lord-Lieutenant a le pouvoir de nommer un second Lieutenant-Colonel, dans le cas où les bataillons de comté dépassent 700 hommes à la nouvelle formation. J'ai pensé de croire que lord Gower entend se prévaloir de cette clause et qu'il nommerait M. Curzon pour le 3^{ème} bataillon. Ce choix offense beaucoup lord Uxbridge, parce qu'il sera fait au détriment du Major Desborough, qui a servi vingt ans avec honneur dans le régiment; le cas échéant, il

donnera certainement sa démission, et je crois que le Lieutenant-Colonel Reid et la plupart des capitaines suivront son exemple. Cette nomination est seulement facultative de la part du Lord-Lieutenant. Si lord Stafford occupait encore ce poste, je suis certain qu'il n'aurait jamais pris une mesure si désagréable à tous les gentilshommes. Je désire donc que lord Auckland emploie son habileté ordinaire, à empêcher qu'il s'efforce d'empêcher aucune nomination de second Lieutenant-Colonel, à moins que lord Gower ne nomme le Major Desborough. J'espère que cette façon privée d'exprimer mes sentiments préviendra beaucoup de mal dans le comté de Stafford, aussi bien que la ruine complète d'un corps méritoir.

« GEORGE R. »

[Collection of the Hon. Eleanor Eden.

HENRIETTA SONTAG.

(See page 58.)

We are happy in being enabled to present to our readers a series of most interesting letters, written by eminent personages and literary and musical celebrities, to Henrietta Sontag, the Countess of Rossi, who was for so long a time the Queen of the Lyric Stage, and who has left behind her the dearest recollections, and an example of all the virtues, among the distinguished circle which sought her society.

Henrietta Sontag was born at Coblenz, on the 3rd January, 1806. When she was nine years old, Henrietta was taken by her mother to Prague, where she performed the part of children, under the direction of Weber, who was then chief of the orchestra. Two years afterwards she became a pupil at the Conservatoire at Prague.

The Prima Donna at Prague having suddenly fallen ill, Henrietta was called upon to replace her in the part of the Princess de Navarre, in Boieldieu's opera 'Jean de Paris.' She afterwards sang the part of the heroine in the 'Sargino' of Paer. The brilliant success which she thus obtained decided her future career; she quitted the Conservatoire, and repaired to Vienna, where Madame Fodor was then performing. As soon as she heard Henrietta, the celebrated French singer exclaimed, "If I had your voice, I would keep the whole world at my feet!"

Henrietta Sontag sang both in German and Italian, and soon perfected herself in both schools. The world was at her feet. The English ambassador, Earl Clanwilliam, was one of the most ardent of her admirers. He followed her everywhere—to the theatre, to concerts, even to church. In German, Sontag means Sunday; and the wife of Vienna called the ambassador Montag (Monday), because Monday follows Sunday.

In 1824, Mademoiselle Sontag performed at Leipzig, in the 'Der Freischütz' and 'Euryanthe' of Weber, and achieved in both the greatest success.

Her triumph on that occasion led to her engagement at Berlin, where she made the fortune of the Komische Stadt Theatre. Whenever she appeared, she was received with thunders of applause. But to her eminent qualities as an artist, Henrietta Sontag added all the virtues and graces both of mind and heart. The aged King of Prussia received her at his Court with parental kindness.

It was at Berlin that Mademoiselle Sontag made the acquaintance of Count Rossi, who was then Secretary of the Sardinian Legation.

After having delighted Berlin for two years, Henrietta Sontag resolved to appear on the French stage. When she arrived at Paris, in May, 1826, every one appeared surprised that the petite Allemande should be bold enough to play the part of Rosina, in the 'Barbier de Séville,' especially after the triumphs of Pasta, Cinti, and Fodor. On the 15th June, the little German appeared nevertheless, and in the second act surpassed even Catalani, until then without a rival. The enthusiasm of the public was without bounds. Henrietta Sontag was the Nightingale of the North. She was courted by the highest society. One day, at M. de Talleyrand's, the young singer was presented by the Duchess de Dino to the Duchess de Lothringen, the proudest lady of that age, but who could not help

Nous sommes heureux de donner à nos abonnés une série de lettres pleines d'intérêt, écrites par des personages éminents et par des célébrités littéraires et musicales à Henriette Sontag, comtesse Rossi, qui a régné si longtemps sur les grandes scènes lyriques de l'Europe, qui a laissé des souvenirs ineffables et l'exemple de toutes les vertus dans les cercles distingués qui se la disputaient.

Henriette Sontag naquit à Coblenz le 3 janvier 1806. Elle perdit son père à l'âge de neuf ans, et sa mère la conduisit avec ses sœurs à Prague, où Henriette joua les rôles d'enfant sous la direction de Weber, chef d'orchestre du théâtre. Les excellentes dispositions qu'elle montra pour le chant, lui ouvrirent les portes du Conservatoire de Prague à onze ans.

La Prima Donna de Prague étant subitement tombée malade, Henriette fut appelée à la remplacer dans le rôle de la Princesse de Navarre de Jean de Paris, par Boieldieu. Elle avait alors quinze ans. Elle chanta ensuite la partition si difficile de l'héroïne dans le Sargino de Paer. Le brillant succès qu'elle obtint décida de sa carrière; elle quitta le Conservatoire et partit pour Vienne, où jouait Madame Fodor. La première fois que la célèbre cantatrice française entendit chanter Henriette, elle s'écria: « Si j'étais séduis sa voix, j'aurais le monde tout entier à mes pieds! »

Henriette Sontag chanta alternativement en allemand et en italien; elle se perfectionna bientôt dans les deux écoles, et ses admirateurs s'appelèrent légion. L'ambassadeur anglais, le comte Clanwilliam, était au nombre des plus ardents; il la suivait partout—au théâtre, aux concerts, même à l'église. En allemand Sontag veut dire Dimanche; les beaux esprits de Vienne surnommèrent l'ambassadeur comte Montag (Lundi), parce que le lundi suit le dimanche.

En 1824, Mademoiselle Sontag joua à Leipzig le Freischütz et l'Euryanthe de Weber; la manière dont elle interpréta les ouvrages du grand maestro lui valurent une véritable ovation.

Ce triomphe la fit engager au théâtre Königstadt de Berlin. Elle fit la fortune de cet établissement. A chaque représentation, elle était saluée d'applaudissements frénétiques. Mais à ses éminentes qualités d'artiste, Henriette Sontag joignait toutes les vertus et tous les dons de l'esprit et du cœur. Le vieux roi de Prusse la reçut à sa cour avec une bonté toute paternelle.

C'est à Berlin que Mademoiselle Sontag eut l'occasion de faire la connaissance du comte Rossi, qui était alors secrétaire de la Légation de Sardaigne.

Après avoir fait pendant deux ans les délices de Berlin, Henriette Sontag résolut d'aborder la scène française. C'était au mois de mai 1826. Quand elle arriva à Paris, il n'y était question dans les salons, dans les cercles et dans la presse, que de la petite Allemande assez osée pour paraître dans le rôle de Rosine du Barbier de Séville, et cela après les Pasta, les Cinti et les Fodor. Le 15 juin, la petite Allemande chanta le rôle, et au second acte elle surpassa même Madame Catalani, sans rivale jusqu'alors. L'enthousiasme du public parisien ne connut pas de bornes; il appela Henriette Sontag le Rossignol du Nord. La haute société la recherchait

saying to Henrietta, "I would not wish my daughter to be other than you are." Upon meeting a person an eminent professor introduced to Mademoiselle Sontag a celebrated player on the flute, saying to him, "Beard your soul!"

On the 16th of April, 1828, she made her first appearance in London, in the character of Rosina. Here she enjoyed a succession of triumphs, which at the time of her benefit were substantially represented by more than 75,000 francs.

An Italian gentleman, whose maxim was that only Italians could sing, was induced to go and hear Mademoiselle Sontag. In five minutes he left the theatre. "Do not go, you will soon be convinced," said his friend. "I have just seen his reply," and therefore I am going.

One evening, when she was singing with Madame Malibran, at the conclusion of the opera, a shower of bouquets and wreaths was thrown on the stage. One of the wreaths fell at the feet of M. Rossi, who picked it up. "Restore it, it is not for you!" was shouted from the stalls. "I do not wish to receive Mademoiselle Sontag's wreath," she replied; "I would rather give her one myself."

It is not surprising that, in the midst of so many triumphs, the hand of Mademoiselle Sontag should be sought by many princes of high birth, and of great merit and fortune. She, however, remained faithful to her plighted troth, and on the 10th of December, 1830, married Count Rossi, who was a French representative of the Emperor at the Netherlands. She moved her abode into private life, which she adorned by her virtues, the smoothness of her disposition, the grace of her intellect, the goodness of her heart, and the care of her domestic arrangements.

The Count and Countess Rossi established themselves at the Hague, and afterwards at Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, and Rome, where the Count was summoned to aid upon the representation of the Emperor. In 1848, when the Count was in St. Petersburg, he was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. On the 7th of July, 1849, she again appeared at the theatre, in the character of Rosina, in the *L'italiana in Algeri*. At this time, she was very ill, and her voice was so weak that she was unable to sing. She was, however, so well received by the audience, and the devoted wife and mother.

After visiting Vienna and Berlin, she took her departure for New York, where she arrived on the 19th of September, 1852. Her residence in America was marked by a constant succession of triumphs. The people of New York were her own hand, and which we give on page 58, is dated from New York. In 1852, she accepted an engagement at Mexico, where she arrived on the 17th of June. She was introduced on the 19th of June to the people of Mexico, and her performance was a great success. Her return to Europe was marked by a great success at the Theatre Royal de la Haye, where she arrived on the 17th of June. She was introduced on the 19th of June to the people of the Netherlands, and her performance was a great success.

We are indebted for the particulars of this notice, partly to a friend of the Rossi family, and partly to the admirable work by Mrs. Ellen C. Clayton, entitled *Queens of Song*.

avec transport. Un jour, chez M. de Talleyrand, la jeune cantatrice fut présentée par la duchesse de Dalmatie, duchesse de Lothringen, la femme la plus sérieuse de l'époque; elle ne put cependant s'empêcher de lui dire: "Je ne voudrais pas désoler que ma fille fut autre que vous." Un autre jour, un professeur éminent présenta à Henriette Sontag un grand joueur de flûte, en lui disant: "Ecco il tuo rivale!"

Le 16 avril 1828 elle débuta à Londres dans le rôle de Rosina. Ici, elle fut accueillie avec une voix puissante, et une manière d'interpréter les variations dans le *staccato*, qu'elle surpassa par l'habileté du mezzo-vocaliste. Ce ne fut qu'après une série de triomphes qu'elle fut introduite, si toutefois on peut le dire, dans le monde des salons. Il dépassa 75,000 francs.

Un gentleman italien qui avait pour maxime que les Italiens seuls pouvaient chanter, fut induit à aller entendre Mademoiselle Sontag. Il quitta la salle après l'avoir entendue pendant cinq minutes. "Ne partez pas sans avoir vu mon triomphe," dit-il à son ami. "Je n'ai rien vu," répondit-il, "c'est pour cela que je m'en vais."

Un soir, elle chantait avec Madame Malibran, et à la fin de l'opéra, une pluie de couronnes et de bouquets tomba sur la scène. L'une des couronnes tomba aux pieds de Malibran, qui se baissa pour la ramasser. Quelqu'un cria du parterre: "Rendez-la, ce n'est pas pour vous!" "Je ne veux pas priver Mademoiselle Sontag d'une couronne," dit-elle; "je lui en donnerais plutôt une."

Il n'est pas étonnant que la main de Mademoiselle Sontag ait été recherchée au milieu de tant de succès. Elle, cependant, resta fidèle à son serment, et le 10 décembre 1830 elle épousa le comte Rossi, qui était devenu ministre de l'Empereur à la Haye. Elle se retira dans la vie privée, et se consacra à son mari et à ses enfants. Elle mourut le 17 juin de la même année. Ses obsèques eurent lieu le 19, en

présence de la population tout entière et du corps diplomatique. Ses restes furent transportés en Allemagne; ils reposent dans l'abbaye de Marienberg à Leusitz. Le comte Rossi est mort à Bruxelles le 10 février 1864.

Nous devons l'esquisse biographique qui précède en partie à un ami de la famille Rossi, en partie à l'admirable livre intitulé: *Queens of Song* (les Reines du Chant), dont mistress Ellen C. Clayton est l'auteur.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

(See page 54.)

In a former number (page 12) a short notice was given of the career of this illustrious statesman. We need not repeat the principal events of a well-known history; but every one will be happy to observe how admirably well the powerful Minister could write a graceful letter of thanks to a distinguished lady, leaving aside for the moment the task of making dispatches which should have the effect of undermining a powerful empire.

A translation of the Prince's note is appended —

"Madam, — I take advantage of the return of the Count de Münch to Frankfurt to express to you, in the name of the Emperor, the gratitude which he owes you for the generous assistance which you have lent in adding to the funds for the relief of the victims of the disastrous accident at Pesh. His Imperial Majesty knows that it is to the generous example which you have given that the success of the enterprise is in great part due; and I eagerly seize this opportunity of praying you to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"Vienna, 9th May, 1838."

From a Private Source.

"METTERNICH."

COUNT NESSELRODE.

(See page 54.)

Another great Minister whose career we have formerly noticed (p. 12). The curious will be interested in comparing these complimentary notes, written by two of the most powerful statesmen of their day, who were often brought in contact with one another at some of the most momentous events that have happened during this century.

The following is a translation of the Count's note:—

"I promised you, Madame la Comtesse, a copy of certain verses in German; here it is. You promised me to come and dine once more at my house before your departure. Be good enough to keep your promise, as I have kept mine, and do me the honour to dine with me the day after tomorrow, Tuesday, at five o'clock. You will thereby give me the greatest pleasure to

"Sincerely,

"I hope that the Count will also make one of the party."

From a Private Source.

"Yours very devotedly,

"NESSELRODE."

CARL-MARIA VON WEBER.

(See page 54.)

Von Weber, the celebrated author of *Der Freischütz*, early distinguished himself as a musical composer. His first opera was written when he was in his twelfth year, and *The Wood Girl*, which was subsequently recast under the title of *Sylvana*, was produced in 1800, when he was only fourteen years of age.

After a severe course of study, Weber was appointed musical director at Breslau, and shortly afterwards took up his residence with Duke Louis, of Württemberg, at Stuttgart.

Der Freischütz was performed at Berlin in 1822, and at the English Opera House in London in 1824. *L'italiana in Algeri* was produced at Vienna in 1823. In 1825 Weber visited England, when he wrote for Covent Garden Theatre his last opera, *Oberon*.

Weber was born at Eutin, Holstein in 1786, and died of consumption in 1826, a few months after his arrival in England.

Translations of his letter are subjoined —

Most amiable Friend,—It is said that you intend to leave Vienna at Easter. It is possible that many changes may place with us also, and I could not refuse myself the pleasure of requesting you to inform me if the report is true, and to ask you freely and candidly on what conditions you would accept an engagement here at the Royal Theatre.

I can well understand that many offers of this kind will be made to you from all sides, but I believe that an engagement with our Court offers much more real solidity and respectability, so that it is perhaps to be preferred to others more brilliant.

Write to me just as freely, and let the affair remain for the present a secret between us, except perhaps friend Schwarz, who can also give you a more detailed account of our circumstances.

Le célèbre auteur de *Freischütz* (Robin des Bois) écrivit un opéra à l'âge de 14 ans, *La Fille des Bois*, remporta des succès immenses à Vienne, devint maître de chapelle à Breslau, s'attacha ensuite au duc Louis de Wurtemberg, et fut chargé en 1813 de réorganiser l'opéra de Prague. En 1816, il créa un opéra allemand à Dresde. C'est de cette capitale qu'est datée sa lettre à Henriette Sontag. En 1825, Weber vint à Londres, où fut donné, en 1826, l'un de ses chefs-d'œuvre, *Oberon*. Il mourut peu après ce dernier succès. Il était né à Eutin, dans le Holstein, en 1786.

Très-gracieuse Amie,—On dit que vous avez l'intention de quitter Vienne à Pâques. Il est possible que beaucoup de changements aient lieu aussi chez nous, et je ne puis me refuser le plaisir de vous prier de me faire savoir si la rumeur est vraie, et de vous demander en toute franchise et candeur à quelles conditions vous accepteriez un engagement au Théâtre Royal de cette ville. Je comprends fort bien que vous recevrez de tous côtés beaucoup d'offres semblables, mais je crois qu'un engagement avec notre Cour offrirait beaucoup plus de solidité réelle et de considération, et ces raisons doivent le faire préférer aux autres plus brillants.

Écrivez-moi avec la même franchise, et que l'affaire reste pour le présent un secret entre nous, à l'exception peut-être de l'ami Schwarz, qui peut également vous donner un compte plus détaillé de nos circonstances.

I need not assure you what great pleasure it would afford me to be enabled to tell you ours. Please to remember me kindly to your most respected mother, and return an answer soon to your most respectful and obedient friend,

C. M. VON WEBER.

Dresden, 1st August, 1824.

[From a Private Source.]

ment vous donner des détails plus étendus sur l'état de nos affaires.

Je n'ai pas besoin de vous assurer du grand plaisir que j'éprouverais à pouvoir vous nommer des adresses : veuillez m'appeler au bon souvenir de votre mère bien respectée, et répondre bientôt à votre très-respectueux et obéissant ami,

C. M. VON WEBER.

Dresde, 1^{er} août 1821.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

(See page 57.)

The first work of this distinguished pianist and composer was an opera entitled 'The Wedding of Camalio,' which was soon followed by his overture to 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

Mendelssohn first visited England in 1829, when his overture was performed with distinguished success, which induced him to repeat his visits to this country almost annually. He composed expressly for the English public his oratorios 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah,' and the latter work he personally conducted, during his last visit to England in 1847, at London, Manchester, and Birmingham.

Mendelssohn was born at Hamburg, 1809; and he died at Leipzig, 1847.

We append a translation of his letter. —

Most esteemed Countess, — I beg to send you enclosed the desired original copy of the air by Handel, which, though a little old and dusty, will, I trust, render the necessary service.

We have sought in vain at Lord Westmoreland's for the later copy. The recitative sung by Madame Viardot-Garcia was added by herself, and as you will see, does not really belong to the air in the opera.

I have copied on the enclosed slip a recitative from another of Handel's oratorios, the 'Israelites in Egypt,' which I introduced because it introduces the air most beautifully and judiciously.

With the greatest respect, yours most obediently,

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

Berlin, January 3, 1841.

[From a Private Source.]

Ce musicien et compositeur distingué débuta par un opéra appelé *Les Noces de Camalio*; son ouverture de *Un rêve pendant une nuit* été parut bientôt après.

Mendelssohn vint pour la première fois en Angleterre en 1829; son ouverture fut jouée à Londres avec un succès immense, ce qui le décida à visiter ce pays presque chaque année.

Le public anglais lui est spécialement redevable de ses oratorios *St. Paul* et *Elijah*, il tint lui-même le bâton lorsque cette dernière œuvre fut exécutée en 1847 à Londres, à Manchester et à Birmingham.

Mendelssohn naquit à Hambourg en 1809; il mourut à Leipzig en 1847.

Voici la traduction de sa lettre.

Très-estimée Comtesse, — J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser sans enveloppe la copie originale que vous désiriez de l'air de Handel; il est un peu noir de vétusté, mais j'espère qu'il vous sera aussi utile qu'il m'a été agréable.

Nous avons cherché en vain la dernière copie chez Lord Westmoreland. Madame Viardot-Garcia avait ajouté elle-même le récitatif qu'elle a chanté; comme vous le voyez, il n'appartient pas réellement à l'air de l'opéra.

J'ai copié sur la feuille ci-jointe un récitatif d'un autre opéra de Handel, et j'ai ajouté la fin du récitatif de Madame Garcia, parce qu'elle introduit l'air d'une façon admirable et judicieuse.

Avec le plus grand respect, votre très-obéissant serviteur,

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

Berlin, 3 Janvier 1841.

ADRIEN BOIELDIEU.

(See page 58.)

This celebrated French composer was born at Rouen in 1775. He was appointed a professor of music at the Conservatoire at Paris, in 1798; but, in consequence of domestic misfortunes, he quitted that capital and went to Russia, where the Emperor Alexander I. nominated him the master of his chapel. In 1812 he returned to France, and died at Jarcy in 1834. His first opera was 'La Dot de Suzette,' performed in 1795; his last work was 'La Dame Blanche,' produced in 1825, which was his *chef-d'œuvre* and was played all over the world.

The interesting letter which we publish was written by him to Henriette Sontag relative to the performance of 'La Dame Blanche,' which had just been produced at Berlin.

Mademoiselle, — How grateful I am to you for the amiable and flattering letter which you have the goodness to send me by M. Holler, whose acquaintance I have made with much pleasure.

You tell me of the great success of 'La Dame Blanche' at the theatre of which you are the principal ornament; could it have been otherwise, since your admirable talent was the support of mine?

If I were in better health, I assure you, Mademoiselle, that I should not be able to resist the desire which I have to go to Berlin to hear my music sung by you, for then only am I contented with myself. If, however, it were possible to think of myself only when seeing and hearing you, one ought to think of you.

M. Holler, when dining with me, gave me the most ample details of the manner in which my work has been performed at your theatre; he spoke much to me of the remarkable talent of the excellent singer who performed the part of George; of the fine voice of him who played the Stewart; in short, he spoke to me of all, and I fancy I hear it all; I see you directing the orchestra and its able chief. I fancy I hear it all; I see you singing; my ear is as much astonished as it is charmed with your divine voice and your perfect style; I weep with gratitude, and I applaud, not my music, but those who, with so much talent, cause it to be valued.

Deign to be my interpreter, Mademoiselle, among your companions; thank me a thousand times for me, and tell them that when composing my next work I shall not cease, at any piano, to think of you and them, and that I will neglect nothing to merit the approbation which is so flattering to my self-love.

Receive once more my sincere thanks, and the assurance of the sentiments of affection and admiration, with which I am, Mademoiselle,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

P.S. — I am the more grateful that it is only through you, Mademoiselle, that I have heard of my success at Berlin, although M. Spontini had promised to write to me on this subject, as I should not have failed to have done to him under similar circumstances. His silence shows me that he is fond of having compliments addressed to him, but that he does not like to address them to others, which is the less estimable on his part, that he knows how much I admire his beautiful works.

[From a Private Source.]

JACQUES-FRANÇOIS-ÉLIE-FROMENTAL HALÉVY.

(See page 57.)

This distinguished composer was born in Paris in 1799, and after passing through the Conservatoire, studied under Cazot, Charles Lambert, Berton, and Cherubini.

M. Halévy's principal work, 'La Juive,' a grand opera in five acts, was produced in 1835, for which he was decorated with the Legion of Honour. From that period up to 1858 he wrote almost annually a grand or a comic opera, works which were received with varied success.

In 1833 M. Halévy was appointed a professor at the Conservatoire, and in 1836 he became a member and permanent Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1858 he was nominated a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

The following is a translation of his letter: —

"Madame la Comtesse, — I extremely regret that I am again unable to have the pleasure of seeing you this morning. An unforeseen circumstance prevents my availing myself of the kind invitation contained in your agreeable note of yesterday, which is a real cause of sorrow to me. Be so good as to reserve for me to-morrow the time which you were willing to grant me to-day. I hope not to be unfortunate in presenting myself to-morrow, Saturday, at your house, about one o'clock, or at any other hour which will be convenient to you.

"I write to you in much haste, Madame la Comtesse, and cannot express to you as I would wish the pleasure which I shall have in seeing you again. Meanwhile, receive my respectful and devoted compliments.

F. HALÉVY.

"Be good enough to tell Count Rossi how much I regret that I was not at home when he did me the honour to call upon me."

[From a Private Source.]

AUGUSTIN-EUGÈNE SCRIBE.

(See page 57.)

M. Scribe, the most prolific of modern playwrights, was born on the 24th December, 1791. He produced his first piece, 'Les Dervis,' in 1811; but it was not until 1816 that he attracted attention, when in conjunction with M. Delestre-Poirson, 'Une Nuit de la Garde Nationale' was performed with complete success.

During the next fifteen years M. Scribe enjoyed a constant triumph. Every month, it has been said — nay, every week, was marked by a new success. The Vaudeville, the Variétés, and the Gymnase, after its establishment in 1820, hardly sufficed to represent quickly enough the number of pieces which were produced in M. Scribe's "manufactory of plays." For the Gymnase alone one hundred and fifty vaudevilles were written, and, including his librettos, among which was 'La Tempesta,' written in 1850, and his novels, it is calculated that he was the author of more than 350 pieces altogether.

M. Scribe was elected a Member of the Academy in 1834. He obtained by his writings not only unbounded popularity but immense wealth, and gloried in the origin of his fortune, taking for his coat-of-arms the device of a pen, with the motto, "Inde fortuna et libertas." Upon his château de Séricourt he placed the following inscription: —

Le théâtre a payé cet asile champêtre. Vous qui passez, merci! je vous le dois peut-être.

The point of M. Scribe's *jeu d'esprit* is lost in the translation, which is as follows: —

"To Monsieur the Count Rossi.

"It is you alone who can stop the flight Of the nightingale which charms us at night With her sweet song; for, it is known to all, Rossi was always half of Rossignol."

[From a Private Source.]

MADAME PASTA.

(See page 67.)

Pasta first appeared on the operatic stage in 1815, but she did not attract much attention until four or five years afterwards, when she was received with great applause at Milan and Vienna.

In 1821 she performed at the Théâtre Italien, Paris, with great success, and thereafter her reputation was established as one of the first singers of the day. Her act-

Cet illustre compositeur, que la France vient de perdre, naquit à Paris en 1799. En quittant le Conservatoire, il étudia sous Cazot, Charles Lambert, Berton et Cherubini. La première partition d'Halévy est *L'Artisan*, joué le 30 janvier 1822. On lui doit 31 opéras, mais son œuvre principale est *La Juive*, représentée en 1835 et qui lui valut la croix de la Légion d'honneur. Il composa exprès pour le théâtre italien de Londres *La Tempesta*, dont Madame Sontag créa le rôle de Miranda.

En 1833 Halévy fut nommé professeur au Conservatoire, et en 1836 membre et Secrétaire permanent de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts. En 1858, il reçut la croix de commandeur de la Légion d'honneur.

The following is a translation of his letter: —

"Madame la Comtesse, — I extremely regret that I am again unable to have the pleasure of seeing you this morning. An unforeseen circumstance prevents my availing myself of the kind invitation contained in your agreeable note of yesterday, which is a real cause of sorrow to me. Be so good as to reserve for me to-morrow the time which you were willing to grant me to-day. I hope not to be unfortunate in presenting myself to-morrow, Saturday, at your house, about one o'clock, or at any other hour which will be convenient to you.

"I write to you in much haste, Madame la Comtesse, and cannot express to you as I would wish the pleasure which I shall have in seeing you again. Meanwhile, receive my respectful and devoted compliments.

F. HALÉVY.

"Be good enough to tell Count Rossi how much I regret that I was not at home when he did me the honour to call upon me."

[From a Private Source.]

Le plus fécond, sans contredit, des auteurs dramatiques de l'époque. Il naquit en 1791. Sa première pièce, *Les Dervis*, fut jouée en 1811; mais sa réputation ne date que de 1816, époque de la représentation d'*Une Nuit de la Garde Nationale*.

Scribe marcha de triomphe en triomphe pendant les quinze années qui suivirent. Chaque mois, chaque semaine, lui apportèrent un succès. Le Vaudeville, les Variétés et le Gymnase suffisaient à peine pour représenter assez vite les pièces de M. Scribe. Le théâtre lui en doit plus de 350, en y comprenant ses poèmes d'opéra, parmi lesquels figure *La Tempesta*.

Scribe fut élu membre de l'Académie en 1834. Ses ouvrages lui valurent non-seulement une fortune immense, mais encore une popularité sans bornes. Il se glorifiait de l'origine de sa fortune; il prit pour armes une plume et pour devise: "Inde Fortuna et Libertas." Sur son château de Séricourt il fit placer cette inscription:

Le théâtre a payé cet asile champêtre; Vous qui passez, merci! je vous le dois peut-être.

Nous avons déjà dit que Scribe avait écrit le poème de *La Tempesta*, et qu'Halévy avait composé cet opéra, qui fut joué pour la première fois au Théâtre italien de Londres en 1850. C'est après avoir entendu Henriette Sontag dans le rôle de Miranda que Scribe écrivit les vers que nous donnons, et qu'il adressa au comte Rossi, son mari. Scribe a précédé dans la tombe son ami Halévy.

"To Monsieur the Count Rossi.

"It is you alone who can stop the flight Of the nightingale which charms us at night With her sweet song; for, it is known to all, Rossi was always half of Rossignol."

[From a Private Source.]

Elle débuta sur la scène lyrique en 1815, mais elle ne commença à être appréciée que quatre ou cinq ans plus tard; Milan et Vienne la couvrirent d'applaudissements.

En 1821, elle chanta au théâtre italien de Paris avec beaucoup de succès, et dès lors sa réputation de cantatrice éminente fut assise. Cependant, son jeu était toujours supérieur à son chant: cette circon-

Madame Pasta appeared alternately at Paris and London from the year 1824 to 1826, after which she made the tour of Italy. Bellini wrote for her 'La Sonnambula' and 'Norma.' In 1832 she enjoyed her last operatic triumph at Vienna.

My dear Countess.—Having delivered your agreeable message to M. Soliva, he replied that the Princess of Orange had not intended him to invite me, and to accept of it before I was this evening, and that having informed my husband of this invitation, while I was doing myself the honour of visiting his Excellency Count Nesselrode, he received the assurance that I should go, and that he had already communicated it in answer to the Princess's desire of passing a few hours

Thus we must do it, to enjoy the happiness of passing a few hours with you, my dear Countess, for whom I have long and retained the highest esteem and the most sincere friendship.

"Saturday."
[From a Private Source.]

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The principal works of this eminent Italian composer are, 'Iphigenia in Aulide,' 'Giusto Sforza,' 'Lodoiska,' 'Elisa,' 'Medea,' 'Amleto,' etc. His compositions are of a sacred character, especially his 'Requiem,' are more esteemed than his operatic works, which obtained for him the highest renown in all the capital cities of Europe. He was born at Ferrara, in 1769, and died in 1842.

[From a Private Source.]

Les principales œuvres de cet éminent compositeur italien sont : *Iphigénie en Aulide*, *Giulio Sabino*, *Lodoiska*, *Elisa*, *Medée*, *Anacréon*, etc. Ses ouvrages sacrés, surtout son *Requiem*, sont plus estimés même que ses opéras, qui lui ont créé cependant la plus haute réputation dans toutes les capitales de l'Europe. Il naquit à Florence en 1760, et il mourut en 1842.

(1955)

This sketch was taken from the original drawing by Count D'Orsay. The Countess, who is easily known to the world through her celebrated *linison* with Lord Beaconsfield married, in 1851, to the Marquis de Boissy, now a senator of France.

*From the Collection of the Right Hon.
the Earl of Mansfield*

Cette esquisse est la reproduction du dessin original, dû au crayon du comte D'Orsay. La comtesse, que ses liaisons avec lord Byron ont rendue à jamais célèbre, a épousé en 1851 le marquis de Roissy, sénateur français de grand talent mais assez excentrique, et dont l'Anglophobie est bien connue.

— 1942 —

This distinguished actor entered the Navy when he was ten years of age, and in a twelve-month tourwards was present at the capture of Cape St. Vincent, on the 11th of February, 1797. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1801, and soon obtained a high reputation, especially for his personation of the great Greek heroes.

At various places he was engaged at all the principal London theatres, while his performance of *Long Tom Coffin*, in *The Idol*, which was first produced at the Adelphi in 1825; and a *Whore* in *'Black-Eyed Susan'* which was brought out in 1829, have been repeated throughout the whole country.

of the late Mr. Cook, when he was performing the part of *Joey* in *The Coffin* in Edinburgh, that he was "the best the only ideal representative that ever rolled with sea-born motion across the stage. No caricature to be, but Jack himself. He intensifies to the heart and the imagination the word—'I am.'"

Mr. Cooke's last appearance was on the 29th March, 1860, on the occasion of the Dramatic Collection benefit at Covent Garden. His interest was ever more largely associated. He did honour to the cause, and not only the members of the profession, but society in general, honoured him. He died, deeply regretted, on the 4th April, 1861.

Cet acteur distingué entra dans la marine à l'âge de dix ans ; un an plus tard (1797) il prit part à la bataille du Cap de Saint-Vincent. Il débuta au théâtre en 1804, et il s'y fit bientôt une place au premier rang, surtout en jouant les rôles de marin.

Il fut successivement engagé dans tous les principaux théâtres de Londres. Il créa le rôle de Long Tom Coffin, dans *Le Pilote*, qui fut représenté pour la première fois à Adelphi en 1825, puis celui de William dans la *Black-Eyed Susan*, jouée en 1829. Ces deux créations le rendirent célèbre dans les Trois-

L'auteur des "Noctes," qui vit jouer M. Cook à Edimbourg dans son rôle de Coffin, a dit de lui : "C'est le meilleur et le seul représentant idéal qui ait jamais roulé sur la scène en véritable marin. Il n'est pas la caricature de Jack, il le personnifie au naturel; il fait vibrer le cœur, il captive l'imagination par ces rôles de *Tar*."

M. Cook dit définitivement adieu au théâtre le 29 mars 1860; cette représentation était donnée au bénéfice du Collège dramatique. Il fit honneur à la scène; en retour, il fut honoré non-seulement par ses camarades, mais encore par la société en général. Il est mort le 4 avril 1864, profondément respecté de tous ceux qui l'ont connu.

⁵ *The Cour Royal, Édimbourg, dimanche, 25 avril 1830.*

— Mon cher Molière, — Je me hâte d'apprendre de Nicholson que vous n'allez pas à New York, le 10, et que vous n'avez pas d'autres arrangements que j'ai faits pour ce jour-là. Vous ne pouvez pas venir à Paris pendant dix jours. Je voudrais partir avec vous le 10, et j'aimerais à aller avec vous le dimanche et avoir deux représentations. De quoi vous en direz-vous ? Le dimanche, le samedi, 15 mai, et je vous donne un franc de plus par représentation. Et je ne suis pas qu'un comédien, mais un N. A. — Vous ne pouvez pas venir à Paris ?

— Dans les conditions que vous m'avez proposées, c'est-à-dire, comparées, etc., vaut la peine d'aller. Dans les conditions que vous m'avez proposées, c'est-à-dire, comparées, etc., vaut la peine d'aller. Dans les conditions que vous m'avez proposées, c'est-à-dire, comparées, etc., vaut la peine d'aller.

— Je préfère à dire que vous m'avez deux représentations pour des pièces faciles, savoir :

Le Pilote, Black-Eyed Susan, Luke, Tonson, Adopted Child, et Le Studio. Ré-
pondez-moi immédiatement ; présentez mes meilleurs compliments à mistress M.,
et croyez-moi
« Rien sincèrement le vôtre,

(See page 60.)

As an actor, dramatic author, and theatrical manager, Mr. Buckstone is one of the best-known men in England. He had a narrow escape of becoming an Admiral, or a Lord Chief Justice at least, for he was originally destined for the Navy, and commenced the study of the law before he was out of his teens. Such a distinguished man could not but have become an "uncommon" one in any walk of life.

Mr. Buckstone first appeared before a London audience at the Surrey Theatre in 1824, as Peter Smirk, in 'The Armistice.' In 1828 he played the part of Bobby Trot, in his own drama of 'Luke the Labourer,' at the Adelphi. His success as a dramatist procured for him the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who bestowed the greatest encouragement upon his literary efforts. Some of the best of his pieces were written for the Haymarket Theatre, with which Mr. Buckstone's name has been invariably connected, as lessee and manager, within the memory of the present race of playgoers.

Altogether Mr. Buckstone has produced about 150 different pieces for the stage, among which may be mentioned 'A Husband at Sight,' 'Our Mary Anne,' 'The Wreck Ashore,' 'The Irish Lion,' 'Green Bushes,' etc.

The General Theatrical Fund, whose claims upon public support are so generally acknowledged, has no warmer or more active promoter than the generous lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre.

La réputation de M. Buckstone comme acteur, auteur dramatique, et directeur de théâtre, est passée en proverbe en Angleterre. Les hommes de sa trempe sont appelés à jouer un rôle distingué, n'importe la sphère où ils se meuvent. Or, comme M. Buckstone fut d'abord destiné à la marine, et qu'il étudiait le droit avant d'avoir vingt ans, ne peut donc pas présumer qu'il serait devenu amiral ou grand juge, s'il n'eût pas changé sa vocation de marin pour celle de juriconsulte, s'il n'eût pas quitté Thémis pour Thalée ?

M. Buckstone débuta à Londres en 1824, au théâtre de Surrey, dans le rôle de Peter Smirk, de *L'Armistice*. En 1828, il créa le rôle de Bobby Trot, dans *Luke the Labourer*, drame de sa composition, qui fut joué au théâtre Adelpy. Son talent d'auteur dramatique lui valut l'amitié de Walter Scott, qui encouragea de tout son pouvoir ses débuts littéraires. Quelques-unes de ses meilleures pièces ont été jouées au théâtre de Haymarket. De mémoire vivante, le nom de ce théâtre est resté associé avec celui de M. Buckstone, qui en est le propriétaire et le directeur.

M. Buckstone a écrit environ cent cinquante pièces pour le théâtre ; beaucoup de ces pièces ont eu un succès immense.

Auteur plein de verve, excellent acteur, M. Buckstone est aussi un grand philanthrope; les associations pour venir en aide aux acteurs en détresse n'ont pas d'ami plus généreux et plus éclairé que lui. Quant à son *humour*, nous renvoyons à sa lettre, bien qu'elle perde beaucoup par la traduction.

"Théâtre Royal de Haymarket, 8 avril 1864.

« Mon cher Compton—Quelques-uns des membres de la cour des Plaids nous connaissent, ainsi que leur Lord premier baron, ont l'intention de faire un festin d'adieu à Greenwich, au commencement de la saison—dévotant ainsi le dîner ministériel de plusieurs semaines, parce qu'à l'époque où Lord Palmerston mange ses *whitebait*, ils sont devenus des éperlans ou des épinaches, je ne sais lesquels, et alors leurs queues et leurs nageoires ne sont pas d'une mastication agréable, et je tiens à ce que vous puissiez avaler les ailettes d'un coup, avec les têtes et les queues. Choisissez votre jour—vers le commencement du mois—et nous nous réunirons en mon nombre. Le quaker est sûr d'être des nôtres, ainsi que Maldon Billy et le marguillier Cully—with l'élegant Walter, et Chip, sans oublier notre encyclopédie de Haymarket, qui amènera le Clark (clerc) de la paroisse, ainsi que l'illustre descendant des rois d'Irlande. Les arrières-petits-fils de Jonathan Wild et de Dick Turpin feront probablement aussi acte de comparution, avec beaucoup d'autres trop nombreux pour être cités.

"Voyez-moi au sujet un soir de la semaine prochaine. Tenez-le pour entendu.
"Donné sous notre sceau.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

(See page 60.)

This gentleman, who made his first bow at the Olympic, has been so long connected with the fortunes of the Haymarket Theatre, that it may be said he is almost inseparably connected with them. Mr. Compton is *facile princeps* in his profession in the personation of the dry, droll, and comic characters which usually fall to his lot.

It is impossible to see him on the stage without laughing, for he looks even more than he speaks the characters which he so ably represents. As a delineator of the lower range of Shakspeare's comic characters, Mr. Compton is inimitable.

“ Mon cher ———. Merci de vous être informé des moutards. Je suis heureux de vous apprendre qu'il -se portent tous bien. Vous savez qu'on peut dire d'eux que la quantité l'emporte sur la qualité. Lorsque je suis assis au bout de la table et que tout le monde a répondu à l'appel, il me semble que je suis le président d'une gentille compagnie à responsabilité limitée, avec la faculté d'ajouter au nombre.

"A vous très-sincèrement,
"H. COMPTON."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

(See page 60.)

The great Dionysius has at last attained the goal of his highest ambition, and forthwith surprises his friend Sir Hinry Pelham.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

C'est la continuation de la série de caricatures pleines d'*humour* esquissées par Thackeray, que nous publions depuis le commencement de l'*Autographe Cosmopolite*.

ROBERT, LORD CECIL.

(See page 61.)

Born 1563; died 1612.—Minister under Elizabeth and James I.; son of William, Lord Burleigh. He was chiefly instrumental to the death of the Earl of Essex, and was loaded with honours by James I., who created him Earl of Salisbury. He was sent to the Court of Henry IV. of France, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain.

(Transcript.)

"My good L.,—I send you this inclosed not bydden by y^e Q. nor forbydden, I assure you. If y^e Latin be good I protest to you her M^y spake it, but if it be not good latyn to say Heraldum in steed of facialem, I confesse that word was none of mine. The Q. is so disposed now to have us all love you as she and I do every night talk like Angels of you, she hath sayd somewhat to y^e Erl of Worcester of Sr W. Raleigh, his trewe description of y^e valor, judgment, and of his protestation of y^e loss y^e Q. shold have of you. It is trewe by y^e M^y of God y^e he dyd write so passionately and so rightfully of your worth for her, as if I could have forborn to shew it for othr things, by Jhesus I wold not have shewed it, for you know y^e in all these cases, omne nimum veritum in vitium. Some great dispatch is made by my fellow Counsaillor Ire here to his brother for he will needs have me send it me, but it is so torn and ill favoredly made up, as I feare to be suspected for opening it, which I hope you will excuse me of, look at it well and it is strangely sealed. And so being minded to cloy you wth lres, I humbly take my leave. From y^e Court this 26 of July, 97,—50^r Lips ever one,

"Ro. CECILL."

[From the Public Record Office.]

(Traduction.)

"Mon bon Seigneur,—Je vous envoie l'inclose, et la Reine ne me l'a ni ordonné ni défendu, je vous assure. Si le latin est bon, je vous proteste que la Reine l'a dit, mais si ce n'est point bon latin de dire Heraldum au lieu de Facialem, je confesse que le mot n'est pas de moi. La Reine est si disposée maintenant que nous nous aimions tous, qu'elle et moi nous parlons chaque soir de vous comme les anges; elle a dit au comte de Worcester quelque chose de sir W. Raleigh, sa véritable description de votre valeur et jugement, et de la perte que la Reine ferait de vous. Il est vrai par la majesté de Dieu qu'il a écrit si passionnément et si droitement sur ce que vous valez pour elle, que si j'avais pu éviter de le montrer pour autres choses, par Jésus je ne l'aurais pas montré, car vous savez qu'en tous cas pareils omne nimum veritum in vitium. Mes collègues au conseil ont écrit une grande dépêche à son frère, qui a jugé nécessaire de me l'envoyer, mais elle est si mal faite et si mal pliée, que je crains d'être suspecté de l'avoir ouverte, ce dont j'espère que vous m'excuserez: regardez la bien et elle est étrangement scellée. Et ne voulant pas vous importuner, je prends congé. De la Cour ce 26 juillet 97.—De votre seigneurie toujours l'un,

"Ro. CECILL."

[L'original est déposé aux archives publiques à Londres.]

FRANCIS, LORD BACON.

(See page 61.)

Born in London, 1561; died 1626.—This illustrious philosopher and great statesman was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Seals to Queen Elizabeth. He was remarkable from a very early age for the precocity of his genius, and was called by Elizabeth "her young Lord Keeper." But the young favourite afterwards had occasion to reflect upon those words of Shakespeare (whom he patronized with all his power), "Put not thy trust in Princes." Bacon, at the age of sixteen, accompanied Sir Amias Paulet, Ambassador to the Court of France. It was during his stay in that country that he wrote his work on the state of Europe. On his return to England in 1580, he entered at the Bar and soon attained an eminent reputation as a juriconsult. At twenty-eight years of age he was appointed a Queen's Counsellor. Preferring, however, a political career, he attached himself to the fortunes of the Earl of Essex, who was then all-powerful at the Court of Elizabeth, and under his auspices he entered the House of Commons in 1592. But Robert, Lord Cecil, soon succeeded Essex, who was disgraced and condemned to death in 1601. Bacon, who had nevertheless received great gifts from the Earl of Essex, who presented him with an estate, went the length of justifying the condemnation of his patron in order to conciliate the favour of Elizabeth and the new favourite. But he did not succeed, and he then devoted himself to those labours which have immortalized him. James I., who was an admirer of learned men, rapidly raised Bacon to honours. Named Solicitor-Gen-

Né en 1561; mort en 1626.—L'illustre philosophe et le grand homme d'Etat était fils de Sir Nicolas Bacon, garde des sceaux d'Elizabeth. Il se fit remarquer dès l'âge le plus tendre par la précocité de son génie: la reine Elizabeth avait l'habitude de l'appeler: "mon jeune garde des sceaux." Mais le jeune favori eut l'occasion de méditer plus tard ces paroles de Shakespeare, qu'il patronnait de tout son pouvoir: "Put not thy trust in princes"—n'ayez pas foi dans les princes. Bacon accompagna, à l'âge de seize ans, sir Amias Paulet, ambassadeur près la Cour de France. C'est pendant son séjour dans ce pays qu'il écrivit son ouvrage sur l'état de l'Europe. A son retour en Angleterre en 1580, il entra au barreau, et se créa bientôt une réputation éminente de juriconsulte. A vingt-huit ans il fut nommé conseiller de la reine. Préférant toutefois la carrière politique, il s'attacha à la fortune du comte d'Essex, qui était alors tout-puissant à la cour d'Elizabeth, et sous ses auspices il entra à la chambre des communes en 1592. Mais Robert, lord Cecil, succéda bientôt à Essex, qui fut disgracié et condamné à mort en 1601. Bacon, qui avait reçu cependant du comte d'Essex de grandes libéralités en biens fonds, alla jusqu'à justifier la condamnation de son protecteur afin de se concilier la faveur d'Elizabeth et du nouveau favori. Mais il ne réussit pas, et il se voua alors aux travaux qui l'ont immortalisé. Jacques I^{er}, qui aimait les savants, éleva rapidement Bacon aux honneurs. Nommé solliciteur général en 1607, il devint lord grand chancelier en 1617,

ral in 1607, he became Lord Chancellor in 1617, Baron Verulam and Viscount of St. Alban's. But he had held the Great Seal scarcely two years, when he was accused of bribery and corruption by the House of Commons. He was tried by the House of Peers. He admitted his guilt, and declined to defend himself. At first this avowal was not believed in, and the House of Lords appointed a Commission to interrogate him again. He replied, "My Lords, it is my act, it is my hand, it is my heart: I entreat your Lordships to have pity on a broken reed." He was in consequence condemned to imprisonment in the Tower of London during the King's pleasure, to pay a fine of £40,000, to the loss of all his dignities, and excluded from holding any public appointment. However, public opinion saw in this severe sentence, rather an act of vengeance of Buckingham, the King's favourite, than a just punishment of the crimes imputed to Bacon. Be it as it may, the King caused him to be set at liberty in a few days, remitted the fine, and relieved him some years afterwards from all the other penalties imposed upon him by the sentence.

Bacon left works on jurisprudence, politics, history, morals, and philosophy. It was pre-eminently the latter which have rendered him so celebrated. They are all comprised in a vast work which the author called 'Instauratio Magna,' comprising six parts—the review of the sciences, method, the collection of facts and observations, the art of applying method to the facts collected, the provisional results of method, definite results or ultimate philosophy. Of these six parts, only three were completed. There remain of the other parts but incomplete sketches. The fundamental idea of all the philosophical works of Bacon is, as he says, to re-establish the sciences, especially the natural sciences, and to substitute for the vain hypotheses and subtle arguments which were then in use in the schools, observation and experience, which discover facts, and legitimate induction, which discovers the laws of nature by relying on the greatest possible number of comparisons and exceptions. He is the father of experimental philosophy. Besides the 'Instauratio,' Bacon wrote some Moral and Political Essays, which enjoy a great reputation both for their style and the ideas contained in them, a little treatise, 'De Sapientia Veterum,' and 'The History of Henry VII.' He has also left some slight philosophical sketches, speeches which he delivered as Solicitor- or Attorney-General, and as a Member of Parliament, and lastly a great number of letters, which throw much light upon his life and character. In the writings of Bacon the style is as much to be admired as the ideas. They are full of new and sublime images and happy comparisons.

(Transcript.)

"Yt may please yo^r Lp.,—I send an examinacōn of one was brought to me by the principall and ancients of Staple Inne, touching the words of one Beard, suspected for a Papist and praztizer, being general words but badd, and I thought not good to neglect any thing at such a tyme; so, wth significacōn of

(Traduction.)

"Qu'il plaise à votre Seigneurie,—J'envoie l'interrogatoire d'un témoin qui m'a été amené par le principal et les anciens du collège d'avocats de Staple, touchant les paroles d'un certain Beard, suspecté de se livrer au Papisme; ces paroles sont d'un sens général mais mauvaises, et j'ai cru qu'il n'était pas

baron Verulam et vicomte de Saint-Albans. Mais avait à peine tenu le grand sceau pendant deux ans, qu'il est accusé de corruption par la chambre des communes. La chambre des pairs le juge. Il s'avoue coupable et renonce à se défendre. D'abord on ne croit pas à cet aveu, et la chambre des pairs nomme une commission pour l'interroger de nouveau. Il répond: "Mes seigneurs, c'est mon acte, c'est ma main, c'est mon cœur; je supplie vos seigneuries d'avoir pitié d'un roseau brisé." Il fut en conséquence condamné à être emprisonné à la Tour de Londres pendant le bon plaisir du roi, à payer une amende de 40,000 liv. sterling, à la perte de toutes ses dignités et à l'exclusion de toutes fonctions publiques. Cependant, l'opinion publique voyait dans cette sentence sévère plutôt un acte de vengeance de Buckingham, favori du roi, qu'une juste punition des crimes imputés à Bacon. Quoi qu'il en soit, le roi le fit remettre en liberté quelques jours après, lui fit remise de l'amende, et le releva quelques années plus tard de toutes les incapacités prononcées contre lui.

Bacon a laissé des écrits sur la jurisprudence, la politique, l'histoire, la morale et la philosophie. Ce sont surtout ces derniers qui l'ont rendu célèbre. Ils sont tous compris dans un vaste ouvrage que l'auteur nomme *Instauratio magna*, et qui se compose de six parties: la revue des sciences, la méthode nouvelle, le recueil des faits et des observations, l'art d'appliquer la méthode aux faits recueillis, les résultats provisoires de la méthode, les résultats définitifs ou philosophie seconde. De ces six parties, trois seulement ont été exécutées. Il ne reste sur les autres parties que des ébauches incomplètes. L'idée fondamentale de tous les travaux philosophiques de Bacon est de faire, comme il le dit, une restauration des sciences, particulièrement des sciences naturelles, et de substituer aux vaines hypothèses et aux subtiles argumentations qui étaient alors en usage dans l'école, l'observation, les expériences, qui découvrent les faits, et une induction légitime, qui découvre les lois de la nature, en se fondant sur le plus grand nombre possible de comparaisons et d'exclusions. Il est le père de la philosophie expérimentale. Outre l'*Instauratio*, Bacon a écrit des *Essais de Morale et de Politique*, qui jouissent d'une grande réputation pour le style et pour les pensées; un petit traité: *De Sapientia veterum*; l'*Histoire de Henri VII*. Il a aussi laissé quelques opuscules philosophiques; des *Discours*, qu'il avait prononcés, soit comme solliciteur et attorney général, soit comme membre du parlement, et enfin un grand nombre de *Lettres*, qui jettent beaucoup de jour sur sa vie et son caractère. Dans les écrits de Bacon on admire autant le style que les pensées. Ils sont remplis d'images neuves, sublimes, et de comparaisons heureuses.

humble dewty, I remayn at yo^r L. hon.
com^{ts} most humbly,

"FR. BACON."

[From the Public Record Office.]

bon de négliger quelque chose dans des
temps pareils; ainsi, avec l'expression
d'humble devoir, je reste très-humble-
ment aux ordres de votre seigneurie.

"FR. BACON."

[L'original est déposé aux archives
publiques de Londres.]

FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK,

(See page 82.)

Born 1763; died 1827. Second
Son of George III.—He was ap-
pointed, when quite young, Lu-
theran Bishop of Osnaburg, in
Hanover: he commanded against
France, in 1793, the auxiliary corps
of Austrians in the Low Countries.
In 1799 he was employed in Hol-
land, in aid of the Russians, to re-
establish the house of Orange. But
the expeditions which he conducted
were not all successful. However,
he was loved by the soldiers, and
was appointed Commander-in-Chief
of the army, which post he held
until his death.

The reasons for erecting a col-
umn, surmounted by his statue,
are to many a mystery. A wag who
was questioned on the subject, re-
plied, "It was to put him out of
the reach of his creditors."

Né en 1763; mort en 1827.
Second fils de Georges III.—Il
fut nommé tout jeune évêque luthé-
rien d'Osnabruck, dans le Hanovre;
il commanda en 1793 contre la
France le corps auxiliaire des Au-
trichiens dans les Pays-Bas; il fut
chargé en 1799 d'aller en Hollande,
aidé des Russes, rétablir la maison
d'Orange. Mais toutes les expédi-
tions qu'il conduisit ne réussirent
pas. Cependant, il était aimé des
soldats, et il fut nommé commandant
en chef de l'armée, poste qu'il con-
serva jusqu'à sa mort.

Les raisons qui lui ont fait élever
une colonne surmontée de sa statue,
sont un mystère pour beaucoup de
monde. Un plaisant qu'on question-
nait à ce sujet, répondit: "Oh!
c'est parce que ses créanciers n'iront
pas le dénicher si haut."

(Traduction.)

"Horse-Guards, 30 avril 1801.

"Mon cher Lord,—Je saisis la première occasion de vous adresser réception de
votre lettre obligeante, et pour vous assurer combien je regrette sincèrement que
notre partie annuelle ne puisse avoir lieu demain, d'autant plus que c'est l'état de
votre santé qui est cause de cette interruption. Mais j'espère qu'une partie aussi
agréable ne sera pas abandonnée, et que nous célébrerons à vous beaucoup
d'anniversaires du même genre."

"J'ai vu à l'instant le major Mair, qui, avec M^r Locke, consul du roi à Naples,
est arrivé ce matin de Paris, qu'ils ont quitté vendredi dernier. Ils disent que le
jeudi le bruit courait à Paris qu'on avait reçu de mauvaises nouvelles des Français
en Egypte, et que dans la journée ils demandèrent au comte Lottin, ce qu'il en
était; que d'abord il hésita à répondre, mais que sur leurs instances et à cet effet, il leur
apporta le rapport qu'il avait reçu le matin le rapport de la défaite complète des
Français en Egypte, et que Meson avait été fait prisonnier. Dieu veuille que la
nouvelle se confirme; je crois selon toute apparence qu'il en sera ainsi."

"Croyez moi pour toujours, mon cher Lord, à vous très-sincèrement,

"FRÉDÉRIC"

[From the Collection of the Earl of Malmesbury.]

COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

(See page 63.)

We have already given a biogra-
phical sketch of Lord Clyde in our
No. III. (page 20). We have had
the good fortune to procure a series
of letters written by the Field-
Marshal during the period of his
brilliant campaign in India. The
first of these letters (see page 20)
was penned by him at the moment
of his quitting London for India, to
crush the rebellion. That which
we give to-day was written on his
arrival at Alexandria. The others
narrate his movements and his
great victories over the rebels, with
that simplicity which is the cha-
racteristic of great soldiers. As
this correspondence is of a fa-
miliar character, it relates incidents
hitherto unknown. The last letter
is dated from London, at the time
when the saviour of English domi-
nation in India was overwhelmed
with fêtes. The simple, modest,
disinterested, but always obliging
character of Lord Clyde, reveals it-
self in the most pleasing manner in
every one of these letters, which we
shall give without interruption.

Nous avons déjà donné une es-
quisse biographique de lord Clyde
dans notre n^o III (page 20). Nous
avons eu la bonne fortune de nous
procurer une série de lettres écrites
par le maréchal pendant la période
de sa brillante campagne dans les
Indes. La première de ces lettres
(v. p. 20) fut tracée par lui au mo-
ment de quitter Londres pour aller
dompter la rébellion. Celle que
nous donnons aujourd'hui fut écrite
à son arrivée à Alexandrie. Les
autres racontent sa campagne et
ses grandes victoires sur les rebelles,
avec cette simplicité qui est le ca-
chet des grands capitaines. Comme
cette correspondance est d'un carac-
tère intime, elle relate des incidents
inconnus jusqu'à ce jour. La der-
nière lettre est datée de Londres,
alors que le sauveur de la domina-
tion anglaise dans les Indes Orien-
tales était accablé de fêtes. Le
caractère simple, modeste, désinté-
ressé, mais toujours obligeant, de
lord Clyde se révèle de la façon la
plus attrayante dans chacune de ces
lettres, que nous reproduisons sans
interruption.

"Alexandrie, 20 juillet 1851.

"Ma Chère,—Lorsque j'ai pris congé de vous à . . . Place, jeudi, 9 de ce
mois, j'étais loin de songer qu'il pût arriver quelque chose de nature à me priver
du plaisir que je m'étais promis d'amener ma vieille chère amie et son aimable
fille à Paris avant la fin d'automne. J'avais pensé bien souvent à ce petit voyage
d'agrément avec l'amie de ma jeunesse, et lorsque je le proposai, je me berçais
de l'espoir qu'il ferait une agréable distraction à la vie uniforme que vous et votre
fille menez à . . . House. Mais l'homme propose et Dieu dispose; et au lieu
du petit plaisir et du bonheur que je m'étais promis de cette excursion, voici
qu'on m'a demandé, complètement à l'improviste, samedi après-midi, 11 de ce mois,
d'aller aux Indes le soir du lendemain, dimanche, par le courrier de Marseille, où
j'arrivai mardi matin, 14. Un quart d'heure après mon arrivée dans cette ville,
j'étais à bord du steamer en route pour Malte et pour cette ville, où je suis arrivé cet

après-midi. Je pars demain matin à 8 heures pour Suez, afin d'y prendre le
steamer qui doit me conduire à Calcutta. Ce n'est pas par amour de l'argent
j'en ai assez pour mes besoins modérés, et cette motivation je l'ai conservée toute la
vie—mais uniquement par un sentiment de devoir que, soldat que je suis, je n'ai
pas hésité à répondre que j'étais prêt à partir sur-le-champ, le soir même si
c'était nécessaire, pour l'Inde, vu l'état actuel des affaires dans ce pays. Mais,
chère, et gardez ceci pour vous-même, comme ce n'est que par un sentiment
de devoir que je pars pour l'Inde et que je n'ai aucun objet pécuniaire, j'espère
en repartir aussitôt que ce devoir aura été rempli, et comme j'espère qu'il sera ac-
compli dans un temps raisonnable, je veux entretenir l'espoir que nous ferons
encore ensemble notre petit voyage de plaisir à Paris.

"Mes amitiés à votre bonne mère et à votre fille. Je suis toujours, avec une
chaleureuse affection, votre vieux ami,

"C. CAMPBELL."

COLONEL DALHGREN.

(See page 64.)

Nothing could so well illustrate
the fierce and desperate character of
the struggle which has now raged
over three years in America, as
the manuscript of which we give
a photographic facsimile in our
pages. This manuscript is con-
nected with one of the strangest
and most startling episodes in this
gigantic war, and one which is
doubtless still so fresh in the me-
mory of our readers that a very brief
account of it will suffice. Towards
the latter part of February in the
present year it was decided in the
secret councils of the Federal Go-
vernment that an attempt should be
made to surprise the enemy's capi-
tal, Richmond, by a coup-de-main,
and thus effect what great armies
and protracted campaigns had at-
tempted in vain. This hazardous
enterprise was entrusted to General
Kilpatrick, with 6000 picked ca-
valry, mounted on the best horses
in the Federal service. This force
was divided into three corps, one of
which, entrusted with the most dif-
ficult task, was under the command
of Col. Dalhgren, a distinguished ca-
valry officer, son of the Federal ad-
miral of that name, and the inven-
tor of a well-known piece of naval
ordnance. There were at that time
some ten or twelve thousand Fede-
ral prisoners of war confined in
Richmond. The plan was to liberate
these and provide them with arms.
The city was known to be scantily
garrisoned: the main Confederate
army was confronting Meade some
100 miles distant, and it was hoped
by a series of well-devised feints
to distract their attention. The
secret was well kept, so well that
one of the three surprise-parties
did actually come near enough to
throw a few shells into the suburbs
of the threatened city. But the
main object failed, as was inevitable
in an enterprise which had no other
merit than that of unprecedented
boldness. The Confederates, rally-
ing from their surprise, attacked the
invaders. Two of the three corps,
owing to their excellent horses, man-
aged to escape, with more or less
heavy loss, within the lines of Gen.
Butler, to the eastward of Richmond.
The third, under Col. Dalhgren, was
surrounded, and nearly the whole
command killed or captured. On
the dead body of Col. Dalhgren
were found, in his own handwriting,
the orders and instructions which
we publish elsewhere. For rea-
sons easy to understand some at-
tempt has been made to throw
doubt on the authenticity of cer-
tain passages. For this reason the
Confederate Government ordered an
exact facsimile to be made of the
original, which is carefully preserved,
and the result, achieved by the un-
erring aid of photography, we are

Rien ne saurait mieux caracté-
riser la férocité et l'acharnement de
la guerre qui sévit en Amérique
depuis plus de trois ans, que les
documents dont nous reproduisons
la photo-lithographie. Ces docu-
ments ont trait à l'un des épisodes
les plus étranges et les plus effroy-
ables de cette lutte gigantesque.
Il est de date si récente, qu'il suf-
fira de le rappeler très-succinctement
à nos lecteurs.

Vers la fin du mois de février der-
nier, il fut décidé dans les conseils se-
crets du gouvernement fédéral d'es-
sayer de pénétrer par un coup-de-
main dans la capitale ennemie, Rich-
mond, et d'arriver ainsi au but que de
grandes armées et de longues cam-
pagnes n'avaient pu atteindre. Cette
entreprise hasardeuse fut confiée au
général Kilpatrick, qui fut mis à la
tête de 6.000 cavaliers d'élite, mon-
tés sur les meilleurs chevaux de l'ar-
mée fédérale. Cette petite armée
fut divisée en trois corps; le com-
mandement de celui chargé de la
tâche la plus difficile fut donné au
colonel Dalhgren, officier distingué
de cavalerie, fils de l'amiral de ce
nom au service fédéral, et inventeur
d'une pièce d'artillerie navale qui
est bien connue. Dix à douze mille
prisonniers de guerre fédéraux é-
taient alors détenus à Richmond.
Il s'agissait de les élargir et de leur
donner des armes. On savait que
Richmond n'avait qu'une faible gar-
nison: le gros de l'armée confédérée
était devant le général fédéral
Meade, à plus de cent milles de là,
et on espérait de détourner l'atten-
tion de la garnison par une série de
feintes habilement conçues. Le se-
cret fut bien gardé—si bien que
l'un des trois corps de l'expédition
arriva assez près de la ville pour
lancer quelques bombes dans les
faubourgs. Mais le projet principal
échoua: et cela n'a rien d'étonnant,
car l'entreprise n'avait d'autre mé-
rite que celui d'une témérité sans
exemple. Grâce à leurs excellents
chevaux, deux des trois corps par-
vinrent à gagner le camp du général
Butler à l'est de Richmond, en essay-
ant plus ou moins de pertes. Le troi-
sième, sous le colonel Dalhgren, fut
cerné, et presque totalement détruit
ou capturé. Le colonel fut au nom-
bre des tués, et l'on trouva sur son
corps l'ordre du jour et les instruc-
tions, écrits de sa main, que nous re-
produisons aux pages 64 et 65. Par
des raisons faciles à comprendre, on
a essayé de mettre en doute l'authen-
ticité de certains passages. Mais
le gouvernement confédéré a fait
prendre un fac-simile exact de l'ori-
ginal, qui est conservé avec soin.
C'est ce fac-simile, obtenu par l'aide
infaillible de la photographie, que
nous plaçons sous les yeux de nos
abonnés: nous en sommes redevables
à un Américain de nos amis.

able, thanks to the kind attention of an American friend, to lay before our readers.

"Quartier-Général de la 3^{me} Division.
Corps de Cavalerie.
1861.

"Guides, Pionniers (avec de l'équipage, de la trébuchette et des torpilles), Officier des Signaux, Quartier-Maitre, Commissaire.
Fusiliers et hommes d'élite portant l'uniforme des rebelles.

"Les hommes resteront sur la rive du nord, et descendront avec le corps sur la rive du sud, sans le dépasser, et si la communication peut être maintenue sans donner l'alarme, il faut le faire, mais tout dépend d'une surprise, et on ne doit permettre à personne de dépasser la colonne. Il faut recueillir des informations sur les gués de la rivière, afin que dans le cas où nous serions repoussés sur la rive du sud, nous sachions où pouvoir la repasser au point le plus près. Tous les moulins doivent être brûlés, le canal doit être détruit, aussi que tout ce qui peut servir aux rebelles, y compris les bateaux sur la rivière. Si l'on s'empare d'un bac et qu'on puisse le manœuvrer, il faudra le faire descendre. Maintenir le corps sur le côté sud, et en cas de danger, quelques éclaireurs devront traverser la rivière à la nage, et nous apporter les nouvelles. Quand nous approcherons de la ville, le détachement doit avoir grand soin de ne pas dépasser l'autre détachement sur la rive du sud, il devra se cacher et surveiller nos mouvements. Nous tenterons de nous emparer du pont qui conduit à la ville (un mille au-dessous de Belle-Île) et de délivrer les prisonniers simultanément. Si nous ne réussissons pas, ils doivent alors se précipiter vers le pont, et nous tenterons de le prendre des deux côtés. Lorsque ce sera nécessaire, les hommes défilent à travers les bois et le long du rivage. Une fois le pont enlevé, les prisonniers défilés, et la rivière passée, on devra s'emparer des ponts et détruire la ville. Les hommes doivent garder les rangs et la discipline, et une fois dans la ville, ils la détruiront et tueront ceux qui composent l'administration de Jeff Davis.

"Les pionniers marcheront en avant avec les matières combustibles. L'officier doit juger de l'opportunité de nous donner aide. On tuera les chevaux et le bétail dont nous n'aurons pas immédiatement besoin, plutôt que de les laisser. Tout ce qui peut être utile aux rebelles sur le canal ou ailleurs doit être détruit. Comme le général Custer peut me suivre, avez soin de ne pas donner de fausse alarme.

"Quartier-Général de la 3^{me} Division.
Corps de Cavalerie.
1861.

"Officiers et Soldats."

"Vous avez été choisis dans les brigades et les régiments pour former un détachement d'élite chargé de tenter un coup-de-main désespéré—un coup-de-main qui, s'il réussit, gravera vos noms dans les cœurs de vos compatriotes, et qui vous fera accompagner partout des prières de ceux de vos camarades qui sont en ce moment encaféés dans des prisons immondes.

"L'heure nous espérions de délivrer les prisonniers de Belle-Île; ensuite, après les avoir mis en pleine liberté, nous entrerons dans Richmond par la rivière James, détruisant les ponts après nous, et exhortant les prisonniers libérés à détruire et à brûler la cité odieuse, et ne permettez pas que le chef des rebelles, Davis, ni sa bande de traîtres, s'échappent. Les prisonniers doivent rendre de grands services, parce que vous ne pouvez pas quitter vos rangs pour aller trop loin, ni ne vous disperser—ou bien vous serez perdus. Ne vous laissez pas tenter par le gain personnel; ce serait marcher uniquement à une mort ignominieuse que vous recevriez des mains des citoyens. Gardez bien vos rangs, obéissez strictement aux ordres, et tout ira bien; mais sous aucun prétexte ne vous dispersez pas trop, parce que l'union fait la force.

"Vous êtes sûrs du succès si vous obéissez strictement aux ordres, et si vous les exécutez sans crainte.

"Quand nous serons dans la ville, nous rejoindrons le corps principal de l'autre côté de la cité, ou peut-être nous le rencontrerons dans la ville même.

"Beaucoup d'entre vous peuvent être tués; mais s'il y a ici un homme qui ne soit pas disposé à sacrifier sa vie dans une entreprise aussi grande et aussi glorieuse, ou qui ne se sente capable de affronter l'ennemi dans un combat aussi désespéré, que celui qui va commencer, qu'il sorte des rangs, qu'il aille chez lui pour se jeter dans les bras de sa maîtresse et lire les exploits des braves qui auront balayé la cité de Richmond.

"Nous n'avons pas besoin de celui qui ne se sent assuré du succès dans une cause aussi sainte.

"Nous allons nous battre en désespérés, mais tenons fermes au moment du combat, et tout ira bien.

"Demandez la bénédiction du Tout-Puissant, et ne craignez pas l'ennemi."
DALHGEN, Colonel-Commandant.

MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE.

(See page 66.)

We shall speak of the personages who signed the curious document which we reproduce by means of photo-lithography only in their quality of members of the Committee of Public Safety, from which this document emanated. We shall have to speak more at length of Robespierre and Carnot, when we give the letters written by them.

The Committee of Public Safety was formed on the 6th April, 1793, by a decree of the National Convention, on the proposition of the party of the Mountain. During more than a year it possessed all authority in France. Maximilian Robespierre sat there almost constantly, he finished by ruling over it and making it sanction the most revolutionary measures.

LAZARE-NICOLAS-MARGUERITE CARNOT.

(See page 66.)

This distinguished General of Engineers was exclusively occupied in the Committee of Public Safety with military operations, and to him in a great measure was owing the success of the French arms. He was worthy of its being said of him that he had organized victory.

Nous ne nous occuperons des personages qui ont signé le curieux document que nous reproduisons au moyen de la photo-lithographie qu'en leur qualité de membre du Comité de Salut public, dont émane ce document. Nous aurons à nous occuper plus longuement de Robespierre et de Carnot, quand nous donnerons des lettres écrites par eux.

Le Comité de Salut public fut créé le 6 avril 1793 par un décret de la Convention nationale, sur la proposition du parti de la Montagne. Pendant plus d'une année, il eut toute l'autorité en France. Maximilien Robespierre y siégea presque continuellement, il finit par le dominer et à lui faire sanctionner les mesures les plus révolutionnaires.

BARÈRE or BARRÈRE DE VIENZAC.

(See page 66.)

He was for two years a member of the Committee of Public Safety

Il fut pendant deux ans membre du Comité de Salut public (1793

(1793-95), and filled the office of counsel to this sanguinary commission. As President of the Convention, he conducted in that quality the trial of Louis XVI., and voted for his death.

JEAN-NICOLAS BILLAUD-VARENNE.

(See page 66.)

As a member of the Committee of Public Safety, he organized with Robespierre the system of Terror; however he soon separated himself from the latter, whom he accused of tyranny, and contributed powerfully to his downfall.

95), et rempli les fonctions de rapporteur de cette commission sanguinaire. Comme président de la Convention, il avait dirigé en cette qualité le procès de Louis XVI, et vota pour la mort

C. A. PRIEUR.

(See page 66.)

He entered the Committee of Public Safety with Carnot, in 1793. And showed himself tolerably moderate there: he fulfilled several missions to the French armies. He died in exile at Brussels in 1827.

Il entra en 1793 avec Carnot au Comité de Salut public, s'y montra assez modéré, et remplit plusieurs missions aux armées françaises. Il mourut exilé à Bruxelles en 1827.

Excerpt from the Registers of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, of the thirtieth day of Germinal, in the Second Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"The Committee of Public Safety, by virtue of the law of the 27th of this month, concerning the measures of the general police of the Republic, decrees that the citizen Marie-Louise-Claudine Rhambault, exercising the profession of a midwife in Paris, is put into requisition to continue her profession there."

"(Signed)

ROBESPIERRE. CARNOT.
B. BARÈRE. BILLAUD-VARENNE.
C. A. PRIEUR."

EDWARD VOGEL.

(See page 67.)

This celebrated German traveller was born at Crefeld, on the 7th March, 1829. He received an excellent education under his father's eye, and he then entered the University of Leipsic, where he soon gained the friendship of Professor d'Arrest and others. In 1829 he went to Berlin, where his talents brought him into intimacy with Encke, Humboldt, Ritter, etc. In 1831 we find him in London as an astronomer, in connection with Mr. Bishop; he passed two years there and actively assisted in the numerous astronomical discoveries of Mr. Hind. He quitted London on the 20th of February, 1853, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa. The Prince Albert, Sir Roderick Murchison, Lord John Russell, Bunsen, Hooker, General Sabine, and many others, had unbounded confidence in the talent of this young and intrepid *savant*, who would infallibly have won a great name among modern explorers, had he not met with a tragic death in the centre of Africa. It is generally believed that he was assassinated by the Sultan of Wura on the 8th February, 1856. but this is merely conjectural.

Translation of the letter.—

Berlin, Lindenstrasse, 84.
7th July 1850.

"Dearest Mother,—Only a few hasty words to ease your mind. I have completely recovered and have already been out to-day. Pray to make a collection for me at home, partly to cover the expenses of my illness, and partly to pay the doctor who has so cleverly treated me. He is called E. Vogel, and has cured his patient merely by water-drinking together with nothing to eat. The patient, however, is yet somewhat weak and hungry, (for this reason too, a collection would be a good thing,) but fresh as a fish! On account of much work which was of course laid aside, I must conclude; will you please to give my love to all at home, and to persuade Otto to come through Berlin? Soon more."

Your grateful and obedient son.

"P.S.—Pray deliver the enclosed letter immediately."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

Traduction de la lettre:—

Berlin, Lindenstrasse, 84.
7th juillet 1850.

"Très-cher Mère.— Seulement quelques mots à la hâte pour tranquilliser votre esprit. Je suis entièrement rétabli, et déjà je suis sorti aujourd'hui. Je vous prie de faire une quête pour moi à la maison, soit pour couvrir les dépenses de ma maladie, soit pour payer le docteur qui m'a soigné avec tant de talent. Il s'appelle E. Vogel, et il a guéri son malade seulement avec de l'eau—sans rien manger. Toutefois le malade est encore un peu faible et affaibli (raison de plus pour bien faire venir une quête), mais frais comme un poisson. Je dois conclure pour me remettre à l'ouvrage forcément laissé de côté. Voulez-vous embrasser tout le monde à la maison, et décider Otto à venir à Berlin? A bientôt."

Votre fils reconnaissant et obéissant,

ÉDOUARD

"P.S.—Ayez la bonté de faire tenir immédiatement les lettres ci-jointes."

GUSTAVE FREYTAG.

(See page 67.)

German author and publicist. He was born on the 13th July, 1816, at Kreuzburg, in Silesia; was educated at the College of Oels and the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and received in 1838 the diploma of Doctor in Philosophy. Elected in 1839 a Fellow of the Faculty of Letters of Berlin, he went to Dresden in 1847, then to Leipzig, where he originated the 'Frontier Messenger.'

Freytag made his *début* by a collection of poems entitled 'At Breslau' (1845); the same year he wrote his historic comedy of 'The Betrothed, or Kuntz de Rosen.' He then obtained a popular success by his novel 'Debit and Credit,' which has been translated into French and English, and two series of 'Pictures of German Life from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century,' translated into English by Mrs. Malcolin.

Freytag is reckoned among the first contemporary writers of Germany.

Translation of his letter:—

"Leipzig, 27th January, 1854.

"Venerable Sir,—Though thanking you for your kind offer to become a correspondent of the 'Grenzboten,' we nevertheless must decline it for the moment, but reserve to ourselves to communicate to you our wishes and requests with regard to it.

"At present we suffer from a superabundance of material, which will prevent us from accepting any new articles, however welcome they may be, for our publication, those of the news of the day excepted. A gratis copy of the 'Grenzboten' we are not accustomed to send to our correspondents; and we shall have the honour of further communications respecting our payments. —With greatest respect, very esteemed Sir, yours obediently,

"The Editor of the 'Grenzboten.'

"FREYTAG."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

FREDERICK FERDINAND ADOLPHE DE FLOTOW.

(See page 68.)

This German composer was born on the 27th April, 1812, at Tentendorf, in Mecklenburg. His family originally intended him for a diplomatic career, but his taste for music carried him away, and he obtained permission to come to Paris and take lessons in composition from Professor Reicha. From 1832 to 1838 he produced 'Rob Roy' and other operas. But his reputation was not established until the production of the 'Shipwreck of the Medusa,' represented at Paris in 1838. His most remarkable works are 'Martha,' 'Stradella,' and 'Indra.' After having resided alternately at Paris and in Germany, M. de Flotow settled himself, in 1855, at Schwerin, where he is superintendent of the theatre of the Court.

"Dear Madam,—As I do not think that speaking on the stage can be injurious to the voice, and as it is a most deciding proof for my supposition that the Paris comic opera, where there are as many dialogues as there is singing, nevertheless at present possesses some of the most celebrated singers of Paris, I am of opinion that your wish to become (fowl) franc acting in comedies is not justified, and therefore cannot be granted.

"Most respectfully,

"F. v. FLOTOW.

"Schwerin, 7th October, 1859."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

WILHELMINA SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT.

(See page 68.)

This queen of the German lyric stage was born at Hamburg, on the 6th October, 1805. Her mother

Écrivain et publiciste allemand. Il naquit le 13 juillet 1816, à Kreuzbourg, en Silésie, étudia au collège d'Oels et aux universités de Breslau et de Berlin, et reçut en 1838 le diplôme de docteur en philosophie. Agrégé en 1839 à la Faculté des Lettres de Berlin, il passa à Dresde en 1847, puis à Leipzig, où il fonda le *Messenger de la Frontière*.

M. Freytag débuta par un recueil de poésies, intitulé: *à Breslau* (1845); la même année il écrivit sa comédie historique, *Les Fiançailles, ou Kuntz de Rosen*. Il obtint ensuite un succès populaire par son roman *Doit et Avoir*, qui a été traduit en français et en anglais.

M. Freytag compte parmi les premiers écrivains contemporains de l'Allemagne.

Voici la traduction de sa lettre:—

"Leipzig, 27 janvier 1854.

"Honoré Monsieur,—Tout en vous remerciant de votre bonne offre d'être le correspondant du *Grenzboten*, nous devons cependant la décliner pour le moment: mais nous nous réservons le soin de vous communiquer nos désirs et nos intentions à ce sujet.

"Nous souffrons actuellement d'une surabondance de matériaux qui nous empêche d'accepter, pour notre publication, de nouveaux articles, quelque bien-venus qu'ils puissent être, à l'exception de ceux traitant des nouvelles du jour. Nous n'avons pas l'habitude d'envoyer un exemplaire gratis à nos correspondants, et nous aurons l'honneur de vous écrire plus tard quant à vos honoraires.—Je suis, avec le plus grand respect, très-estimable Monsieur, votre obéissant serviteur,

"L'Éditeur du *Grenzboten*,

"FREYTAG."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

FREDERICK FERDINAND ADOLPHE DE FLOTOW.

(See page 68.)

Ce compositeur allemand est né le 27 avril 1812, à Tentendorf, dans le Mecklenbourg. Sa famille le destina d'abord à la carrière diplomatique, mais son goût pour la musique l'emporta, et il obtint de venir prendre à Paris des leçons de composition du professeur Reicha. De 1832 à 1838, il fit jouer sur des scènes de société *Rob-Roy* et d'autres opéras. Mais sa réputation ne s'établit que par la représentation du *Naufrage de la Méduse*, donnée à Paris en 1838. Ses œuvres les plus remarquables sont *Martha*, *Stradella* et *Indra*. Après avoir résidé alternativement à Paris et en Allemagne, M. de Flotow s'est fixé en 1855 à Schwerin, où il est intendant du théâtre de la Cour.

"Ma chère Dame,—Je ne crois pas que parler sur le théâtre soit nuisible à la voix; l'opéra comique de Paris est une preuve bien claire en faveur de mon opinion; ces opéras contiennent autant de dialogues que de musique chantée, et cependant ce théâtre possède quelques-unes des grandes célébrités lyriques de Paris. Mon avis est que rien ne justifie votre désir de ne point jouer dans les comédies, et il ne peut par conséquent être exaucé.

"Votre très-respectueux

"F. v. FLOTOW.

"Schwerin, le 7 octobre 1859."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

WILHELMINA SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT.

(See page 68.)

Cette reine de la scène lyrique allemande naquit à Hambourg le 6 octobre 1805. Sa mère était la

was the celebrated actress Sophia Schroeder. In 1820, she made her *début* in the character of Aricie ('Phèdre,' Schiller's translation); she gained numerous successes in all the original pieces of the great German tragic author, and nevertheless she gave up tragedy for music. She made her musical *début* in 'The Magic Flute,' and as she united to an exquisite voice and perfect vocalization great dramatic power, she quickly won for herself the lyric crown in Germany. In 1823, she delighted the public of Berlin; it was there that she became acquainted with the celebrated actor Devrient, who married her, and took her to Dresden. The union was not a happy one; it was dissolved in 1828. She returned to Berlin, and there played Weber's 'Euryante,' a name which she caused to be identified and applauded with her own. She went to Paris in 1830, but she could not contend against Pasta, Sontag, and Malibran. In 1832 she returned to Germany, where the acclamations of her countrymen compensated her for the coolness of the Parisians. In 1838, she sang in London, then at St. Petersburg. In 1842, Meyerbeer summoned her to Berlin, where she played the character of Clementina in the 'Huguenots.'

Madame Schroeder-Devrient died at Coburg, on the 26th January, 1860. She was, by a third marriage, the wife of Mr. Von Bock.

How is it that she did not find a place in Mrs. Clayton's beautiful work 'The Queens of Song'?

"Dearest Mr. Counsellor,—Mr. Meyerbeer is mistaken in the person. I think I have never possessed the piece of music in question with the accompaniments of the orchestra, and even the piece which I had for pianoforte is no longer amongst my music, as the composition is no longer fashionable. I, therefore, cannot comply with your wish.

"Yours very obediently,

"WILHELMINA SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 67.)

The name of this artist is a household word in England. His reputation dates from 1808, and from that time until his death, which took place in 1824, one may say that his pencil was never at rest. He excelled in water-colours; we reproduce the drawing of one of his compositions by means of photo-lithography. Rowlandson was also the first caricaturist of his time, and our subscribers will soon have an opportunity of judging the fact. Among the numerous works which he embellished by his pencil, we content ourselves with naming 'Doctor Syntax,' and the 'Dance of Life and Death.'

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

THACKERAY.

(See page 68.)

Our Dionysius Diddler arrives at the summit of his wishes; and our subscribers will see that Thackeray has surpassed himself in the two caricatures which we give. In our next number, Dionysius will bid us adieu with flying colours.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

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célèbre actrice Sophie Schroeder. En 1820, elle débuta à Vienne dans le rôle d'Aricie (*Phèdre*, traduction de Schiller); elle remporta de nombreux succès dans toutes les pièces originales du grand tragique allemand, et néanmoins elle quitta la tragédie pour la musique. Elle débuta dans la *Flûte enchantée*, et comme elle unissait à une grande beauté de voix et à une vocalisation parfaite une puissance dramatique hors ligne, elle conquit bientôt la couronne lyrique en Allemagne. En 1823, elle passionna le public de Berlin; c'est là qu'elle connut le célèbre acteur Devrient, qui l'épousa et l'amena à Dresde. Ce mariage ne fut pas heureux; il fut dissous en 1828. Elle retourna à Berlin, y joua l'*Euryante* de Weber, nom qu'elle fit applaudir avec le sien. Elle vint à Paris en 1830, mais elle ne put lutter avec les Pasta, les Sontag, les Malibran. En 1832, elle retourna en Allemagne, où les acclamations de ses compatriotes la récompensèrent de la froideur des Parisiens. En 1838, elle chanta à Londres, puis à Saint-Petersbourg. En 1842, Meyerbeer, qui vient de mourir, l'appela à Berlin, où elle joua le rôle de Clémentine dans les *Huguenots*.

Madame Schroeder-Devrient est morte à Cobourg le 26 janvier 1860. Elle avait épousé en troisièmes noces M. Von Bock.

Pourquoi n'a-t-elle pas trouvé place dans le beau livre *les Reines du Chant* (*The Queens of Song*) de Mistress Clayton?

"Très-cher Conseiller,—Je crois que M. Meyerbeer se trompe de personne. Je n'ai jamais possédé la pièce de musique en question avec accompagnement d'orchestre, et la pièce que j'avais pour le piano ne se trouve même plus parmi ma musique, parce que la composition est passée de mode. Je ne puis donc accéder à votre demande.

"Votre très-obéissante

"WILHELMINE SCHROEDER-DEVRIENT."

"Le 28-1831."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 67.)

Le nom de cet artiste est passé en proverbe en Angleterre. Sa réputation date de 1808, et depuis cette époque jusqu'à sa mort, arrivée en 1824, on peut dire que son crayon ne se reposa jamais. Il excellait dans l'aquarelle; nous représentons au moyen de la photo-lithographie le dessin d'une de ses aquarelles. Rowlandson était aussi le premier caricaturiste de son époque, et nos abonnés auront bientôt l'occasion de constater le fait. Parmi les nombreux ouvrages qu'il a embellis de son crayon humoriste, nous nous contenterons de citer *Le Docteur Syntaxe* et *La Danse de la Mort et de la Vie*.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

THACKERAY.

(See page 68.)

Notre Dionysius Diddler touche au comble de ses vœux; nos abonnés verront que Thackeray s'est surpassé dans les deux caricatures que nous donnons. Dans notre prochain numéro, Dionysius, tout à fait triomphant, nous dira adieu.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

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WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH.

(See page 69.)

Born 1520; died 1598. Secretary of State under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, Lord High Treasurer of England. In 1558 he summoned a Parliament which was occupied with the great question of religious reform, and he essentially contributed to the adoption of the Thirty-nine Articles. To him also was owing the regulation of the coinage, the adulteration of which had been continually increasing since the reign of Henry VIII. As a reward for his services, Elizabeth created him Baron Burleigh in 1571; in 1588, ten years before his death, he concluded an advantageous treaty with Holland.

The letter which we give was written by him a year before his death.

(Transcript.)

"My very good Lord,—It is not requisite to trouble you, for your late tornētō v' seas, for I am sure that should be but an increase of your sorrow and no relief to me. At this present I am but as a monoculus, by reason of a flux into my left eye and so by my evil sight your L. may see, my impediment in writing to you. My L. I trust you will with your grace excuse all your accidents to God's will thank by for all your favorable accidents. I acknowledge the contrary to come for your punishment of you and us all I have interest in your action. And in your time now of this distress I did by your usage of my morning prayer on 22 day of this month, in 107 realm of David, read these 9 verses, very proper for your L. to be repeated, but specially 6th of these 9, v' vers your L. shall find often repeated, and so I wish your L. would follow your example—this my writing savoreth of divinity, as for humanity I refer myself to a joynt letter from my L. Admirall, myself, and my son, and so comend you to God's favor.

Frō Greenwich, 23 of July, 1597.

Your humble servant,

W. BURGHLEY.

From the Public Record Office.

Né en 1520; mort en 1598. Secrétaire d'Etat sous Edouard VI et Elisabeth, grand-trésorier d'Angleterre. En 1558, il fit convoquer un parlement qui fut saisi de la grande question de réforme religieuse. Il contribua essentiellement à l'adoption des trente-neuf Articles qui forment la base de cette réforme. On lui doit aussi la réglementation des monnaies, dont l'altération allait toujours croissant depuis le règne d'Henri VIII. Pour le récompenser de ses services, Elisabeth le créa baron Burleigh en 1571; en 1588, dix ans avant sa mort, il conclut avec la Hollande un traité très-avantageux pour l'Angleterre.

Il écrivit un an avant sa mort la lettre que nous donnons.

(Traduction.)

"Mon très-bon Lord,—Il est inutile d'avoir condoléance en vos récents tourments sur mer, parce que je suis sûr que ce ne ferait qu'augmenter votre chagrin sans me donner aucun soulagement personnel. A présent je ne suis qu'un Monoculus par suite d'un flux de sang à l'œil gauche, et votre seigneurie verra à ma mauvaise écriture que je ne puis que lui écrire une lettre très-courte. Mon lord, j'espère que vous et votre compagnie attribuez tous vos accidents à la volonté de Dieu, le remerciant pour tous vos accidents favorables et reconnaissant que le contraire est arrivé pour votre punition et celle de nous tous qui nous intéressons à vos actions. Et au moment de ce désastre, en faisant ma prière du matin le 22 de ce mois, j'ai lu dans le 107^e ps. aune de David ces neuf versets, votre seigneurie fera bien de les répéter, surtout le 6^e, que votre seigneurie trouvera souvent répété. Aussi je désire que votre seigneurie suive cet exemple. Cette lettre de moi a le goût de la théologie. Quant à l'humanité, je me réfère à une lettre conjointe envoyée par mon seigneur l'amiral, moi-même et mon fils. Et ainsi je vous recommande à la faveur de Dieu.

De Greenwich, le 22 juillet 1597.

Votre bon seigneur assurément.

W. BURGHLEY.

Des Archives publiques de Londres.

GEORGE CANNING.

(See page 70.)

Born in London in 1770; died at Chiswick in 1827. This celebrated English statesman was of Irish extraction. His father came to London to seek his fortune; he became a member of the Bar, which he quitted for literary pursuits, then gave up the law and entered the wine trade, in which he did not succeed, and died of consumption. Mrs. Canning resorted to the stage married an actor, and, after his death, went to Exeter. George Canning met at an ordinary school, attended at Winchester, Eton, and the University of Oxford, where he made brilliant progress. From thence he entered the law, and in 1793 to enter parliament. Mr. Pitt in that year appointed him a Member of Parliament. He became remarkable for his eloquence. In 1796 he was appointed Secretary of State, and four years later married the daughter of Lord Bute. In 1804 he was appointed to the Navy; and in 1806, after the death of his protegee, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs. During the time he held this office, he was the bombardment of Copenhagen. In 1809, he fought the battle of Castlereagh, and with Castlereagh, for some time from public life. He entered upon public life as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of England in 1809. He was appointed Governor of Calcutta when Lord Cornwallis resigned. He was to replace him as Minister of the Navy, but in 1817, Lord Liverpool resigned, Mr. Canning was appointed Secretary of State, and in 1820, George IV. with the former as his Minister, which he accepted on the 12th of April. The death of Mr. Canning was satisfied; he did not long enjoy his exalted position, he died a few months after (on the 2nd of August). From 1822 he showed himself favorable to liberal ideas; he was warmly supported by the Whigs, warmly supported the cause of the Holy Alliance, and prepared the independence of Greece.

Né à Londres en 1770; mort à Chiswick en 1827. Le célèbre homme d'état anglais descend d'une famille irlandaise. Son père vint chercher fortune à Londres; il entra au barreau, qu'il quitta pour la littérature; il abandonna aussi la littérature pour le commerce de vins. Il n'y réussit pas non plus et mourut de chagrin. Mistress Canning aborda le théâtre, épousa un acteur en secondes noces, et à la mort de celui-ci, un marchand drapier d'Exeter. George fut élevé d'abord à une école secondaire, ensuite à Winchester, à Eton et à l'Université d'Oxford, où il fit de brillantes études. De là, il entra au barreau, qu'il abandonna en 1793 pour la vie publique. M. Pitt le fit nommer cette année membre de la chambre des communes, où il se fit remarquer par son éloquence. En 1796, il fut nommé secrétaire d'état; quatre ans plus tard, par son mariage avec la fille du général Bute, il devint possesseur d'une fortune de 100,000 livres sterling. En 1804, il fut nommé trésorier de la marine, et en 1806, un an après la mort de son protecteur, Pitt, il devint ministre des affaires étrangères. C'est sous son ministère qu'eut lieu le bombardement de Copenhague. En 1809 il se battit en duel avec lord Castlereagh, et resta quelque temps éloigné des affaires. Il y entra en 1816 en qualité de président du bureau du contrôle, et fut nommé gouverneur des Indes en 1822. Il fut sur le point de s'embarquer pour Calcutta, quand lord Castlereagh mit fin à ses jours. Il fut appelé à le remplacer aux affaires étrangères. En 1827, lord Liverpool ayant du renoncer au poste de premier ministre, M. Canning fut chargé par Georges IV de former une nouvelle administration, qui fut constituée le 12 avril, après beaucoup d'obstacles et de difficultés. L'ambition de M. Canning était satisfaite. Mais il ne jouit pas longtemps de sa position suprême aux affaires; il mourut quelques mois après (le 8 août). Depuis 1822, il s'était montré plus favorable aux idées libérales; il s'unissait aux whigs, appuya chaleureusement l'émancipation des catholiques, détacha son pays de la Sainte-Alliance, et prépara l'indépendance de la Grèce.

(Traduction.)

"Downing Street, 28 mai 1798.

"Mon cher Lord,—Je vous renvoie les documents que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser; j'en ai fait tout l'usage que j'ai pu sans entrer dans des détails particuliers qu'on a toujours cru prudent d'éviter dans le A. I.

"On me dit qu'aujourd'hui on a reçu d'Irlande la nouvelle d'une bataille avec les insurgés, dans laquelle ceux-ci ont été complètement battus.

"Pour toujours, mon cher lord, votre très-sincère

GEORGE CANNING.

"Comme nous l'avons échappé belle à l'affaire d'hier!"

De la Collection de l'honorable Miss Eleanor Edes.

WILLIAM LAMB, VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

(See page 70.)

Born 1778; died 1848. An English statesman: son of Sir P. Lamb, who was created a Peer of Ireland in 1770. In 1805 he entered the House of Commons under the auspices of the Whigs. Canning appointed him Secretary for Ireland, and he acquired great popularity in that country. He was called to the House of Peers by the death of his father, which took place in 1828. In 1830, Lord Grey appointed him Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, in that capacity, he supported with much talent the Bill for Parliamentary Reform. In 1834, he became chief of the Whig Cabinet, a post which he continued to fill almost uninterruptedly until 1841. Lord Melbourne was not made of the stuff for a Prime Minister directing the affairs of Great Britain, but his amiable manners, his moderation, and his conciliatory character ensured him not only the sympathies of the Whig party, but those also of a fraction of the Tory party. It was under his administration in 1840, that the rupture of the French alliance occurred with regard to the affairs of Egypt; but that dissolution may be attributed rather to the influence of Lord Palmerston, his Minister for Foreign Affairs and his brother-in-law. Lady Palmerston has inherited Lord Melbourne's estates.

Né en 1778; mort en 1848. Homme d'état anglais. Fils de sir P. Lamb, créé pair d'Irlande en 1770. Il entra en 1805 à la chambre des communes sous les auspices des whigs. Canning le nomma secrétaire d'état pour l'Irlande, et il acquit une grande popularité dans ce pays. Il fut appelé à la pairie par la mort de son père, arrivée en 1828. En 1830, lord Grey le nomma ministre de l'intérieur, et dans cette administration il défendit avec beaucoup de talent le Bill de la réforme parlementaire. En 1834, il devint chef du cabinet whig, poste qu'il conserva presque sans interruption jusqu'en 1841. Lord Melbourne n'avait pas l'étoffe d'un premier ministre dirigeant les affaires de la Grande-Bretagne, mais ses manières agréables, sa modération et son caractère conciliant lui assurèrent non-seulement les sympathies du parti whig, mais encore celles d'une fraction du parti tory. Ce fut sous son ministère, en 1840, qu'eut lieu la rupture de l'alliance française à l'occasion des affaires d'Egypte (1840); mais cette dissolution doit être attribuée plutôt à l'influence de lord Palmerston, son ministre des affaires étrangères et son beau-frère. Lady Palmerston a hérité des biens de lord Melbourne.

HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

(See page 70.)

Born at Broadlands, on the 20th of October, 1784. Lord Palmerston is unquestionably the most influential politician of our time. Few men, indeed, have had a public career so long and so remarkable. That of Prince Metternich lasted 54 years—from 1794 to 1848; that of Count Nesselrode, singularly enough, also 54 years—from 1802 to 1856; that of Prince Talleyrand began in 1792 and ended in 1834; whilst Lord Palmerston entered upon public affairs in 1806, and is still at the helm: his public life has extended over a period of 58 years.

Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, is descended from the younger branch of an illustrious house, the Temples, which traces its origin up to the Saxon period, but he takes his title from the Irish peerage. Among his ancestors was Sir William Temple, the famous Ambassador of Charles II. and the friend of Clarendon. He commenced his studies at Harrow, continued them at the University of Edinburgh, and completed them at Cambridge. He distinguished himself during his studies by brilliant abilities, sound judgment, and strength of will, the attributes of truly superior physical organizations. The Tory party, to which he was attached by family tradition, obtained his support at an early age; he was scarcely twenty years old when, under the auspices of that party, he became a candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge, then vacant by the death of Mr. Pitt. This was in 1806. But the electoral victory was gained by the opposition candidate, Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and whom Lord Palmerston joined, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, under the banner of the Whigs. Meantime the rotten borough of Bletchingley soon afforded him an opportunity of entering Parliament, and in 1807, on the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. It was on the 3rd of February, 1808, that Lord Palmerston made his maiden speech; the question was the justification of the bombardment of Copenhagen. Mr. Canning, for whom Lord Palmerston professed an admiration amounting almost to

Né à Broadlands le 20 octobre 1784. Lord Palmerston est sans contredit la plus grande individualité politique de notre époque. Peu d'hommes ont fourni une carrière aussi remarquable et aussi longue. En effet, celle du prince de Metternich a duré 54 ans—de 1794 à 1848; chose singulière, celle du comte de Nesselrode a duré aussi 54 ans—de 1802 à 1856; celle du prince de Talleyrand commença en 1792 pour finir en 1834; tandis que lord Palmerston est entré aux affaires en 1806, et qu'il y est encore au timon. Au moment où nous écrivons, sa carrière publique embrasse donc une période de 58 ans.

Henri-Jean Temple, 3^e vicomte Palmerston, descend de la branche cadette d'une illustre maison, les Temples, qui remonte à la période saxonne, mais il tire son titre de la pairie d'Irlande. Parmi ses aïeux, il compte sir William Temple, le fameux ambassadeur de Charles II et l'ami de Clarendon. Il commença ses études au célèbre collège d'Harrow, les continua à l'université d'Edimbourg et les termina à l'université de Cambridge. Il se distingua pendant ses cours par une brillante intelligence, par beaucoup de jugement et de force de volonté, attributs des organisations physiques vraiment supérieures.

Le parti tory, auquel il était lié par tradition de famille, se l'attacha dès son jeune âge; il avait à peine vingt ans que sous les auspices de ce parti il se porta candidat à la représentation de l'université de Cambridge, rendue vacante par la mort de M. Pitt. C'était en 1806. Mais la victoire électorale échoua au candidat opposé, lord Henry Petty, qui fut plus tard marquis de Lansdowne, et que lord Palmerston devait rejoindre, un quart de siècle après, sous la bannière des whigs. Cependant un bourg-pourri, Bletchingley, fournait bientôt à lord Palmerston l'occasion d'entrer au Parlement, et en 1807, à la formation de l'administration du duc de Portland, il fut nommé lord de l'amirauté. Ce fut le 3 février 1808 que lord Palmerston débuta à la tribune parlementaire. Il s'agissait de défendre le bombardement de Copenhague. M. Canning, pour qui lord Palmerston professait une admiration approchant du culte, venait de défendre le

worship, had just defended the Ministry in a most eloquent speech. Lord Palmerston had then to speak, after his master, in favour of a cause which could be defended only on one ground—the safety of England. However, his speech had much influence, and he developed with close logic his principal argument: "The law of self-preservation, which is the fundamental principle of the law of nations, justifies England in obtaining from Denmark, and consequently in imposing upon her, a neutrality which France would have converted by force into active hostility." Now that the policy of England is to support Danish integrity, will England allow the dismemberment of Denmark? And will the Palmerston of 1864 cause Denmark to forget the Palmerston of 1808?

In 1809 Lord Palmerston was appointed Secretary at War, in place of Lord Castlereagh, who had resigned. If we consider the dangers which threatened England at that time, the choice of Lord Palmerston, at the age of twenty-six, for so important a post, is an evidence that he possessed abilities of a nature quite exceptional at his age. A year later he brought forward the War Budget, and was warmly complimented by veteran statesmen and the most influential members of Parliament. He remained Secretary at War until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington.

We have said that Lord Palmerston had completely adopted the political sentiments of Mr. Canning; like him, he was a firm supporter of Catholic Emancipation, objected to Parliamentary Reform, and encouraged liberty abroad. During the latter years of Mr. Canning's administration and from the death of his illustrious friend until his own accession to the Foreign Office, Lord Palmerston frequently took part in the discussion of foreign affairs. His speeches showed an intimate acquaintance with the subjects on which he spoke, and thus prepared the public to look upon him as the most able Minister to put in practice Mr. Canning's principles in foreign politics.

When Mr. Canning became Prime Minister in 1827, and was deserted by most of the Tory Ministers, Lord Palmerston remained faithful to him, and was content to fill the comparatively inferior post of Secretary at War. Canning, who did full justice to his extraordinary talents, regretted this self-denial, which allowed his disciple to devote so much time to the fashionable world, of which he was the idol; and, when harassed by the Opposition, he was more than once heard to say, "Oh! if I could but have hurled my trusty Palmerston at the enemy!"

At the death of Canning, Lord Palmerston retained his post of Secretary at War under Lord Goderich, and afterwards under the Duke of Wellington. When Mr. Huskisson and his friends separated from the Duke, he retired with them, and after a little hesitation passed over to the Liberal party.

On the 11th of March, 1830, Lord Palmerston made a speech on the affairs of Portugal, which was greatly admired for its eloquence. He desired that England should show her sympathy for nations fighting for their freedom. He made a motion to that effect, which was rejected by a majority of seventy-seven; but his speech was in reality a manifesto, and he only waited the opportunity to carry out the principles he had enunciated.

This opportunity was not long in presenting itself; the *contre-coup* of the Revolution of July led to the downfall of the Tories, and Lord Grey, who succeeded the Duke of Wellington, entrusted the Foreign Office to Lord Palmerston. From that time until his retirement from public affairs in 1851, Lord Palmerston followed the fortunes of the Whigs. His separation from the Tories caused him the loss of his seat for the University of Cambridge; but in 1831 he was returned for the county of Hants, and in 1834 for the borough of Tiverton, which he still represents.

Lord Palmerston conducted the foreign affairs of England from the accession of the Whigs in 1830, until the retirement of Lord Melbourne in November, 1834. During these four years, so fertile in events of European importance, he devoted himself to the development of the policy

ministère par un discours des plus éloquents; lord Palmerston avait donc à parler, après son maître, en faveur d'une cause qui n'était soutenable qu'à un seul point de vue—la salut de l'Angleterre. Cependant, son discours eut beaucoup d'influence, et il développa avec une logique serrée son principal argument: "la loi de la conservation de soi-même, qui est le principe fondamental de la loi des nations, justifie l'Angleterre d'avoir obtenu du Danemark une neutralité que la France aurait convertie par la force en hostilité active et par conséquent d'avoir imposé cette neutralité." Aujourd'hui que la politique anglaise est de défendre l'intégrité danoise, l'Angleterre laissera-t-elle démembrer le Danemark? Et le Palmerston de 1864 fera-t-il oublier au Danemark le Palmerston de 1808?

En 1809 lord Palmerston fut nommé secrétaire de la guerre en remplacement de lord Castlereagh, démissionnaire. Si nous nous reportons aux dangers qui menaçaient alors l'Angleterre, la choix de lord Palmerston, à l'âge de 26 ans, pour un poste aussi important, dénote qu'il possédait de vastes capacités vraiment exceptionnelles à son âge. Un an plus tard, il développa le budget de la guerre, et il est chaudement complimenté par des vétérans et des sommités parlementaires. Il garda le portefeuille de secrétaire de la guerre jusqu'en 1828, sous les ministères successifs de M. Perceval, de lord Liverpool, de M. Canning, de lord Goderich, et du duc de Wellington.

Nous avons dit que lord Palmerston s'était complètement identifié avec les sentiments politiques de M. Canning; comme lui, il était ferme partisan de l'émancipation catholique; comme à lui, la réforme parlementaire lui répugnait; comme lui, il encourageait la liberté à l'étranger. Pendant les dernières années de l'administration de M. Canning, et depuis la mort de son illustre ami jusqu'à son accession au Foreign-Office, lord Palmerston prit fréquemment part à la discussion des affaires étrangères. Ses discours accusaient une connaissance intime des sujets qu'il traitait, et préparèrent ainsi l'opinion publique à le considérer comme le ministre le plus apte à pratiquer les principes que M. Canning avait posés en politique étrangère.

Lorsque M. Canning devint premier ministre en 1827, et qu'il fut abandonné de la masse des ministres tories, lord Palmerston lui resta fidèle, et se contenta de rester sous lui au poste relativement secondaire de secrétaire de la guerre. Canning, qui rendait justice à ses mérites hors ligne, se plaignait de cet effacement, qui permettait à son disciple de donner plus de temps aux salons, dans il faisait les délices; et lorsqu'il était harcelé par l'opposition, ou l'entendait dire plus d'une fois "Oh! si j'avais pu précipiter sur l'ennemi mon trois-ponts Palmerston!"

A la mort de Canning, lord Palmerston conserva son poste de secrétaire de la guerre sous lord Goderich, et ensuite sous le duc de Wellington. Lorsque M. Huskisson et ses amis se séparèrent du duc, il se retira avec eux, et après avoir hésité quelque temps, il passa au parti libéral.

Le 11 mars 1830, lord Palmerston prononça sur les affaires du Portugal un discours qui fut considéré comme un monument oratoire. Il voulait que l'Angleterre manifestât ses sympathies pour les nations combattant pour leur délivrance. Il fit une motion dans ce sens, qui fut rejetée à une majorité de 77 voix; mais son discours fut un véritable manifeste, et il attendait plus que l'occasion de pratiquer les principes qu'il avait émis.

Cette occasion ne se fit pas attendre longtemps; le contre-coup de la révolution de juillet amena la chute des tories; lord Grey, qui succéda au duc de Wellington, confia à lord Palmerston le portefeuille des affaires étrangères. Depuis cette époque jusqu'à sa sortie des affaires en 1851, lord Palmerston a suivi la fortune des whigs. Sa séparation des tories lui fit perdre le collège électoral de l'université de Cambridge, mais en 1831 il fut élu par le comté de Hampshire, et en 1834 par le bourg de Tiverton, qu'il représente encore aujourd'hui.

Lord Palmerston dirigea d'abord les relations extérieures de l'Angleterre depuis l'accession des whigs en 1830 jusqu'à la retraite de lord Melbourne en novembre 1834. Durant ces quatre années, si fertiles en événements d'une importance europée-

commencée by his friend Canning. Belgium had just gained her independence, and he worked actively with France in establishing the Belgian Government on a liberal basis. The Government of Louis Philippe, for highly disinterested political reasons, declining the election of the Duke of Nemours to the throne, but strongly supporting the admission of Belgium into the number of European States, he succeeded in placing on the new throne a prince who had long adopted English ideas. The friends of Poland, however, reproach him with having sacrificed that country to this result.

Spain and Portugal, then under the sceptre of two queens in their minority, were given over to the ambition of two pretenders, founding their claims upon divine right, and openly supported by the absolute sovereigns. Lord Palmerston gave his support to Donna Isabella and Donna Maria, and, with the aid of France, concluded the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, with the object of establishing a counterpoise to the despotic Powers by the formation of two constitutional monarchies in Western Europe.

On his return to power with Lord Melbourne in 1835, Lord Palmerston encountered numerous difficulties, the greatest of which was the rupture of the new alliance with France. The blockade of Brazil, the severity displayed towards the Canadian insurgents, and the war with China to force that empire to open Indian opium, were of trifling importance compared with his policy on the Eastern question, which brought France and England to the verge of war. The famous treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, which regulated that question, the exclusion of France, was signed in London on the 15th of July, 1840, and it was this exclusion which raised so much animosity in France. War was avoided only through the retirement of M. Thiers, who was succeeded by M. Guizot. The negotiations for this treaty were conducted by Lord Palmerston with great ability and tact. They lasted some months, and the English Parliament knew nothing of them until their conclusion. Lord Palmerston obtained a promise of absolute secrecy from the representatives of Russia and Prussia at the Court of St. James's, and the secret was scrupulously kept, of which the following is a curious proof. On the evening before the Treaty was signed, the Countess of Lieven met Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister, at Baron Rothschild's, took him aside, and asked him in her most insinuating tone, "Well, have you put your roast to the fire?"—"It has been at the fire so long, my dear Countess, that it is quite burnt," replied the Baron; and Madame de Lieven proceeded to assure M. Guizot, the French Ambassador in London, that England would never sign the Treaty in which France had refused to take part, and M. Guizot gave the same assurance to his Government. On the same evening, the 14th, Lord Palmerston asked Parliament for funds to carry on the war against Mehmet Ali, and the next day the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance was signed. The rest is known: Lord Palmerston precipitated events, and the intervention of England arrested the victorious march of Mehmet Ali, who restored Syria to the Sultan and returned to his allegiance. English influence acquired a firmer footing than ever in the East, and from that time Lord Palmerston became the idol of public opinion and the real Chief of the Ministry.

From 1841 to 1846, Lord Palmerston sat on the Opposition benches, of which he and Lord John Russell were the leaders. When his party returned to power in July of the latter year, he resumed the direction of Foreign Affairs, and from that period until 1851 he continued the aggressive policy which drew upon him so many attacks from abroad, but which rendered him popular in England, because it tended to make the influence and interest of his country everywhere prevail. He again, in 1846, on the subject of the Spanish Marriages, brought on a rupture of the *entente cordiale* with France, which Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen had re-established; in 1847, he fell out with Austria about the occupation of Cracow; and in that same year, through his clever intervention in the affairs of Switzerland he counteracted the efforts of the neighbouring Powers in favour of the Sonderbund

enne, il s'attacha à développer la politique inaugurée par son ami Canning. La Belgique venait de reconquérir son indépendance; il s'associa activement avec la France pour asseoir le gouvernement belge sur les bases d'un gouvernement libéral. Le gouvernement de Louis-Philippe ayant décliné, par des raisons de haut désintéressement politique, l'élection au trône du duc de Nemours, mais appuyant de toute son influence l'admission de la Belgique au nombre des États européens, il finit par introniser le prince acquis depuis longtemps aux idées anglaises. Il est vrai que les amis de la Pologne lui reprochent de l'avoir sacrifiée à ce résultat.

La péninsule ibérique, placée sous le sceptre de deux reines mineures, était livrée à l'ambition de deux prétendants, fondant leurs prétentions sur le droit divin, et ouvertement appuyés par les souverains absolus. Lord Palmerston se déclara pour Dona Isabelle et Dona Maria, et il conclut avec l'aide de la France, le traité de la quadruple alliance, dans le but d'établir un contrepoids à l'influence des puissances despotiques, par la formation de deux monarchies constitutionnelles sur la côte occidentale de l'Europe.

Revenu au pouvoir avec lord Melbourne en 1835, lord Palmerston rencontra de nombreuses difficultés, dont la plus grande fut la rupture de la nouvelle alliance avec la France. Le blocus du Brésil, l'impitoyable sévérité déployée contre les insurgés canadiens, la guerre de la Chine pour forcer cet empire à acheter l'opium indien, ne sont rien en comparaison de la politique qu'il suivit dans la question d'Orient, qui faillit allumer la guerre entre la France et l'Angleterre. Le fameux traité de la quadruple alliance, qui réglait la question à l'exclusion de la France, fut signé à Londres le 15 juillet 1840, et c'est cette exclusion qui souleva tant d'animosité en France. La guerre ne fut évitée que par la retraite de M. Thiers, auquel succéda M. Guizot. Les négociations de ce traité furent conduites par lord Palmerston avec autant d'habileté que de finesse. Elles duraient depuis des mois, et le parlement anglais ne les connut qu'à leur conclusion. Lord Palmerston avait fait promettre le secret absolu aux ministres de l'Autriche, de Prusse et de Russie près la cour de Saint-James. Le secret fut religieusement gardé, et en voici une preuve curieuse. La veille de la signature du traité, la comtesse de Lieven rencontra le baron Bulow, ministre de Prusse, chez le baron de Rothschild, le prit à part, et lui demanda de sa voix la plus câline: "Eh bien! avez-vous mis votre rôti à la broche?"—"Il y est depuis si longtemps, ma chère comtesse, qu'il est tout brûlé," répondit le baron Bulow. Et Mme de Lieven d'assurer à M. Guizot, ambassadeur de France à Londres, que l'Angleterre ne signerait jamais le traité auquel la France avait refusé de prendre part et M. Guizot de donner la même assurance à son gouvernement. Le soir même du 14, lord Palmerston demandait au parlement les fonds nécessaires pour faire la guerre à Mehmet-Ali, et le lendemain, le 15, le traité de la quadruple alliance était signé. On sait le reste. Lord Palmerston précipita les événements. L'intervention de l'Angleterre arrêta la marche victorieuse de Mehmet-Ali, qui restitua la Syrie et reentra sous la suzeraineté du Sultan. L'influence anglaise fut mieux assurée qu'en Orient, et dès ce moment lord Palmerston devint l'idole de l'opinion publique et le véritable chef du ministère.

De 1841 à 1846, lord Palmerston siégea aux bancs de l'opposition, dont il partagea la direction avec lord John Russell. Lorsque son parti reentra au pouvoir au mois de juillet de cette dernière année, il reprit la direction des affaires étrangères, et depuis cette période jusqu'en 1851, il pratiqua de nouveau ce système de politique agressive qui lui attirait tant d'attaques du dehors, mais qui l'a popularisé en Angleterre, parce qu'elle tendait à faire prévaloir partout l'influence ou l'intérêt de son pays. Il rompit de nouveau, à propos des mariages espagnols (1846), l'entente cordiale avec la France que sir Robert Peel et lord Aberdeen avaient établie; il se brouilla avec l'Autriche à cause de l'occupation de Cracovie (1847); et dans cette même année, son intervention si habile dans les affaires de la Suisse déjoua les efforts des puissances limitrophes en faveur du Sonderbund. On

He is accused of having encouraged the insurrection in Sicily, and of having afterwards abandoned it to the vengeance of the King of Naples; but this did not prevent him from demanding an indemnity for the English who had suffered losses at the bombardment of Messina.

The Revolution of February now occurred,—a catastrophe which shook all the thrones of the Continent, but which greatly strengthened the Whig Ministry. Lord Palmerston knew how to render English intervention everywhere necessary. He acknowledged the French Republic without hesitation, encouraged the insurrections at Vienna and Berlin, sustained King Leopold against the Belgian republicans, and exalted the reforms of Pope Pius IX., though in no degree opposing Charles Albert's schemes of conquest. He gave his hand to the Italian revolutionists, abandoned Hungary to the Russians, and resolutely opposed the progress of the counter-revolution. The Pacifico incident is too recent to render the details necessary: it nearly led to a new rupture with France, and England became isolated from the other Great Powers. The policy of Lord Palmerston was energetically attacked in both Houses of Parliament: and was condemned by the Lords, but sanctioned in the Commons by a majority of forty-six. These debates furnished the occasion for the magnificent speech in which he declared, that an English subject might say in every corner of the earth, "Civis Romanus sum:" it was then also that Sir Robert Peel said of him, "Notwithstanding his faults, we all love him." A few weeks after, his portrait was presented to Lady Palmerston by one hundred Members of the House of Commons and some deputations from various public bodies.

Lord Palmerston, however, soon felt the necessity of extricating England from its state of isolation. On the 4th of July, 1850, he agreed to the treaty relating to Schleswig-Holstein, and prepared the bases of the treaty of succession to the throne of Denmark, which was signed in 1852 by his successor, Lord Malmesbury.

The Coup d'Etat of the 1st December, 1851, now took place. His hasty approval of that measure caused his downfall: but a few weeks afterwards (in February, 1852), by a clever parliamentary manoeuvre, he completely overthrew the Cabinet which had rejected him. The Tories, now in power, made advances to him which he declined. At the end of the year, Lord Aberdeen, who knew the value of Lord Palmerston's co-operation, offered him a seat in his coalition cabinet as Home Minister. He accepted, from motives which are blamed by some and approved by others. Then followed the War with Russia when Lord Aberdeen was obliged to give up the reins to the man whom public opinion pointed out as the most capable of conducting that war energetically, and Lord Palmerston became Prime Minister. The result of the war, of which France had all the prestige, is well known. In 1857 his Ministry received a check in the House of Commons on the subject of the Chinese War, in a debate in which Lord Palmerston encountered the hostility of Lord John Russell, the Peelites, and the Manchester school; but he made an appeal to the country, which gave him a Bill of Indemnity, and deprived of their seats the principal members of the coalition which had beaten him. At the commencement of 1858, however, he succeeded in the House of Commons to alter the laws relating to foreigners, after the attempt made by Orsini on the life of the French Emperor.

Lord Derby succeeded to power, and proposed a Bill of Parliamentary Reform, which was rejected as insufficient; he then appealed to the country, which did not give him a sufficient majority, and Lord Palmerston for a third time became Prime Minister. But he succeeded only by the impact of Willis's Rooms, concluded between himself and the chiefs of the coalition which had been the means of his defeat in 1857. His present Administration has realized itself by its sympathies for the Italian cause: by the Treaty of Commerce with France; by the success of the Anglo-French expedition to China; by the strengthening of the national defences against a French invasion; by its lukewarmness in supporting electoral reform;

l'accuse d'avoir encouragé le soulèvement de la Sicile, et de l'avoir abandonnée plus tard aux vengeances du roi de Naples; ce qui ne l'empêcha pas de réclamer et d'obtenir une indemnité en faveur des Anglais qui avaient subi des pertes par le bombardement de Messine.

Survint la révolution de février. Cette catastrophe ébranla tous les trônes du Continent, mais elle consolida plus que jamais le ministère whig. Lord Palmerston sut rendre partout nécessaire la médiation de l'Angleterre. Il reconnut sans hésitation la République française, encouragea l'insurrection à Vienne et à Berlin, soutint le roi Léopold contre les républicains belges, et exalta les réformes de Pie IX., tout en ne s'opposant point aux projets de conquête de Charles-Albert. Il donna la main aux révolutionnaires italiens pendant qu'il abandonnait la Hongrie attaquée par les Russes. Il s'opposa résolument aux progrès de la contre-révolution. L'incident Pacifico est encore trop récent pour le rappeler en détail; il faillit amener une nouvelle rupture avec la France, et cependant l'Angleterre était isolée des autres grandes puissances. La politique de lord Palmerston fut énergiquement attaquée aux deux chambres; condamnée à la chambre des lords, elle fut sanctionnée par la chambre des communes à la majorité de 46 voix. Cette discussion lui fournit l'occasion du magnifique discours où il dit, déclarant le citoyen anglais devait dire sur tous les coins de la terre: "Civis romanus sum." C'est aussi pendant ce débat que sir Robert Peel dit de lui, "Malgré ses défauts, nous l'aimons tous." Quelques semaines après, son portrait était présenté à lady Palmerston par cent membres de la chambre des communes et des députations de divers corps publics.

Cependant, lord Palmerston sentit bientôt le besoin de sortir de l'isolement où se trouvait l'Angleterre: il adhéra au traité du 4 juillet 1850, touchant le règlement de la question du Slesvig-Holstein, et il prépara les bases du traité de succession au trône de Danemark, que son successeur, lord Malmesbury, devait signer en 1852.

Arriva le coup d'état du 1^{er} décembre 1851. L'approbation empressée qu'il donna à cette mesure entraîna sa chute (février, 1852). Quelques semaines après, il entraîna la déroute complète du cabinet qui l'avait repoussé, par une habile manœuvre parlementaire. Les tories, revenus aux pouvoirs, lui firent des avances qu'il déclina. A la fin de l'année, lord Aberdeen, qui connaissait la valeur de la coopération de lord Palmerston, lui offrit d'entrer dans son cabinet de réconciliation, comme ministre de l'intérieur. Il accepta par des motifs que les uns blâment et que d'autres approuvent. La guerre avec la Russie était arrivée; lord Aberdeen dut abandonner les affaires à l'homme que l'opinion publique désignait comme le plus capable de conduire énergiquement cette guerre, et lord Palmerston devint premier ministre. On sait le résultat de cette guerre, dont la France eut tout le prestige. En 1857 le ministère éprouva un échec à la chambre des communes au sujet de la guerre de Chine; lord Palmerston rencontra dans ce débat l'hostilité de lord John Russell, des Peelites et du parti de Manchester; mais il fit appel au pays, qui lui donna un Bill d'indemnité, et qui priva de leurs sièges les sommets de la coalition qui l'avaient battu. Mais au commencement de 1858 il succomba par suite du refus par la chambre des communes de voter le Bill qu'il proposait pour amender la législation anglaise sur les étrangers. C'était après l'attentat d'Orsini.

Lord Derby lui succéda au pouvoir. Il proposa un Bill de réforme parlementaire, qui fut rejeté comme insuffisant; il en appela au pays, qui ne lui donna pas une majorité suffisante, et lord Palmerston devint pour la troisième fois premier ministre. Mais il n'y réussit que par le pacte de Willis's Rooms, conclu entre lui et les chefs de la coalition qui avaient amené sa chute en 1857. Sa nouvelle administration s'est signalée par ses sympathies pour la cause italienne; par le traité de commerce avec la France, poussée ainsi à entrer dans la voie du libre échange; par le succès de l'expédition anglo-française en Chine; par la continuation des défenses nationales dans la prévision d'une attaque de la part de France; par sa tiédeur à appuyer les réformes électorales promises

wariness in supporting electoral reform; by its energetic conduct in the affair of the 'Trent'; by its moral intervention in the Polish question, which brought upon it a check from Russia; and by its refusal to accede to the proposal of the French Government for a European Congress;—we are unwilling to add, by the dismemberment of Denmark, which, however, appears to be imminent.

We have said enough to prove that Lord Palmerston, now an octogenarian, must be endowed with physical powers as extraordinary as those of his mind. It is scarcely two years since he passed the day in hunting, and rested from the fatigues of the chase by playing at billiards until two in the morning. At the time we write, he is one of the earliest to enter the House of Commons and one of the latest to leave it.

Lord Palmerston does not disclaim the power of the press; there is a daily journal which has long been the recipient of his "inspirations." But the arrows frequently launched against him, however numerous, are all rendered ineffectual by his imperturbable indifference.

The name which he has rendered illustrious will expire with him; he leaves no posterity. It is perhaps better so; to succeed him worthily would be no easy task.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher —, — Nous serons très-heureux de vous voir lundi; et j'aurai besoin de votre assistance pour faire une battue mardi.

"Broadlands, 16 janvier 1861.

"Votre affectionné
PALMERSTON."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

LORD CLYDE.

(See page 71.)

We continue the interesting correspondence of Lord Clyde relating to his great campaign in India. The letter we now give refers to the siege of Lucknow, which the great General had just resolved to undertake, without waiting for the assistance, too long delayed, of a body of Goorkahs.

"Ma chère —, — Vous m'avez accusé de manquer d'égard et d'affection envers une amie si ancienne et si chère, parce que je ne vous ai pas envoyé quelques lignes de remerciement pour les deux billets très-aimables et très-bons que vous avez eu la bonté de m'écrire depuis mon départ d'Angleterre. Ce n'a pas été par oubli, ni par tout autre motif dont vous puissiez vous plaindre. Les circonstances m'ont donné beaucoup d'occupation, et m'ont empêché une surveillance incessante sur tout ce qui existait et continuait de se passer autour de moi, de sorte que j'avais à peine un moment pour vous écrire, à vous que je connais depuis si longtemps et que j'aime tant. J'ai travaillé fort et beaucoup, tout est prêt depuis quelque temps pour commencer le siège de Lucknow, mais on désire que j'attende la coopération d'un corps d'armée de Goorkahs—et j'ai attendu si longtemps que je vais commencer sans eux. Avec leur aide, j'éprouverais sans doute moins de pertes, mais on ne sait rien de certain sur leur arrivée—et avec la bénédiction de Dieu, j'espère de prendre la place seulement avec mes soldats anglais, et que le siège ne sera pas long.— Quand sera-t-il de retour pour remplir la promesse que je vous ai faite de vous amener à Paris avec la petite Fanny? Dès que la paix sera rétablie, j'espère obtenir de revenir en Angleterre.

Recevez mes amitiés et mes meilleurs souhaits. Offrez-les aussi à votre chère mère et à votre fille, et croyez-moi pour toujours votre très-sincère

"C. CAMPBELL.

"J'espère que vous pourrez déchiffrer cette note écrite à la hâte. Pour toujours votre affectionné

"C. C.

"Du Camp de Cawnpore, le 24 février 1858."
De la Collection du Directeur.]

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

(See page 72.)

Born 1759; died 1833. This distinguished English philanthropist was the son of a merchant at Hull. From a very early period he exhibited great quickness and power of intellect, and in his fourteenth year he is said to have written a letter to a Yorkshire newspaper denouncing the "odious traffic in human flesh." In 1776 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. The death of his uncle, and also of his grandfather, having put him into possession of a considerable fortune, he resolved to enter upon public life, and came to London, where he was received into the best society. He became a Member of Parliament in 1784 (for Hull), joined the opposition to Lord North's administration, and strongly condemned the American war. He lived on intimate terms with Pitt, who had been his friend at Cambridge, and when the latter was nominated Premier, Wilberforce on several occasions gave him very material assistance, but refused all offers of personal advancement. In his twenty-eighth year he resolved to devote himself entirely to that cause which, even when a schoolboy, had been the subject of his thoughts; and in that year, 1787, made his first motion

Né en 1759; mort en 1833. Ce grand philanthrope anglais, fils d'un négociant de Hull, manifesta de bonne heure une grande facilité de conception et une grande force d'intelligence, et on dit qu'à l'âge de quatorze ans il écrivit à un journal du Yorkshire une lettre flétrissant "l'odieux trafic de chair humaine." Il entra à l'université de Cambridge en 1776. Ayant hérité d'une fortune considérable à la mort de son oncle et de son grand-père, il prit la résolution d'entrer dans la vie publique, et se rendit à Londres, où il fut reçu dans la meilleure société. Il fut élu en 1784 membre de la Chambre des communes par sa ville natale (Hull), fit partie de l'opposition, et condamna énergiquement la guerre américaine. Il vécut dans l'intimité de Pitt, qui avait été son ami à Cambridge, et lorsque Pitt prit les rênes du pouvoir, Wilberforce lui donna dans plusieurs circonstances un appui très-efficace, mais il déclina toutes les offres d'avancement. A l'âge de 28 ans, il prit la détermination de se consacrer tout entier à la cause qui avait été l'objet de ses pensées depuis son enfance, et c'est alors qu'il fit sa première proposition en faveur de l'abo

in favour of the abolition of the slave-trade. For twenty years he laboured incessantly for the accomplishment of his benevolent object, which he had the good fortune to see ultimately successful after long and severe opposition. In 1807 the Abolition Bill passed the Lords, and its after-progress through the Commons was a continued triumph for its projector. Wilberforce was sustained in his efforts by his strong religious sentiments. He aided all the benevolent and religious societies of his time, assisted in the foundation of English churches in India, and expended a large portion of his income in private charity. Shortly before his death he exclaimed, "Thank God that I should have lived to witness a day in which England is willing to give twenty millions sterling for the abolition of slavery!"

His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and were honoured with public funeral. He practised philanthropy such as Fénelon describes it; he knew how to make himself beloved by mankind, not to become their idol, but to employ their confidence in him to render them good; such philanthropy is truly divine.

lition de la traite des noirs. Pendant vingt ans, il travailla sans relâche à l'accomplissement de cette grande tâche humanitaire; il eut la bonne fortune de voir triompher sa cause après une opposition aussi longue qu'opiniâtre. En 1807 la chambre des lords vota l'abolition de la traite, et chaque progrès que fit le Bill à la chambre des communes valut une ovation à son promoteur. Wilberforce fut soutenu dans ses efforts par ses grands sentiments de religion. Il donna son appui à toutes les sociétés religieuses et de bienfaisance de son époque, contribua à la fondation des églises anglaises dans l'Inde, et dépensa une grande partie de sa fortune à des œuvres de charité privée. Un peu avant de mourir, il s'écria: "Je remercie Dieu d'avoir vécu pour voir le jour où l'Angleterre est disposée à donner vingt millions sterling pour l'abolition de l'esclavage."

Sa dépouille mortelle fut honorée de funérailles publiques; elle repose dans l'abbaye de Westminster. Il avait pratiqué la philanthropie comme Fénelon la décrit; il sut se faire aimer des hommes non pour être leur idole, mais pour employer leur confiance à les rendre bons; cette philanthropie est toute divine.

(Traduction.)

Cher Monsieur.—Je ne serai pas étonné si, au milieu de tous les sujets importants qui ont attiré votre attention depuis votre retour à Paris, vous avez oublié la promesse que vous m'avez faite chez l'Archevêque, celle de saisir une occasion pour sonder quelques membres du parti français touchant leur inclination d'en venir à un arrangement mutuel avec la Grande-Bretagne pour la suppression totale de la traite des noirs, en arrêtant l'exportation de l'Afrique et l'importation dans les îles. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire que M. Pitt s'intéresse ardemment à cette affaire, et que l'un des arguments les plus forts contre la cessation de la traite par nous, est que cette mesure deviendrait inutile, si elle n'était aussi adoptée par la France. Beaucoup d'opinions me portent à croire que le cabinet de Versailles ne sera pas contraire à la proposition. M. de Grenville m'assure que je puis compter sur le caractère personnel de M. de Montmorin. Il m'écrit d'abord d'émettre l'idée, et je vous serai très-obligé de me faire savoir comment elle aura été reçue. Dans très-peu de temps je serai à même de vous envoyer l'approuvé d'un projet complet, et j'ajoute que s'il était probable que ma présence à Paris yût aidé à l'objet en vue, j'embrasserais le devoir avec la plus grande satisfaction. Donc, je vous prie de me faire savoir franchement votre opinion à ce sujet. Peut-être Montmorin ignore les particularités diverses de la barbarie de ce commerce horrible; s'il en est ainsi, vous feriez bien de lui en donner les détails, en ne perdant pas de vue que la grande scène de cruauté n'est pas aux Indes Occidentales, mais en Afrique. Je prends la liberté de faire cette suggestion, parce que je n'ai eu réellement connaissance du fait qu'après avoir examiné le sujet plus minutieusement. Je ne puis quitter la plume sans vous complimenter sur la manière glorieuse avec laquelle les dernières négociations ont été conduites, et sur l'espoir fondé de leur admirable issue. J'espère que vous m'accablerez de la faveur de présenter mes meilleurs compliments à mistress Eden.

Je reste, cher Monsieur,

Votre très-obéissant et fidèle serviteur

(W. WILBERFORCE)

Londres, 20 octobre 1787.

Tous nos amis d'ici vont bien, et ils sont assez gais, comme vous pouvez le juger.

De la Collection de l'honorable Miss Eleanor Eden

WILLIAM COBBETT.

(See page 74.)

Born in 1762; died in 1835. He was the son of a small farmer in Surrey; passed several years in the United States (1792 to 1800) where he published many pamphlets under the assumed name of "Peter Porcupine," and then returned to England, where he started the 'Weekly Register,' in 1804 two verdicts were obtained against him by the Government for libel, and, in 1810, another for a paper which he had written against the flogging of some militiamen at Ely. Having suffered this punishment, he became more hostile to the Government than ever, and, to annoy the Administration, started his 'Twopenny Trash,'—a series of political papers which had a circulation of 100,000 copies. In 1817, to escape further persecutions, he went to America, but continued the 'Register' by regularly transmitting his copy across the Atlantic. He returned to England in 1819, when two more actions were brought against him for libel. In 1820 he first endeavoured to get into Parliament, but did not succeed until 1832, when he entered the first reformed Parliament as member for Oldham, which he continued to represent until his death. Cobbett's life was a very active one; he was a constant contributor to the English language, besides many other useful works.

Né en 1762; mort en 1835. Fils d'un petit fermier de Surrey; habita de 1792 à 1800 les États-Unis, où il publia divers pamphlets sous le pseudonyme de "Pierre le Porc-Epic." Il revint ensuite en Angleterre, où il publia le *Weekly Register*. En 1804, le gouvernement obtint contre lui deux condamnations pour délits de presse, et une troisième en 1810 pour un pamphlet au sujet de la peine du fouet infligée à des soldats militaires à Ely. Après avoir subi cette dernière condamnation, il devint plus que jamais hostile au gouvernement, et pour tourmenter plus encore l'administration, il fonda le *Twopenny Trash* (Journal de Rie). Cette série d'écrits politiques se tira à plus de 100,000 exemplaires. En 1817, il se réfugia de nouveau en Amérique, pour éviter de nouvelles poursuites, mais il y continua à publier le *Register*, qu'il faisait passer régulièrement à travers l'Atlantique. Il retourna en Angleterre en 1819, et il eut à répondre à deux nouveaux procès de presse. En 1820, il se présenta pour entrer dans la représentation électorale, mais il ne réussit qu'en 1832. Le Bill de la réforme venait de passer, et il fut élu pour la ville d'Oldham, qu'il représenta jusqu'à sa mort. La vie de Cobbett a été très-active; on lui doit une excellente grammaire anglaise et beaucoup d'autres ouvrages utiles.

(Traduction.)

Bureau, 15 décembre 1808.

L'épave est arrivée, et elle me semble être tout ce que vous en dites. Je lui attache une importance particulière, et je vous prie de lui en faire part. Elle sera bientôt la principale rue de la ville.

Ma fille écrit souvent à miss Mitford; en même temps, j'espère qu'elle m'écrit aussi de temps en temps. Je lui écris une lettre spéciale de remerciements. Je préférerais avoir sa dédicace plutôt qu'un autre remerciement de deux heures de long. Vraiment ce n'est pas dire beaucoup. Je l'embrasse.

Vous savez que nous avons promis d'aller à Oxford vers la Noël; après cette visite, j'irai vers le 5 de janvier peut-être, viendrez-vous tous ici pour y passer deux ou trois semaines? Ce sera l'hiver, mais ce sera aussi l'hiver ailleurs et au même temps. Je ne puis m'absenter de la maison pour longtemps, et ma femme, avec une famille comme la sienne, ne le peut non plus; mais

nous pouvons rendre notre existence plus confortable à nous et à nos dames. Nous ne pouvons avoir de chasse à courre cette année. Il est inutile de l'essayer. Répondez-moi bientôt sur cette partie de ma lettre. Avec mes meilleurs respects à mistress M. et miss M.,

"Je reste votre fidèle"

"Au Docteur Mitford."

"P.S.—Le portrait est parti pour Londres."

"WILLIAM COBBETT."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Miss Eleanor Eden.]

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ALEXIS MIGNET.

(See page 74.)

Born at Aix, 1796. A French historian; member of the French Academy; Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He commenced his studies in his native town, finished them as King's Scholar, at the College of Avignon, and returned to Aix, in 1815, to study the law. It was then that he met with M. Thiers, and from that time dates their long friendship. Admitted to the Bar at the same time, they followed their profession in concert during a year and a half. They both together turned their attention to literature. In 1821, M. Mignet divided with M. Arthur Beugnot the prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for the best treatise on the question "of the state of Government and legislation in France at the time of the accession of St. Louis, and of the Institutions of that Prince." In 1824 his 'History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814' appeared (2 vols. 8vo), which was quickly translated into various languages, and, in Germany alone, has appeared in six different translations. The popularity of the historian added to the importance of the journalist, and the rank of the Government soon involved him in a struggle. After a prosecution for publishing the speeches delivered over the grave of Manuel, he avenged himself by making his lectures at the Athénæum serve the cause of the position. Ultimately, at the beginning of 1830, he co-operated with M. Thiers and Armand Carrel in the establishment of the 'National' and was, on the 26th of July, one of those who signed the protest of the journalists.

After the Revolution, M. Mignet accepted from the King, with the title of Councillor of State, retaining but the appointment of Keeper of the Records at the Foreign Office. However, in 1833, he was sent on a confidential mission to Spain on the accession of Queen Isabella. At the Revolution of February he lost his post at the Foreign Office and as Councillor of State; and, after the 2nd December, 1851, he resigned his office of President of the Historical Committee.

M. Mignet has been a Member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences since its reorganization (1832), and at the end of 1836 he succeeded M. Reynouard at the French Academy. The following year he became Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, which afforded him the occasion to pronounce those words which are models of their kind. Since the 5th of May, 1840, he has been Commander of the Legion of Honour.

"Paris, June 30, 1863.

You ask me in your agreeable letter of the 22nd June, in what journal you will be able to find extracts from the speech which I made at the public meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, on the life and writings of Lord Macaulay. I hasten, not to mention to you one of the journals in which the speech was inserted, but to send you the speech itself. I am delighted thus to respond to a wish which was so friendly and so timely. I am, Sir, very truly, Sir, your obedient servant, and also to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"MIGNET."

From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.

AMABLE-GUILLAUME-PROSPER BRUGIÈRE, BARON DE BARANTE.

(See page 74.)

Born at Riom (Puy-de-Dôme) in 1789. A French historian and publicist; a Member of the Institut, ancien pair de France. Élève d'abord à l'École militaire d'Étampes, il acheva ses études dans une pension de Paris, et entra en 1798 à l'École polytechnique. En 1802, il débuta dans la carrière administrative avec le titre de surintendant au ministère de l'intérieur. Il inscrivit dès lors quelques articles dans la *Décade Philosophique*.

Nommé en 1806 auditeur au conseil d'État et chargé de plusieurs missions en Allemagne, en Pologne et en Espagne, il obtint, en 1807, la sous-préfecture de Bressuire, en 1808, la préfecture de Vendée

Né à Riom (Puy-de-Dôme), 1789. Historien et publiciste français, membre de l'Institut, ancien pair de France. Élève d'abord à l'École militaire d'Étampes, il acheva ses études dans une pension de Paris, et entra en 1798 à l'École polytechnique. En 1802, il débuta dans la carrière administrative avec le titre de surintendant au ministère de l'intérieur. Il inscrivit dès lors quelques articles dans la *Décade Philosophique*.

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of Vendée, and four years later, that of the Loire-Inférieure. In 1809, he published an anonymous work entitled, 'De la littérature française pendant le XVIII^e siècle.' In 1814 he wrote the 'Mémoires de la Marquise de La Rochejaquelein,' reprinted in the 'Collection des Mémoires relatifs à la Révolution française.' About this time M. de Barante married Mademoiselle l'Houdetot, and Napoleon signed the marriage-contract. At the Restoration he retained the Prefecture of the Loire-Inférieure, and did not serve the Imperial Government during the Hundred Days. After Waterloo, Louis XVIII. appointed him Councillor of State and Secretary-General to the Ministry of the Interior; and two Departments, Puy-de-Dôme and the Loire-Inférieure, returned him to the Chamber of Deputies. He took his place among the Constitutional Royalists. He was created a Peer of France on the 5th March, 1819. After the fall of his friend M. Decazes, M. de Barante lost his place as Director-General of Taxes. Following the example of the Doctrinaires, he joined the opposition, and refused the post of Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark. It was at this time that he published a book which attracted great attention, 'Des Communes et de l'Aristocratie.' His name began to be well known, and the moderate liberalism of the Peer of France, increasing the reputation of the writer, contributed to the enthusiasm which was excited by the appearance of the 'Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la maison de Valois.' This work, with its motto from Quintilian, 'Scribitur ad narrandum, non ad probandum,' seemed to make a furor; from 1824 to 1827 it passed through four editions, and the author was considered by many to be one of the first historians of our time. In 1828 he was elected to the French Academy as successor to De Séze.

After the Revolution of 1830, M. de Barante supported the Government of Louis Philippe, and was, until 1848, one of the most zealous partisans of his policy. He was French Ambassador at Turin and St. Petersburg. At the beginning of 1848, he stigmatised, as mover of the address, the reform agitation, which was about to end in a revolution. The events of February removed him for ever from public employment. He had been named, on the 19th April, 1846, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Since the Revolution of February, M. de Barante has published, 'Questions Constitutionnelles,' some 'Notices' on the Count Mollien and the Count A. de Saint-Priest; 'Histoire du Directoire de la République,' 'Etudes historiques et littéraires et biographiques,' 'Le Parlement de France,' etc.

et, quatre ans plus tard, celle de la Loire-Inférieure. En 1809, il publia un écrit anonyme: 'De la littérature française pendant le XVIII^e siècle.' En 1814, il rédigea les 'Mémoires de la Marquise de la Rochejaquelein,' réimprimés dans la 'Collection des mémoires relatifs à la Révolution française.' Vers cette époque, M. de Barante épousa M^{lle} d'Houdetot, et Napoléon signa à son contrat. Maintenu par la Restauration dans la préfecture de la Loire-Inférieure, il ne servit point le gouvernement impérial pendant les Cent-Jours. Après Waterloo, Louis XVIII le nomma conseiller d'Etat et secrétaire général du ministère de l'intérieur, et deux départements, le Puy-de-Dôme et la Loire-Inférieure, l'envoyèrent à la chambre des Députés. Il se rangea parmi les royalistes constitutionnels. Il fut nommé pair de France le 5 mars 1819. Après la chute de son ami M. Decazes, M. de Barante perdit sa place de directeur général des contributions. Suivant l'exemple des doctrinaires, il s'engagea de plus en plus dans l'opposition et refusa le poste de ministre plénipotentiaire en Danemark. C'est alors qu'il publia un livre qui fut très-remarquable: 'Des communes et de l'aristocratie.' Le nom de M. de Barante commençait à être très-couru, et le libéralisme modéré du pair de France, servant la réputation de l'écrivain, contribua à l'enthousiasme qu'excita l'apparition de l'*Histoire des ducs de Bourgogne de la maison de Valois*. Cet ouvrage, avec son épigraphe empruntée à Quintilien: 'Scribitur ad narrandum, non ad probandum,' sembla faire école; il eut de 1824 à 1827, quatre éditions, et l'auteur prit place, dans l'opinion de beaucoup, parmi les premiers historiens de notre temps. Ce fut à ce titre qu'il fut reçu membre de l'Académie française, le 2 novembre 1821, comme successeur de De Séze.

Après la révolution de 1830, M. de Barante soutint le gouvernement de Louis-Philippe et fut, jusqu'en 1848, un des partisans les plus zélés de sa politique. Il remplit les fonctions d'ambassadeur à Turin et à Saint-Petersbourg. Au commencement de 1848, il flétrit, comme rapporteur de l'adresse, l'agitation réformatrice, qui allait aboutir à une révolution. Les événements de février l'éloignèrent pour toujours des emplois publics. Il avait été promu grand-croix de la légion d'honneur, le 19 avril 1846.

Depuis la révolution de février, M. de Barante a encore publié: les 'Questions constitutionnelles'; des 'Notices' sur M. le comte Mollien, sur le comte A. de Saint-Priest; une 'Histoire de la Convention nationale'; 'Histoire du Directoire de la République française'; 'Études historiques et biographiques'; 'Études littéraires et biographiques' enfin 'Le Parlement et la France,' etc.

Barante, near Spiers, Puy-de-Dôme, July 4, 1828.

JULES MICHELET.

(See page 74.)

Born at Paris in 1798; a French historian, a Member of the Institute; son of an apothecary. Through the son-claim of his family he received his education at the Collège de France, where MM. Villemain and Rollin, he taught the ancient and modern languages until 1826. He was appointed maître de conférences, and in 1827, maître de conférences à l'École normale. He died in 1886.

The Revolution of 1830 gave to M. Michelet the place of Chief of the Historic Section of the Records. At the same time Guizot chose him as his Secretary of the Sorbonne, and the King named Professor of History to his daughter, the Princess Clémentine, which functions he fulfilled but for a short time. At this period the first volume of his

Né à Paris en 1798; historien français, membre de l'Institut; fils d'un apothicaire. Par le droit de son père, il reçut son éducation au Collège de France, où MM. Villemain et Rollin, il y professa également les langues anciennes et la philosophie jusqu'en 1826. La même année parurent les 'Tableaux synchroniques de l'histoire moderne,' son premier ouvrage, puis sa traduction de Vico, et le jeune auteur fut nommé maître de conférences à l'École normale. Il se maria en 1821.

La révolution de 1830 donna à M. Michelet la place de chef de la section historique aux archives du royaume. En même temps M. Guizot le choisissait pour son suppléant à la Sorbonne, et le roi le nommait professeur d'histoire de sa fille, la princesse Clémentine, fonctions qu'il remplit peu de temps. A cette époque parut le premier volume de son *Histoire de France*, puis se succédèrent une série d'ouvrages

historiques, qui valurent en 1838 à M. Michelet la succession de Daunou au Collège de France, dans la chaire de morale et d'histoire, et celle du comte Reinhard à l'Académie des Sciences Morales. La chaire de M. Michelet devint bientôt une tribune dans laquelle, soutenu par les sympathies de la jeunesse, il commença, en faveur de l'idée démocratique et surtout contre la Société de Jésus, cette vive et brillante propagande qui a excité contre lui de si vives animosités. En 1847 parut le premier volume de l'*Histoire de la Révolution*. L'année suivante, le parti libéral mit son nom en avant pour la députation; mais il déclina toute candidature. Il continua toutefois au Collège de France cet ardent enseignement démocratique qui amena le gouvernement à fermer son cours (mars 1851). A la suite du 2 décembre, il quitta sa place aux archives pour refus de serment. M. Michelet se consola des amertumes ou des mécomptes de la vie par des travaux moins austères, qui ont encore ajouté à son renom littéraire: *L'Oiseau* (1856); *L'Insecte* (1857); *L'Amour* (1858); *La Femme* (1859); qui comptent tous plusieurs éditions.

Paris, December 20, 1862.

"Sir, — I am much moved by your sympathy, and by the too great importance you attach to this scrawl. Accept my cordial salutations."

"J. MICHELET."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

PERRE LACHAMBEAUDIE.

(See page 76.)

Born in 1806, at Sarlat (Dordogne). A French fable-writer; the son of a small farmer; he received an elementary education, entered the office of a merchant at Lyons in the capacity of bookkeeper, and four years later returned to Sarlat, where he published, in 1829, his first collection of verses, entitled 'Poetical Essays' (in 12mo). He then obtained employment on the Roanne Railway, and at the same time edited 'The Echoes of the Loire,' a poetical review, to which M. Fialin de Persigny was a contributor. In 1832 he was led by the preaching of the Saint-Simonians to follow them to Paris, assisted at the meetings of the Rue Montigny, and was one of the recluses of Ménilmontant. For some time afterwards he led a wandering existence, living from hand to mouth, but continually adding new pieces to his collection, which he always carried with him. By the assistance of M. Enfantin, who took an interest in him, he was enabled to publish his 'Popular Fables' (in 1839; seventh edition, enlarged, 1849), which justified their title by their success, and obtained from the French Academy the prize of 2000 francs founded by M. de Maille.

At the Revolution of February, he found himself suddenly thrown into political life; became a member of the Committee in the Clubs of Blanqui and Esquiros; was arrested at the expiration of the Days of June, and released through the intervention of Béranger. After the 2nd of December, 1851, he was again arrested and sent on board the 'Duguesclin' for transportation to Cayenne, but through the kindness of M. de Persigny his sentence was commuted to banishment. M. Lachambeaudie retired to Brussels, where he lived on the produce of his compositions. His fables are written in a correct and elegant style; the best are considered to be 'The Drop of Water,' 'The Horse and the Locomotive,' 'The Nightingale,' 'The Star and the Flower,' 'The Spring,' etc.

Fabuliste français; né en 1806, à Sarlat (Dordogne), et fils d'un petit cultivateur, reçut une instruction élémentaire, entra chez un commerçant de Lyon en qualité de teneur de livres, et revint trois ans plus tard à Sarlat, où il publia, en 1829, son premier recueil de vers, intitulé: 'Essais poétiques' (in-12). Il obtint ensuite un emploi dans l'administration du chemin de fer de Roanne et rédigea en même temps les 'Échos de la Loire,' revue poétique, à laquelle travailla M. Fialin de Persigny. En 1832, il se laissa séduire par les prédications des Saint-Simoniens, qu'il suivit à Paris, assista aux réunions de la rue Montigny, et fut au nombre des solitaires de Ménilmontant. Dénué de ressources, il mena quelque temps une existence errante, vivant au jour le jour, mais ajoutant sans cesse de nouvelles pièces à son recueil, qu'il portait partout avec lui. Grâce à Monsieur Enfantin, qui s'intéressa à lui, il put faire paraître ses 'Fables populaires' (1839, in-18; 7^e édit., augmentée, 1849); elles justifient leur titre par le succès, et obtinrent de l'Académie française le prix de 2000 francs fondé par M. de Maille.

Lors de la révolution de février, il se trouva lancé dans la vie politique, fit partie du bureau dans les clubs de MM. Blanqui et Esquiros, fut détenu à la suite des journées de juin et relâché sur l'intervention de Béranger. Arrêté de nouveau après le 2 décembre 1851, il fut interné sur le 'Duguesclin' et n'échappa à la colonie de Cayenne que grâce au bon souvenir de M. Persigny, qui fit commuer la déportation en exil. M. Lachambeaudie se retira à Bruxelles, où il vécut péniblement du produit des romances qu'il composait. Ses fables, d'un style correct et élégant, sont pour la plupart des moralités développées au moyen d'exemples; on cite comme les meilleures: 'La goutte d'eau,' 'Le Cheval et la locomotive,' 'Le Rossignol,' 'L'Étoile et la fleur,' 'La Source,' etc.

(Translation of the Fable.)

THE SPARROW WITH A CREST

A sportive ureum thought a sparrow ureum
In brilliant fashion, would be something novel,
So to its head gilded fast a crestlet ureum
The bird, in filthy gutters went to grovel,
Proud as a peacock out he strut and strut
Ah, glory! fame! what are ye but the utter
Breath of the mist? To the poor sparrow a brain
The glutinous resin sank around its head
He knew the peril of his badge of pride
Maddened by pain, he died
Others, not sparrows, have I known, whom vanity
Of false renown has driven to insanity

[From the Collection of M. Camille Berru, rédacteur de L'Indépendance Belge.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 76.)

"Good wine wants no bush," says the proverb. The drawing by Rowlandson, 'The Village Politicians,' is so excellent, that we content ourselves with referring our readers to it.

De la Collection du Directeur.

"A bon vin point d'enseigne," dit le proverbe français. Le dessin de Rowlandson : *Les Politiques de Village*, est de si bon cru, que nous nous contentons à y renvoyer nos lecteurs.

CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS.

(See page 76.)

Born at Liverpool in 1803. An English comedian and dramatic author, son of the celebrated comedian of the same name, so popular in the early part of the present century. He was liberally educated in France and Italy, and made the tour of Europe while his father was acquiring fame and fortune at home. Young Mathews studied the arts with great promise of success; but having a strong predilection for the stage, he decided upon following it as his profession. His first appearance was at the Olympic Theatre in 1835, in a farce written by himself, 'The Hump-backed Lover;' he then played in 'The Old and Young Stager,' with the famous Liston, who, on his first appearance, formally introduced Mathews to the audience before the rising of the curtain. His debut was a great success, and the Olympic Theatre was congratulated on having introduced to the stage one who brought to it the education, manners, and habits of a gentleman. From that day to the present Mr. Mathews has delighted thousands by his finished performances in comedy, farce, extravaganza, and vaudeville. Soon after the commencement of his theatrical career he married the celebrated Madame Vestris, and after her death, du-

Né à Liverpool en 1803. Auteur et artiste dramatique anglais, fils du célèbre comédien du même nom, qui fut si populaire en Angleterre au commencement de ce siècle. Il reçut une bonne éducation en France et en Italie, et fit le tour de l'Europe pendant que son père gagnait fortune et réputation dans son pays. Il étudia les arts et donna de grandes promesses de succès, mais sa prédilection ardente pour le théâtre le décida à en faire sa profession. Il débuta au théâtre Olympique en 1835, dans un vaudeville écrit par lui-même, *Le Bossu Amoureux*; il joua ensuite avec le fameux Liston, qui le présenta lui-même aux spectateurs avant la levée du rideau. Son début fut un grand triomphe, et l'Olympique se félicita d'avoir produit un acteur qui joignait à un goût prononcé pour sa profession, de l'instruction, de bonnes manières et les habitudes d'un gentilhomme. Depuis, M. Mathews a fait les délices des amateurs du théâtre par ses créations admirables dans la comédie, le vaudeville, etc. Au commencement de sa carrière dramatique, il épousa la célèbre Madame Vestris; il se rendit en Amérique après la mort de sa femme, et il y convola en secondes noces. L'an dernier il aborda la scène française.

ring a sojourn in America a few years ago his present wife. In 1863 his fame was increased by the performance, in French, of the principal character in Blanchard Jerrold's farce, 'Coo! as a Cucumber,' which was produced under the title of 'Un Anglais Timide.' It was eminently successful, was repeated forty nights, and elicited a degree of mirth unusual even at the Théâtre des Variétés. The rôle of the 'Anglais Timide' has since been a great favourite both in Paris and in London.

For the materials of this brief notice we are indebted to Mayall's 'Celebrities of the London Stage,' No. 1, in which an excellent photograph of Mathews is given

et il joua au théâtre des Variétés à Paris le principal rôle du vaudeville : *Un Anglais Timide*, qu'il avait lui-même traduit de *Cool as a Cucumber* de Blanchard Jerrold. Son succès fut immense, la pièce fut jouée quarante fois de suite, au milieu d'une hilarité qui n'est pas habituelle même aux Variétés. Depuis, le rôle de l'*Anglais Timide* a été très-gouté à Paris et à Londres.

Nous sommes redevables de cette notice aux *Célébrités de la Scène de Londres*, n° 1, qui donne de Mathews une excellente photographie.

Fulham, 17 novembre 1860.

"Mon cher Bartley, — Maintenant, que faut-il faire? J'ai oublié ma boîte à Perrotte dans un cabriolet de place."

Tableau! Gong! Feux flamants!

Il y a assez de matras à loi dans ce sac pour faire sombrer la flotte. Il faudra fermer les tri-bunaux et la cour de Westminster devra prendre le deuil, si l'on ne la retrouve pas. Je ne puis aller en ville avant ce soir; dites donc à Partridge de porter à l'instant l'annonce suivante au Times:

"Perdu. — M. Charles Mathews sera fort reconnaissant si la personne qui aura trouvé une boîte à écrire en cuir vert foncé et dont les côtés se déploient, la rapporte à l'entrée des acteurs du théâtre de Covent-Garden. Si la boîte est gardée après cet avis, tout le mal qu'il désire à la personne qui l'aura trouvée, c'est qu'elle ait à s'acquiescer toutes les responsabilités qu'elle contient. Cette annonce est insérée par de simples motifs d'humanité, parce que la boîte est remplie d'une grande quantité de matières combustibles, et si elle est imprudemment mise en contact avec un autre feu, les conséquences de ce contact peuvent être fatales."

A la hâte, le vôtre pour toujours,
"C. M."

De la Collection du Directeur.

THACKERAY.

(See page 76.)

Exit Dionysius, and with him the series of inedited caricatures drawn by Thackeray, who excelled with the pencil almost as much as with the pen. We hope to be able to present to our subscribers some other sketches by this eminent man.

De la Collection du Directeur.

Exit Dionysius, et avec lui la série de caricatures inédites dues à cet homme éminent, qui maniait le pinceau presque aussi bien que la plume. Mais nous ne désespérons pas d'offrir d'autres croquis de Thackeray à nos abonnés.

GEORGE, GRAND-DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(See page 77.)

Born 1779; died 1860. He was a kind-hearted prince, a great lover of music and of the fine arts, and on terms of intimacy with most of the celebrities of the present century, Mme. Récamier, Bellini, Henrietta Sontag, Rauch, Thorwaldsen, Canova, Cornelius, Tieck, etc. etc. On account of his tall and thin figure, the Berliners nicknamed him "Papa Pantalon." His four sisters were celebrated for their beauty and their endowments, and two of them have filled a royal throne.—Louisa of Prussia, "the beautiful Queen," and Frederica of Hanover, "une femme des plus belles et des plus spirituelles," as Gentz used to describe her.

The Grand-Duke was a great sportsman, and the following note to the wife of his Prime Minister was accompanied by a present of venison shot by himself.

Frederick, son and successor to the Grand-Duke George, is married to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Né en 1779; mort en 1860. Ce prince était doué d'une bonne nature et d'un cœur excellent. Il aimait passionnément la musique et les beaux-arts, et il a été en termes intimes avec la plupart des grandes célébrités du siècle—Mme Récamier, Bellini, Henrietta Sontag, Rauch, Canova, Thorwaldsen, Cornelius, Tieck, etc. etc. Il était grand et maigre, ce qui l'avait fait surnommer par les Berlinoises "Le Papa Pantaloon." Ses quatre sœurs ont été célèbres autant par leur beauté que par les qualités du cœur et de l'esprit dont elles étaient douées; deux ont occupé des trônes royaux: Louise de Prusse, surnommée "la belle Reine," et Frederica de Hanovre.

Le prince Georges était grand chasseur; l'autographe que nous donnons de lui est un billet d'envoi à la femme de son premier ministre d'un quartier de chevreuil.

Frédéric, fils et successeur du grand-duc Georges, a épousé la princesse Augusta de Cambridge.

(Translation.)

"Schleswig-Zeitung, 27 August, 1855.
"I beg you and your dear ——— to divide the accompanying work of my hands with Papa and Mama, to enjoy it, and whilst doing so to think kindly of the giver. At the same time I strongly advise you to have the haunch dressed with cherries, and not to eat it before Thursday, otherwise it will be too tough."
"GEORGE."

"Schleswig-Zeitung, 27 août 1855.
"Je vous prie vous et notre chère ——— de partager avec Papa et Mama le gibier que ce billet accompagne, et que j'ai tué de ma main; régalez-vous en, tout en pensant à celui qui l'a donné. En même temps, je vous conseille fort de faire apprêter la venaison à la sauce de cerise, et de ne pas la manger avant jeudi, parce qu'elle serait encore trop dure."
"GEORGES."

[De la Collection de l'Honorable Knolly, Esq.]

FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(See page 77.)

We have already published a letter of the Duke's (No. 3, page 21), addressed to one of his peers. We now give another, written to a lady who had solicited a favour; it is singularly characteristic of the strict notions he entertained with regard to the influence derived from his high position and the universal respect and esteem in which he was held. When out of office, he scrupulously avoided interference with those in power.

Nous avons déjà publié une lettre du duc (n° 3, page 21), adressée à un de ses pairs. Nous en reproduisons une autre, écrite à une sollicitrice, et qui caractérise singulièrement les notions si strictes que le duc de Wellington entretenait à l'endroit de l'influence que lui donnaient sa haute position et l'estime et le respect sans borne dont il était entouré. Hors du pouvoir, il ne s'est jamais ingéré des affaires du pouvoir.

(Translation.)

"Walmer Castle, 1st septembre 1840.
"Le duc de Wellington présente ses compliments à Miss ———. Le duc se réjouit de la coopération de ses collègues. Il s'est démis de ces fonctions il y a douze ans, d'après le désir des ministres ses collègues. Il n'est point au service politique de la Reine. Il n'a ni influence, ni pouvoir, ni patronage; il n'a point de relation avec ceux qui en possèdent.
"Depuis que le duc s'est démis de ses fonctions de commandant en chef, il ne s'est jamais ingéré des affaires, et il ne doit pas le faire; il ne peut intervenir dans aucune affaire ou arrangement militaire, à moins que son avis ou son assistance ne soit demandée par la souveraine. Ses collègues, ou le général commandant en chef de l'armée. Miss ——— doit s'adresser à ces personnes."
[De la Collection de W. Oulton, Esq.]

HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

(See page 77.)

Born 1768; died 1854. He was the eldest son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and entered Parliament at an early age; his inclination, however, led him to choose a military career. On the breaking out of the French Revolutionary War in 1793, he raised a regiment among his father's tenants, which was subsequently admitted into the regular army as the 80th Foot. Of this regiment he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1794 served with distinction at the battle of York in Flanders. On his return to England he was appointed to the command of a Cavalry regiment, and from that time was regarded as the best cavalry officer in the service. In 1812, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Uxbridge. He was actively engaged throughout the wars with Napoleon. At Waterloo he led the final charge against the French Guards, and in the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him to lose his leg. He was created a Marquis for his services, and made G.C.B. In 1827 he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in 1830, after an interval of three years under Lord John Russell, he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and gained great popularity. His conduct in the question of Catholic Emancipation especially won the hearts of the Irish people; but his letter in favour of that measure being deemed premature by his political colleagues, he was recalled. He was, however, restored to his office by Earl Grey in 1830. In 1842 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, and in 1847 Field-Marshal.

Né en 1768; mort en 1854. Fils aîné du 1^{er} comte d'Uxbridge. Il entra tout jeune encore au parlement, mais son inclination pour le métier des armes l'emporta, et au commencement de la guerre avec la France (1793) il forma un régiment recruté parmi les fermiers de son père; plus tard, ce corps fut admis dans l'armée régulière, et il reçut la dénomination du 80^{me} d'infanterie. Il en devint le colonel, et en 1794 il servit avec distinction dans les Flandres sous le duc d'York. A son retour en Angleterre, il reçut le commandement d'un régiment de cavalerie, et depuis lors il passa pour être le premier officier de cavalerie de l'armée. Il prit une part active aux guerres avec Napoléon. En 1812 son père mourut et il lui succéda comme comte d'Uxbridge. A Waterloo, il commanda la charge finale contre la garde impériale; vers la fin de la bataille, il reçut au genou un coup de feu qui nécessita l'amputation de la jambe. Il fut élevé au rang de marquis et fait grand croix de l'Ordre du Bain en récompense de ses services. En 1827, il fut grand-maître de l'artillerie sous Canning, et dix-huit années plus tard sous lord John Russell. En 1822, le duc de Wellington le nomma vice-roi d'Irlande, et il acquit une grande popularité dans ce royaume. Sa conduite dans la question de l'émancipation catholique lui gagna tous les cœurs irlandais; mais la lettre où il se prononçait en faveur de cette mesure, fut considérée comme prématurée par ses collègues, et il fut rappelé. Le comte Grey le rappela au pouvoir en 1830. Il fut nommé colonel de gardes à cheval en 1842, et il reçut le bâton de maréchal en 1846.

(Translation.)

"O. O. 3 février 1847.
"Ma chère lady Harriet,—Je ne saurais vous remercier suffisamment de votre constante attention à me tenir au courant; je me réjouis et vous félicite sincèrement de l'amélioration journalière de père et du fils. Je prends autant d'intérêt à Henri que s'il était mon propre fils, et l'attribue à leur juste valeur toutes ses qualités précieuses."
"Croyez-moi votre affectionné."
"ANGLESEY."

[De la Collection de l'hon. Miss Eleanor Eden.]

COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

(See page 78.)

In commencing the series of letters from Lord Clyde, we remarked that there never lived a General more simple, more modest, or more disinterested. Every word of the letter we now give, abundantly proves our assertion. This letter was written during the campaign in Oude, and shortly after the saving of British India had been, much against his wish, elevated to the Peerage.

(Translation.)

"Allahabad, 23 octobre 1858.
"Ma chère ———, J'ai reçu hier soir votre très aimable et bonne lettre du 5 septembre. Je vous remercie de vos félicitations. Mais pour vous prouver sincèrement, il m'aurait été plus agréable qu'on m'eût laissé mon grade, qui est beaucoup plus élevé que je ne l'ai jamais mérité; et quant à l'argent, je me suis depuis longtemps tenu pour riche, très-riche, parce que je n'éprouve réellement aucun besoin; et quant à ceux qui peuvent éprouver un homme âgé, ma solde, jointe à l'intérêt de mes petites économies et à un petit legs que m'a laissé un vieux parent, me donnait plus qu'il en fallait pour me subvenir et satisfaire aux petites fantaisies que je pourrais me permettre à l'occasion. Humble, et entretenant des notions très-humbles, j'aurais été reconnaissant et satisfait qu'on m'eût laissé le simple Colin Campbell que vous avez connu depuis votre enfance, et si vous voulez me faire beaucoup de plaisir, appelez-moi toujours de ce nom."

"Nous avons fait des progrès, nous en faisons beau coup plus qu'on ne croit généralement. J'espère avoir réussi non-seulement à rompre le cou à la résistance très-opiniâtre qui nous était opposée, mais encore à prendre fermement et solidement possession de ce pays (Oude) avant la fin de la troisième saison. Je serai très-heureux que cette espérance se réalise, et qu'on me permette de retourner en Angleterre pour passer les quelques années que j'ai à vivre dans le repos et la retraite, loin des affaires publiques et de ceux qui y sont mêlés. Donc, que Dieu vous bénisse, ma chère et très-humble amie."

"Toujours, avec une sincère affection, votre vieux ami,
"C. CAMPBELL."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

MARIE-ALPHONSE BEDEAU.

(See page 79.)

Born in 1804. A French General; son of a naval officer. He entered at La Flèche in 1817, and in 1820 at St. Cyr. became a captain in 1831, and aide-de-camp to Generals Gérard and Schramm in the Belgian campaign, in which he distinguished himself at the siege of Antwerp. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, and there passed the ten years which chiefly make up his military life. He distinguished himself at the siege of Constantine, and in 1839 his gallant conduct against the Kabyles procured for him the rank of Colonel of the 17th Light Infantry, a grade in which he was succeeded by the Duke d'Aumale. He received two wounds in the expedition of Cherchell: sustained at the Col de Mouzara, the charges of Abd-el-Kader's regulars, again signalled himself both at Medeah and Milianah, and was rewarded by the rank of Major-General. In 1842 he received orders from General Bugeaud to operate against the frontiers of Morocco, where Abd-el-Kader had taken refuge, and to occupy the province of Tlemcen. After numerous combats to the advantage of the French, the Arabs were dispersed, and General Bedeau was able to devote his attention entirely to the organization of the province. In 1844, after the battle of Isly, he was named Lieutenant-General, and afterwards commandant of the province of Constantine. For a short time he was Governor of Algiers, but was succeeded by Duke d'Aumale, who expressed the highest esteem for him; he then returned to France.

Shortly after the Revolution of 1848 he was appointed commander of the 1st division of the army of the Alps, and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, of which he became Vice-President, and voted with the Republican tiers-parti. He took an active part in suppressing the insurrection of June, and received a wound at the Pont-Neuf, which prevented him from accepting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, offered to him by General Cavaignac. He represented the department of the Seine in the Legislative Assembly, remained Vice-President, and endeavoured to hold a moderate middle course between the democratic party and the majority. On the night of the 2nd December, 1851, he was arrested, with Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, confined at Mazas, and afterwards at Ham, whence he wrote to claim his part in the defence of the Assembly. At length he was temporarily banished from France, and returned only after more than ten years of exile.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur le Ministre,—I have the honour to offer you my thanks, both for your kind reception and the letter you wrote to me yesterday.
"I am very sure that Colonel Charraa will prove himself, both by his tact and by his prudence, worthy of the confidence you are good enough to place in him.
"Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my sentiments of high consideration.
"Your very humble and obliged servant,
"GENERAL A. BEDEAU."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL.

(See page 79.)

Born 1781; died 1859. Lieutenant-General. G.C.B. K.H. Colonel 16th Lancers, Inspector General of Cavalry,

Né en 1781; mort en 1859. Lieutenant-général, grand croix de l'Ordre du Bain, chevalier de l'Ordre de Hanovre,

etc. Was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Thackwell, Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon, in 1607, and of William Thackwell, gent., Marshal of the Admiralty under Queen Elizabeth. He served in the latter part of the Irish Rebellion as a lieutenant in the Worcestershire Mounted Fencibles, but obtaining a cornetcy, by purchase, in the 15th King's Hussars in 1800, he remained in that corps for thirty-one years, during the last eleven of which he held the command. He went to Spain with Sir John Moore, and was present at Corunna. His squadron was the leading squadron at Vittoria, where he was badly contused, and in very many skirmishes in the Peninsula. At Granada Captain Thackwell, with 45 men, defeated upwards of 280 French dragoons, for which act of gallantry he was recommended for a brevet majority by Lord Combermere. He led the advance in the passage of the Esté. He was also present at the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, etc. At Waterloo he received several wounds, losing his left arm, and had two horses shot under him. His conduct at Waterloo has been thus described by a comrade:—"Sir Joseph was wounded in what the doctors call the forearm of his left arm. This, one would think, would stop most men; but no, he instantly seized his bridle with his mouth and still dashed on at the head of his men—to charge the enemy. Another shot took effect, luckily on the arm already wounded, about ten inches higher up." In India he served with great distinction, commanding the cavalry in the first Afghan, as well as in the Gwalior and the Sikh campaigns. At Sobraon, in 1846, he forced an opening into the Sikh entrenchments, and led the 3rd Light Dragoons under a heavy fire into the midst of 30,000 resolute warriors. In the Punjab, in 1848-9, he was second in command under Lord Gough, and was present at the battles of Ramnugger, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. At Sadoolapore he repulsed the whole Sikh army, under Shere Sing, with a small British detachment.

(Traduction.)

"*Aghada Hall, 2 juillet 1858.*

"Les choses dans l'Inde ne paraissent pas si bien aller, et je crains que le système des *Land* ne soit de laisser par petits corps et d'éviter la concentration pour une grande bataille. Il est grand temps que l'ordonnance de 1854 soit annulée."

"JOSEPH THACKWELL."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

FREDERICK FLEURY ERNEST, BARON VON WRANGEL.

Born in 1784. A Field-Marshal in the Prussian army. At the age of twelve he was named Cadet and received a commission before he was fifteen. From 1815 his career offers nothing remarkable, until 1837, when he was employed to suppress some disturbances at Cologne, where the religious differences of the inhabitants had led to an insurrection. He was rewarded for his success by promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1848, he was made General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army, sent to take possession of the Duchies of the Elbe, and he commanded the German forces at the battles of Satrup and Duppel. After the armistice of Malmoe, he returned to Berlin, where he was employed to suppress the popular tumults, and on the 10th of November he dispersed the National Assembly. At length he was created Field-Marshal, and was charged with the chief command of the Austrian and Prussian armies lately fighting against Denmark. He was now in the Duchies of the Elbe and in Jutland. Marshal von Wrangel quitted the allied army about a fortnight ago to return to Berlin. He is very popular among the Prussian soldiers, who call him "Father Wrangel."

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

(See page 79.)

We are happy to be able to present our readers with a *laible* letter from Lord Melbourne. His bad writing was so troublesome to his friends and the official *copyists*, that they were not unfrequently obliged to give up the task of deciphering it. Our readers probably experienced the same difficulty with the letter published in our last number, p. 70. In that which we now give, they will see that his Lordship very complacently speaks of himself as superior to the hero of Ghent.

(Traduction.)

"*Downing Street, 9 septembre 1834.*

"Bien de remerciements pour votre suggestion. J'ai lu et il m'a beaucoup intéressé, bien que la préface soit prétentieuse et dogmatique, et que le livre contienne quelques passages obscurs et aussi pleins de suffisance."

colonel du 16^{me} Lanciers. Inspecteur-général de Cavalerie, etc. Descend en ligne directe du révérend Thomas Thackwell, vicar de Waterperry, Oxon, en 1607. Il servit à la fin de la rébellion irlandaise comme lieutenant dans la milice à cheval; puis il acheta en 1800 un grade de cornet dans le 15^{me} Hussards. Il resta 31 ans dans ce régiment, qu'il finit par commander pendant onze ans. Il fit la campagne d'Espagne avec sir John Moore, et fut présent à Corunna. Son escadron était à l'avant-garde à Vittoria, où il fut blessé, et dans la plupart des escarmouches qui eurent lieu dans la Péninsule. A Grenade, le capitaine Thackwell, avec 45 cavaliers, défit un nombre beaucoup plus considérable de dragons français; cette action lui valut d'être proposé pour le grade de major par le général Combermere. Il commanda l'avant-garde au passage de l'Esté. Il prit part aussi aux affaires des Pyrénées, de Pampelune, d'Orthes, de Tarbes, de Toulouse, etc. A Waterloo, il reçut plusieurs blessures, perdit son bras gauche, et eut deux chevaux tués sous lui. Voici ce qu'un camarade dit de sa conduite à Waterloo: "Sir Joseph reçut une blessure à l'avant-bras gauche. Semblable blessure arrêterait la plupart des hommes; mais il saisit la bride avec les dents et continua de charger l'ennemi à la tête de ses hommes. Il reçut un autre coup de feu heureusement au même bras, à environ dix pouces au-dessus de la première blessure." Il servit avec grande distinction dans l'Inde, où il commanda la cavalerie dans l'Afghanistan, dans le Gwalior, et dans les deux campagnes contre les Sikhs. En 1846, à Sobraon, il se fraya un chemin dans les retranchements ennemis sous un feu meurtrier, et conduisit le 3^{me} dragons par file au milieu de ce feu et à travers 30,000 guerriers résolus. Dans la campagne du Punjab (1848-49), il commanda en second la cavalerie sous lord Gough, et il prit part aux batailles de Ramnugger, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah et Goojerat. A Sadoolapore, avec un mince détachement anglais il repoussa l'armée Sikh tout entière sous les ordres de Shere Sing.

"Philippe Van Artervelde me ressemble beaucoup dans la première pièce; mais dans la seconde il se laisse aller à une faiblesse à laquelle je suis bien supérieur."

"A vous sincèrement,
"MELBOURNE."

[De la Collection de l'hon. Miss Eleanor Eden.]

ADAM SMITH.

(See page 80.)

Born 1723, died 1790. An eminent political economist. He was educated first at Kirkaldy Grammar School, and subsequently at the University of Glasgow, where he studied under Hutcheson; after lecturing for three years on rhetoric and Belles Lettres at Edinburgh, he was nominated professor of logic and moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow. In 1759 he published his 'Theory of Moral Sentiments'; afterwards at Paris became acquainted with the economists Turgot and Quesnay, and obtained a European reputation by his 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' which work appeared in 1776. Two years later he was appointed a Commissioner of Customs in Scotland, a lucrative post, which he held until his death. He was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an apology for his life, which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne, for its atheistical tendencies. The school which he founded has adopted the motto, "*Live and let live*." Future liberty of commerce and industry, says Adam Smith, in his 'Wealth of Nations,' is now established in England, with the success he predicted. He wrote the interesting letter which we publish, some years before his death.

Né en 1723; mort en 1790. Cet éminent économiste politique fut élevé d'abord à l'école de Kirkaldy, sa ville natale, et ensuite à l'université de Glasgow, où il eut Hutcheson pour maître. En 1748 il commença des cours de rhétorique et des belles-lettres à Edimbourg; en 1753 il fut nommé professeur de logique et de philosophie morale à l'université de Glasgow. En 1759 il publia sa *Théorie des Sentiments Moraux*, se lia à Paris avec les économistes Turgot et Quesnay, et se créa une réputation européenne par ses *Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des Nations*, qui parut en 1776. Deux ans plus tard il fut nommé commissaire des douanes en Ecosse, place lucrative qu'il conserva jusqu'à sa mort. Il était l'ami intime de Hume, et il écrivit une apologie de sa vie, livre qui fut sévèrement critiqué par le Dr Horne, à cause de ses tendances d'athéisme. L'école d'économie qu'il a fondée a pris pour devise: *Laissez faire, laissez passer*. La liberté entière du commerce et de l'industrie, dit Adam Smith, dans ses *Recherches sur la Nature et les Causes de la Richesse des Nations*, est aujourd'hui pratiquée en Angleterre avec le succès qu'il avait prédit. Il écrivit la lettre intéressante que nous donnons sept ans avant sa mort.

"Cher Monsieur. — Si les Américains ont réellement l'intention de soumettre les marchandises de toutes les nations différentes aux mêmes droits, et de leur accorder les mêmes privilèges, ils ont un exemple de bon sens que tout le monde devrait imiter. En tout cas, il est certainement juste que toutes leurs marchandises, leurs provisions maritimes par exemple, soient traitées de la même manière que celles de la Russie, de la Suède et du Danemark, et que nous les traitions comme ils entendent traiter l'Angleterre et les autres nations."

"Je ne suis pas de ceux qui croient que les Américains ont le droit de nous imposer des taxes sur nos marchandises. C'est une question qui peut sembler difficile à résoudre aux yeux de quelques personnes. Mon opinion est qu'il est tout à fait juste que les Américains soient traités de la même manière que les autres nations, et que nous ne leur imposions pas de taxes sur leurs marchandises. Les lois et les provisions des Etats-Unis sont plus nécessaires à nos possessions de l'Inde Occidentale que le rhum et le sucre de celles-ci le sont à ceux-là. Toute interruption ou restriction commerciale ferait plus de mal à nos sujets loyaux qu'à nos sujets rebelles. On ne peut avec justice refuser au Canada et à la Nouvelle-Ecosse tout au moins la même liberté de commerce que nous accordons aux Etats-Unis."

"Je ne suis pas de ceux qui croient que les Américains de ne pas vouloir ce qu'ils disent. J'ai vu un Bill fiscal de la Caroline du Sud qui impose deux shillings sur chaque quintal de sucre brun importé des plantations de la Caroline du Sud, et un penny sur chaque quintal de sucre blanc venant de toute autre colonie étrangère. Sur chaque livre de sucre raffiné venant de nos colonies, un penny, et un demi-penny lorsqu'il vient des autres. Sur chaque gallon de vin de France, deux pence; sur chaque gallon de vin d'Espagne, un penny."

"Je m'inquiète peu de ce que deviendra le commerce américain. En traitant toutes les nations sur le pied de l'égalité, nous ouvrirons bientôt avec les nations voisines de l'Europe des débouchés qui seront infiniment plus avantageux que ceux d'un pays aussi lointain que l'Amérique. C'est un sujet d'une importance immense, et lorsque je vous écris la dernière fois, j'étais dans quelques semaines, je vous fais grâce d'une dissertation aussi fastidieuse. Aujourd'hui je ne puis que vous dire que je suis toujours de votre avis, et que je vous encourage ou décourage en conséquence. C'est un acte de duplicité qui sacrifie constamment les intérêts de l'Etat et de la nation à une classe particulière de citoyens."

"Edimbourg, le 15 décembre 1784.
"Je suis, cher Monsieur, votre très humble serviteur, ADAM SMITH."

MARGUERITE-CAROLINE DE BEAUREGARD.

(See page 82.)

Born, 1835; died, March 2, 1864. The wife of General G. T. de Beauregard, one of the most distinguished generals of the Confederate States of America. She belonged to one of the first Creole families of Louisiana, of the name of Deslonde; she was educated and esteemed by all who knew her, and had many friends both in the Southern and Northern States of America, as well as in France and in Europe. Hers was one of those noble natures which are never forgotten. The letter which we give, written to her sister, Mrs. Slidell, breathes the most tender affection, and the greatest resignation in the midst of the moral and physical tortures which fell to her lot during the latter years of her life. Civil war desolated her country; her husband, whom she adored, was far away from her, incessantly exposing his life in defence of his home; a slow but painful malady kept her confined to a bed of sorrow,—yet in the midst of so much bodily pain and mental suffering she strove to console her mother, and to spare her as much bitterness as was possible. Is it to be wondered at that the whole population of New Orleans followed her remains to the grave?

Né en 1835; morte le 2 mars, 1864. Épouse du général G.-T. de Beauregard, l'un des généraux les plus distingués des Etats confédérés de l'Amérique. Elle appartenait à l'une des premières familles créoles de la Louisiane; elle était aimée et estimée de tous ceux qui la connaissaient, elle comptait de nombreux amis dans le Sud et le Nord des Etats américains, ainsi qu'en France et en Europe. C'était une de ces nobles natures qu'on n'oublie jamais. La lettre que nous donnons, et qu'elle écrivit à sa sœur, M^{me} Slidell, respire l'affection la plus tendre et la résignation la plus grande au milieu des tortures morales et physiques qui ont été son lot pendant les dernières années de sa vie. La guerre civile désolait son pays; son mari, qu'elle adorait, était loin d'elle, exposant à chaque moment ses jours pour l'indépendance de ses foyers; une maladie lente mais aiguë la tenait couchée sur un lit de douleurs, et au milieu de tant de peines et de souffrance, elle s'efforçait de consoler sa mère, de lui épargner autant d'amertume que possible. Comment s'étonner que toute la population de la Nouvelle-Orléans l'ait accompagnée au tombeau?

(Translation)

"*New Orleans, February 1, 1863.*

"My dear Matilda,—Though Turpin has forbidden me to write for fear of fatiguing me, I cannot resist the desire of bringing myself to the kind recollection of yourself, your husband, and your children, being assured that you will feel this long silence; and yet, my dear Sister, it is not the wish to write that has been wanting. If I were to give way to my own inclination, I should not allow any of the occasions which from time to time present

"Nothing I could say to you could give you an idea of the tortures which I have endured since the commencement of this fateful war; in the hope that I should succeed, I have tried all means to conceal them from Mamma, whom all this has greatly tormented and made die. But God has not granted us constant prayer, and our dearly beloved mother has succumbed every day. Now, my health seems to be improving, my strength and my appetite are returning. Tell Eliza that her mother and her brother send her much love. Adieu, my dear Sister; I press you all to my heart.

"Your devoted

"CAROLINE."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

(See page 82.)

The career of Mr. Davis as President of the Confederate States is, as well known to need description. The manner in which he was thus thrown into the midst of dramatic and often critical circumstances, shows that he possessed eminent qualities both as a statesman and a general.

La carrière de M. Jefferson Davis comme président des Etats confédérés est trop connue pour la rappeler ici. La manière dont il remplit ces fonctions supprime au milieu des circonstances les plus difficiles et souvent les plus critiques, atteste qu'il possède d'éminentes qualités comme homme d'état et comme général.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

Secretary of State to the Government
of the Confederate States.

Secrétaire d'état du Gouvernement des
Etats confédérés.

C. G. MEMMINGER.

Secretary to the Treasury of the Government of the United States

Secrétaire de la trésorerie du Gouvernement des Etats confédérés

J. S. SEDDON.

See *Myself-War to the Government of the Confederate States*.

Secrétaire de la guerre du Gouvernement des Etats confédérés

S. R. MALLOW.

Secretary to the Admiralty of the Government of the Confederate States.

Secrétaire de la marine du gouverne-
ment des États confédérés.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON,
SURNAMED STONEWALL.

From 1845, and 1846. An American Secretary General. He entered the Military School at West Point at the same time as McClellan, and afterwards distinguished himself as a field officer in the Mexican War. The General had a wife and seven children. General Dowell, of course, possessed no General's rank, but he was a most accomplished and experienced officer, a capable strategist, and his services were attached almost to a lifetime. On the 7th April, 1862, he took a distinguished part in the battle of Pittsburgh. A few days afterwards, whilst McClellan was before Richmond, he went to the Upper Peninsula, and profited by the opportunity of the President's Generals to visit the country. At Mt. Dowell he met the Generals of Meade and Schenck, and reported to Lord Royal on the 23rd May, that the Militia were Backs from Washington, and forwarded in his turn to General Lord Royal be compensated for the money by having Lieutenant at Cross Key and Sir at Fort Republic (5th June). He then left the Shenandoah, crossed the Blue Mountains, and suddenly appeared at the Richmond. His unexpected arrival decided the retreat of McClellan, who, not being sufficiently experienced and Jackson attacked the

Né en 1825; mort en 1863. Général américain séparatiste. Entra à l'école militaire de West-Point en même temps que Mac-Clellan. Il se distingua comme officier d'artillerie dans la guerre du Mexique. Les confédérés, auxquels il se rallia, n'avaient pas de général plus actif, plus rapide en conception et en exécution, plus fécond en surprises. Sa bravoure était presque ténéaire. Le 7 avril 1862, il prit une part glorieuse à la bataille de Pittsburg, dans l'Alabama; quelques jours plus tard, pendant que Mac-Clellan était devant Richmond, il se porta sur le haut Potomac, profita de la dispersion des généraux fédéraux pour les combattre isolément. Il dispersa à Mac-Dowell les troupes de Milroy et de Schenck, et surpris Front-Royal le 23 mai; le 24, il chassa Banks de Winchester, et, forcé à son tour d'évacuer Front-Royal, il compensa cet échec en battant Frémont à Cross-Keys et Shicks à Port-Républic (9 juin). Il parvint à sortir de la Shenandoah, traversa les montagnes Bleues, et parait tout à coup devant Richmond. Sa brusque arrivée décida la retraite de Mac-Clellan, mais comme elle ne s'effectuait pas assez vite, Lee et Jackson livrent aux fédéraux la bataille de Saine-Mill et la gagnent (27 juin). Il

He died on the 27th May, 1863, from his wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2nd May. His obituary of Stone wall thus originated.— At the battle of Manassas Jackson's brigade successfully stood its ground against an overwhelming force, the General remaining at it as long although severely wounded, and afterwards by his advance, contributing largely to the defeat of the Federals. On this occasion another Confederate General encouraged his men by saying that "Jackson's brigade stood like a stone wall."

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES E. B. STUART.

(S. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 9

Born 1841; died 11th May, 1894. A distinguished American General in the Confederate Army. In 1857 he received his commission in the United States army as second lieutenant in the 1st Regular Cavalry, with General Johnston, now commanding in Georgia as his lieutenant, engaged. When the present war broke out he resigned his commission in the United States army and was appointed to the command of a Virginia cavalry regiment. His first great exploit, which brought him at once into notice as one of the best cavalry leaders of the day, was his famous ride round Sherman's army in the month of June, 1862. It was like an aerial attack that was necessary for the execution of that brilliant movement which resulted in the defeat of McClellan, and his ultimate withdrawal from the Peninsula. Again, in August, 1862, Stuart was the leader of the force that struck the Potomac, when General Pope was in command. In both cases it was Stuart who led the way, and Jackson who struck the blow. His last life was ended in the following circumstances:—"On the 11th May, Stuart and Fitz-Lee encountered the enemy at Yellow Tavern, attacked vigorously, outnumbered, they succeeded in reaching their ground and in inflicting immense losses on the enemy. Then, while leading a desperate charge at the head of the attacking column, fell the brave and chivalrous Stuart. His loss is comparable to the cause which he served. He was admired by his soldiers as a brave and plucky leader, beloved by them, cheerful in camp, on the march, and in action. His brilliant glances, his constant exultant voice inspired them to the heroic battle." The photographic likeness which we have copied proves that this estimate is not exaggerated.

Il mourut le 9 mai 1863 de la blessure qu'il avait reçue le 2 à la bataille de Chancellorsville. Le sobriquet de Stonewall lui fut donné dans les circonstances suivantes. A la bataille de Manassas, la brigade Jackson conserva sa position contre les attaques de forces numériquement «*assablantes*» : le général resta à son poste quoique blessé, reprit ensuite l'offensive, et contribua principalement à la défaite des Fédéraux. A cette occasion, un autre général confédéré anima le courage de ses hommes en leur disant : «*La brigade Jackson a tenu ferme comme une muraille de pierre*» (*stone wall*). Le nom lui resta depuis.

Né en 1831; mort le 11 mai 1864. Général distingué de l'armée des États confédérés. Il entra en 1855 dans l'armée des États-Unis comme second-lieutenant au 1^{er} régiment de cavalerie régulière, ayant le général Johnston, qui commande aujourd'hui en Georgie, pour lieutenant-colonel. Lorsque la guerre actuelle éclata, il quitta l'armée des États-Unis pour celle des confédérés, et fut nommé au commandement d'un régiment de cavalerie virginien. Son premier exploit, qui le plaça sur-le-champ au premier rang des généraux de cavalerie de l'époque, fut la fameuse reconnaissance qu'il fit autour de l'armée de Mac-Clellan au mois de juin 1862, et qui permit de recueillir tous les renseignements nécessaires à l'exécution du brillant mouvement qui amena la dé faite de Mac-Clellan et sa retraite de la péninsule. Au mois d'août suivant, Stuart fut de nouveau le précurseur, du départ qu'essuya l'armée du Potomac sous les ordres du général Pope. Dans l'un et l'autre cas, ce fut Stuart qui commença l'attaque, ce fut Jackson qui frappa le coup. Il vint de perdre la vie dans les circonstances suivantes : " Le 11 mai, Stuart et Fitz-Lee rencontrèrent l'ennemi à Yellow-Tavern; terriblement supérieurs en nombre, ils réussirent à garder leur terrain et à infliger des pertes énormes à l'ennemi. C'est là que dans une charge d'espérance et à la tête de la colonne d'attaque, tomba le brave et chevaleresque Stuart. Sa perte est irréparable à la cause qu'il servait. Il était adoré de ses cavaliers. Sa figure franche et plaisante les égayait au camp, pendant la marche, au bivouac. Son regard plein de feu, sa voix claire et vibrante, les inspiraient à l'heure de la bataille." Sa photographie prouve que ces appréciations ne sont pas exagérées.

HENRI CONSCIENCE.

(See page 88.)

Born at Antwerp, 1812. A Flemish novelist. His father, who was of French origin, and for a long time employed in the Imperial Navy, settled at Antwerp in 1815, when he speculated in the purchase and construction of ships, and young Conscience, being left much to himself, and being anxious to gain instruction, spent much of his time in reading. His early education impressed upon his mind a gravity and industriousness which he collected in his works. In 1830, his love of literature led him to become a tutor. After the Belgian Revolution of 1830, he enlisted as a soldier, and passed six years in the service. He soon became the poet of the army, and his lively and passionate French songs obtained great popularity. After attaining the rank of sergeant-major (1836), he was discharged from the army, and, through the ill-temper of his step-mother, was compelled to earn a scanty living, poor and secluded, but independent. After being by turns a gardener's assistant, an *employé* at the Record Office of Antwerp, and a clerk at a school of art, M. Conscience received, in 1845, the title of Fellow of the University

Né à Anvers, 1812. Romancier flamand. Son père, Français d'origine, et longtemps employé dans la marine impériale, s'établit après 1815 à Anvers, où il spéculait sur l'achat et la construction des navires. Livré à lui-même, et avide de s'instruire, l'enfant lut beaucoup. L'isolement où il vivait imprima de bonne heure à son âme une gravité maniaquerie, dont on retrouve l'empreinte dans ses ouvrages. En 1829, son goût pour les livres l'enferma à sa faire instituteur. Après la révolution belge de 1830, il s'engagea volontairement et passa six années au service. Il devint bientôt le poète de l'armée, et ses chansons françaises, pleines d'entrain et d'auto-propos, coururent de bouche en bouche. Libéré après avoir obtenu le grade de sergent-major (1836), il fut amené, par les tracasseries de sa belle-mère, à gagner péniblement sa vie, pauvre et isolé, mais indépendant. Tour à tour garçon jardinier, employé aux archives d'Anvers, greffier d'une académie artistique, M. Conscience reçut, à la fin de 1845, le titre de professeur agrégé à l'université de Gand, et se vit chargé d'enseigner aux enfants du roi

of Ghent, and was appointed to teach to the children of King Leopold the Flemish language and literature. He has since become Administrative Commissioner of the Arrondissement of Courtrai.

At the time M. Conscience quitted the army, a numerous party, consisting mainly of Catholics, were endeavouring to reconstitute in Belgium a Flemish literature, from hatred of French ideas and the philosophy of the eighteenth century. He willingly devoted himself to this cause, which he hoped would revive the ancient glories of his country. His first work, 'The Year of Miracles' (*In het wonder jaer*, Gand, 1837), a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish period of Flanders, was received with much favour. His father, displeased at his entering upon a literary career, now completely abandoned him, but a friend, the artist Wappers, obtained for him from King Leopold an allowance which kept him from destitution, and enabled him to compose a second work 'Phantasia' (Antwerp, 1837), an elegant collection of Flemish legends and poetry.

His reputation, however, as a national novelist dates from 'The Lion of Flanders' (*Leuw van Vlaenderen*, 1838). In this work, M. Conscience has described the manners of modern Flanders in a series of agreeable sketches; this was followed by 'Heures du Soir' (1839), familiar scenes: 'L'Enfant du Bourreau,' 'La Nouvelle Niobé,' 'Rikketketak,' 'Le Conscrit,' 'Le Gentilhomme pauvre,' etc. In 1845, he published a History of Belgium. He is also the author of 'Hugo de Craenhoven,' 'Quintin Metzys,' 'Quelques pages du Livre de la Nature' (1846), 'Jacques d'Artevelde' (1849), 'Rosa l'Aveugle' (1851), etc. From the time when M. Conscience undertook the restoration of a forsaken idiom, he refused to clothe his ideas in any other than a Flemish form, protesting incessantly against the introduction of the French language, which, however, he could write well, as may be seen by his letter. Although his Flemish novels have long been translated into English, German, Danish, and even Italian, they have been but recently rendered into French. Conscience published his memoirs in the 'Revue Contemporaine' (1853).

(Translation.)

"Antwerp, 19th August, 1853.

"Sir,—Mr. Van Dierck, my Publisher has forwarded to me your kind letter of the 10th of this month: but it was not until after my return from Ostend that I became acquainted with its contents.

"You ask my consent to a French translation which you propose to make of one of my narratives, 'De arme Edelmeit.' Your project does me honour, and I thank you for considering my modest efforts so far worthy of your attention.

"I must, however, give you the same answer as I do to other persons who address similar questions to me. I have never yet refused my consent to any translation of my works, and consequently until I make other arrangements in this respect, it is as if I gave my assent, by anticipation, to every project of this kind. This conduct is prescribed to me by prudence; it frequently happens that two or three translations of one of my works appear at the same time. The translators not unfrequently say that I am the cause of this. I see no other means of escaping from this unpleasantness than by declining to give the privilege to any. I give you these details because I was informed, three months ago, that Mr. Léon Wocquier, a Professor in the University of Ghent, proposed to translate 'The Poor Gentleman' for the 'Revue des Deux Mondes' of Paris. I know not how far he may have advanced; but perhaps this information may lead you to abandon your project. Doubtless, it can but be very advantageous for me that my works should be translated many times; but I should not wish you to be able to accuse me of having concealed from you the design of Mr. Wocquier. In any case, you have no need of the consent of the author for the publication in other countries of translations of his works. Again expressing my thanks for your sympathetic attention, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,
"CONSCIENCE."

[De la Collection de M. C. Berru.]

HENRI MONDEUX.

(See page 83.)

A famous French calculator. The word "calculate" is derived from the Latin *calculus*, a small pebble, the ancients having used small flat stones in reckoning; and it is curious that Henry Mondeux, when a shepherd, employed his leisure in working out problems with little pebbles, and thus formed his first notions of mathematics, for which he had a remarkable inclination. He was entirely without education, but was soon able to measure and calculate mentally, and to solve instantaneously the most complex problems. His reputation spread rapidly, and he gave public lectures or audiences, that were highly curious and interesting. Had he received instruction, perhaps he would have become a Descartes. The letter which we give refers to one of these lectures.

(Translation.)

"Mr. Editor,—Will you be so obliging as to announce that my *séance*, which was to have taken place on Monday, is postponed until Friday next, the 30th, in the same room?

"I beg you to accept, Mr. Editor, the expression of my most distinguished sentiment—

"HENRI MONDEUX"

"28th September, 1859"

[De la Collection de M. C. Berru.]

JAMES OFFENBACH.

(See page 84.)

Born at Cologne, 1819. A French composer. He studied at the Conserva-

Né à Cologne en 1819. Compositeur français. Étudia au Conservatoire de Paris

toire of Paris in 1833-34, and in 1847 succeeded Barbereau as leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français. About this time he set some of the Fables of La Fontaine to music, which became very popular in the fashionable world: the most popular, evidently hastily written, were 'La Cigale et la Fourmi,' 'Le Corbeau,' 'Le Savetier,' 'La Laitière,' 'Le Rat,' etc. He was also a prominent on the violin. In 1855, he became lessee of the new Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens. In 1857-58 he gave representations in England and in Germany, where he met with great success: indeed success everywhere follows Mr. Offenbach, and all his lyric compositions, with very few exceptions, have been highly popular. 'Orphée aux Enfers' was performed more than three hundred times. This success may be accounted for by the nature of his works, which are lyric vaudevilles or else parodies upon serious operas. He has verve, facility of style, and prodigious memory, all at command.

(Translation.)

"Sir,—I have read with great pleasure the few lines which you were good enough to insert about me in your *feuilleton* of Monday last. Allow me, Sir, to thank you, and to say, that if at any time I can render you a kindness in any way, you have only to knock at my door and you will find me too happy to do so to my unknown friend.

"Accept, Sir, once more my thanks, with the assurance of my distinguished sentiments,
"JAMES OFFENBACH."

"1st December, 1859."
[De la Collection de M. C. Berru.]

ADOLPHE LAFERRIÈRE.

(See page 84.)

Born at the end of the last century. A French actor. He entered at the Lycée Bonaparte, but reverses suffered by his family obliged him to discontinue his studies. Having a fine voice, he made his début with Duprez at the Théâtre Français in the choruses of 'Athalie.' He soon gave up music for the drama: he made a sensation in 'Mario Falerio' at the Porte St. Martin, and increased his reputation in 'Schenbrunn,' 'Sylvie,' 'L'Homme du Monde,' etc. He obtained an engagement at the Théâtre Français, but resigned it because he was refused the part of Hamlet, and did not reappear on the French stage until the play of 'Arthur' in Alexander Dumas' 'Ténébreux.' In 1836 he went to Russia, where he was highly popular. Laferrière has also delighted the audiences of the French theatre in London, at St. James's. We have not space to enumerate the other creations of Laferrière, all of which are triumphs. Last year we saw him play at Paris in the 'Dame aux Camélias,' he looks upon himself as more than thirty, the age of his character: his voice is still clear and sonorous, and his acting is more pathetic than ever, and his movements are light and graceful. Truly he seems to have forgotten Laferrière.

(Translation.)

"Until Monday, then, dear Master,—I can well delay my departure for four-and-twenty hours."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

"Planks, and cordially yours,
"A. LAFERRIÈRE."

[De la Collection de M. C. Berru.]

PAUL BARROILHET.

(See page 84.)

Born 1805. A French vocalist. He entered the Conservatoire at Paris in 1828, on the recommendation of Rossini: remained there two years; and then went to Italy, where for nine years he was associated with the successes and popularity of Pasta, Rubini, etc. At Naples he met with Nourrit, with whom he formed a close friendship; on the death of Nourrit, he returned to France, was engaged at the Opera, and made his début in 'La Favorite,' to the success of which he greatly contributed. The next day, the rôle of Duprez he was received with great applause in 'Don Juan,' 'William Tell,' 'La Reine de Chypre,' 'Charles VI,' etc., to give him the highest praise. He retired from the lyric stage in 1847.

Barroilhet is a barytone, approaching a tenor rather than a bass. He was the idol of the *maestri* whose music he so well interpreted.

(Translation.)

"My dear Friend,—On Monday morning next, from nine to eleven, I hope you will do me the pleasure of paying me a visit. To-morrow, even, if you prefer it.—Yours very truly,

"16th January."

[De la Collection de M. C. Berru.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 84.)

We give an original sketch by this famous caricaturist, drawn by him for 'The Dance of Life.' It is full of fun and humour.

Nous donnons un dessin original de ce fameux caricaturiste, qu'il traça pour 'La Danse de la Vie.' Il est rempli d'esprit et d'humour.

CHARLES FREDERICK, GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN.

(See page 85.)

Born 1728; died 1811. Margrave, and afterwards Grand-Duke of Baden-Durlach. He inherited in 1746 the estates of his grandfather, Charles William, and also succeeded, in 1771, to the territory of Baden-Baden. His participation in the events of the French revolution led to the loss of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine; but he was amply indemnified by Napoleon, who extended his dominions, gave him in 1806 the title of Grand-Duke, and bestowed on his grandson, Prince Charles Louis Frederick, the hand of his adopted daughter Stéphanie (daughter of Claude Beauharnais).

(Translation.)

"My dear Mr. Councillor,—By giving you the title of Court Councillor I have intended to manifest to you the esteem which I have always cherished for a man who holds a position so highly respected in the foremost rank of our literary celebrities, and who, for his merits as a public teacher, deserves the thanks and recognition of his country."

"It was therefore particularly gratifying to me to learn from your letter of the 26th that this proof of my respect had given you pleasure, and that I had thus an opportunity of publicly showing the esteem I had long felt for you personally."

"I shall always in future welcome any opportunity of evincing the high regard I entertain for you, and remain, Mr. Councillor, Your very affectionate

"CARL FREDERICK.

"Carlsruhe, 17th October, 1807."

JOHANN CASPAR LAVATER.

(See page 85.)

Born 1741; died 1801. A Swiss divine and writer, pastor of the church of St. Peter at Zurich. He was the author of an immense number of works, both in prose and verse. At twenty-five years of age he commenced his study of the correspondence between the features of the countenance and the emotions and mental characteristics; and continuing his researches throughout the rest of his life, he became the founder of the new science of physiognomy, with which his name is identified. When Switzerland encountered the shock of the French Revolution, Lavater declared himself the supporter of liberal ideas, but in consequence of some strong remonstrances which he addressed to the Directory, he was banished, and sent to Bale. He was soon however recalled, but died shortly afterwards, from a wound inflicted by a soldier at the re-taking of Zurich. Lavater was a model of every virtue; with exalted piety he combined a sweet and persuasive eloquence; his only defects were great credulity, and an extreme tendency to mysticism. Of all Lavater's works the only ones generally known are his 'Essays on Physiognomy,' and the 'Art of knowing Mankind by Physiognomy.'

We are happy to present to our subscribers two autograph notes of the celebrated physiognomist who wrote:—"The more I compare the different handwritings that come before me, the more certain I am that they are physiognomical expressions and emanations from the characters of the writers."

(Translations.)

"16th November, 1793.

"Dear Reinhold,—Excuse my being forced to send you this last word. Let the public printing of this be looked after by one of your pupils."

"I am and remain ever yours,

"LAVATER."

"27. ix. 1800.

"By mistake this remained behind the other. Excuse me. Eight close and hot days have for ever passed. They will never return, but my health and everlasting in their salutary results."

"LAVATER."

Né en 1728; mort en 1811. Margrave, puis grand-duc de Bade-Durlach; hérita en 1746 des états de Charles-Guillaume, son grand-père, et y joignit les domaines de Bade-Baden, qui lui échurent par succession en 1771. Ce prince se trouva mêlé aux événements de la révolution française, qui lui fit perdre ses possessions sur la rive gauche du Rhin; mais il en fut amplement dédommagé par Napoléon, qui agrandit ses états, et qui en 1806 lui donna le titre de grand-duc et accorda à son petit-fils, le prince Charles-Louis-Frédéric, la main de sa fille adoptive, Stéphanie (fille de Claude Beauharnais).

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Conseiller,—En vous nommant conseiller de la cour, j'ai voulu vous prouver l'estime que j'ai toujours entretenue pour un homme qui occupe une place préminente au rang des célébrités littéraires, et qui, par ses fonctions de professeur public, mérite la reconnaissance et les remerciements de son pays."

"J'ai éprouvé un plaisir tout particulier à lire dans votre lettre du 26 que cette marque de ma gratitude vous était agréable, et que j'avais ainsi rendu public l'estime que j'avais personnellement pour vous depuis longtemps."

"Je serai toujours charmé de saisir l'occasion de prouver la considération que je vous porte, et je reste,

"Cher conseiller, votre très-affectionné,

"CHARLES-FRÉDÉRIC.

"Carlsruhe, 17 octobre 1807."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

career in the House of Commons in 1794; was Governor-General of Bengal from 1807 to 1812. Father of the second Earl of Minto, who was Ambassador at Berlin, a member of the Cabinets of Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, and was sent on a special mission to Italy which afforded essential assistance to the revolutions of which that country has recently been the scene. The second daughter of the second Earl of Minto is married to Lord Russell.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Harris,—Les convocations suivantes ont été ordonnées par suite des nominations suivantes:

Lord Graham, } lords de la Trésorerie.

M. Buller,

M. Percival, lord de l'Amirauté.

W. Grenville, co-payeur-général.

On croit que lord Mulgrave sera l'autre.

G. Selwyn, inspecteur-général des domaines de la couronne, 9, Saint-John's Place.

M. Estayke, registraire du collège de Chelsea.

T. Pitt, créé pair, sous le titre de baron de Camelford.

"La chambre s'est ajournée à jeudi, 12 courant."

"J'ai eu une longue conversation avec Burke, et il entretient enfin autant de doutes que moi sur la probabilité d'une dissolution bientôt après les vacances. La réponse du Roi fait certainement une question ouverte de la dissolution, et il y a des gens qui prétendent avoir que M. Pitt n'est pas aussi lié par ce que Banks a dit que nous le pensions, nous qui l'avons entendu parler. Fes croit que c'est possible, mais il ne semble pas y compter. Il a promis de me faire savoir des premiers ce qu'il apprendra à cet égard, et j'irai le voir de temps à autre. Somme toute, la prudence commande de ne pas perdre de vue cet événement, bien que je ne puisse m'empêcher de croire que la dignité du Roi, ainsi que l'honneur et la réputation personnelle d'autres y sont trop engagés pour que le fait soit probable.—Votre affectionné,

"GILB. ELLIOT."

COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

(See page 87.)

The more we see of the private correspondence of Lord Clyde, the more highly we learn to appreciate this great soldier. In the letter we now publish he gives an account, in a simple and concise manner, of a fall from his horse in India at the end of 1858, which nearly cost him his life. If any of our readers will compare his Lordship's own version of this accident with that of Mr. Russell, the 'Times' correspondent, they will see in the contrast a new proof of the modesty of the brave Scot.

Mr. Russell says:—"Lord Clyde, galloping at full speed to overtake an eager young officer who had gone off with the horse artillery guns, came into broken ground. His charger, a perfectly sure-footed animal, put his foot into a hole, fell, and threw him with great force. He sat up for a moment. His face was bleeding. He tried to move his arm; it was powerless. His shoulder was dislocated. As the night was cold, the men made blazing fires of the straw and grass of the houses of the neighbouring hamlet, in which Nana Sahib's followers had long been quartered. At one of these fires, surrounded by Beloochees, Lord Clyde sat with his arm in a sling, on a charpoy which had been brought out to feed the flames. Once, as he rose up to give some orders, a tired Beloochee flung himself full length on the crazy bedstead, and was jerked off in a moment by one of his comrades. 'Don't you see, you fool, that you are in the Lord Sahib's charpoy?' Lord Clyde interfered. 'Let him lie there,' he said; 'don't interfere with his rest,' and took his seat on a billet of wood."

(Traduction.)

"Du Camp de Mobarickpore, 23 avril 1859.

"Ma chère —,—Depuis longtemps j'ai désiré vous écrire, mais ma calligraphie s'est sérieusement ressentie d'une chute que j'ai faite à la fin de l'année; je me suis disloqué l'épaule, et ensé les tendons qui attachent le bras à l'épaule. Je souffre encore beaucoup; la vérité est que j'ai perdu l'usage du bras et de la main pendant quelques jours. Maintenant que vous ai infligé le récit de mon malheur, j'espère que votre chère fille me pardonnera le retard que j'ai mis à lui accuser réception de son aimable billet, et à l'en remercier."

"Je crois avoir fini ma tâche dans ce pays, et que je puis me laisser aller à l'espérance de retourner en Angleterre dans peu de temps. L'ordre et la tranquillité se rétablissent partout, et à l'exception de quelques bandes de maraudeurs, nulle part il ne reste de force armée pour nous tenir tête. Quant à ces quelques bandes errantes, la police en aura raison sans l'assistance des troupes."

"Je suis actuellement en route pour Simla, où je passerai la saison des chaleurs. Si le pays que nous avons réduit continue à rester tranquille, je pourrai rester à Simla jusqu'à la fin d'octobre, époque à laquelle toute appréhension de trouble aura disparu dans l'esprit de nos gens de province—Je l'espère du moins—et dans ce cas je suppose qu'il n'y aura aucun mal à ce que je demande à résider en Angleterre."

"Quand vous rencontrerez —,— rappelez-moi à lui, je vous prie; c'est un bon garçon, pour lequel j'ai grande estime. Son frère a fait avec moi toute la campagne d'Oude, et il s'est conduit parfaitement bien; c'est un excellent officier."

"Je ne puis vous dire combien je serai heureux quand je ferai route pour l'Angleterre, et quel plaisir j'aurai de vous revoir encore..."

"Croyez-moi toujours avec grande affection votre vieil ami,

"C. CAMPBELL."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

GILBERT ELLIOT, FIRST EARL OF MINTO.

(See page 86.)

Born 1751; died 1814. An English statesman. Commenced his political

Né en 1751; mort en 1814. Homme d'état anglais. Il entra à la chambre des

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

(See page 88.)

Born 1730; died 1795. The inventor of the kind of porcelain known by his name. He was the son of a potter, and was brought up to his father's occupation. He received a very humble education, but afterwards overcame this disadvantage by a diligent course of self-instruction. After working for some time in partnership with other potters in Staffordshire, he commenced a small manufactory of his own at Burslem, giving his attention chiefly to ornamental pottery, and his business gradually increased until it became a source of great profit. He made a tea-service for Queen Charlotte of cream-coloured china, and was appointed potter to the Queen. He then opened a house in London, and became celebrated for his classic vases and his copies of seals and medallions. Sir William Hamilton and other eminent connoisseurs lent him, for copying, ancient vases, medallions, and cameos; and he received permission to execute facsimiles of the celebrated Portland vase, his first copies of which he sold at fifty guineas each. He also excelled in making pottery for chemical purposes. In 1771 he combined his various branches into one great establishment in Staffordshire, and named it Etruria. The beauty of his porcelain, and his copies of the antique, procured him a European reputation; he amassed a large fortune, and spent it in the extension and improvement of the ceramic art, which, owing to his liberal encouragement, has become an important branch of English industry. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

The letter which we give of the English Palissy, addressed to Lord Auckland, expresses the most liberal and generous feelings towards France, which had then just passed through the great Revolution of 1789.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Lord,—Je remercie très-sincèrement votre excellence de la lettre amicale dont vous m'avez honoré, et je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire quel plaisir j'aurais éprouvé à avoir une petite conversation avec vous avant votre départ d'Angleterre; vraiment, rien ne m'aurait empêché d'importuner personnellement votre seigneurie à ce sujet, si ce n'est le mauvais état de ma santé. Je souffre d'un mal de tête terrible et de rhumatisme; un médecin dit que ça aurait pu être la goutte; un autre me recommande particulièrement de m'abstenir de toute sorte d'aliments—recommandation que le mal lui-même n'a pas manqué de tenir constamment présente à l'esprit, et de m'empêcher avec une vigueur effrayante. Les symptômes d'admonition n'ont pas encore cessé d'exister, bien qu'ils soient devenus moins tourmentants.

"Lorsque je réfléchis au mouvement perpétuel des affaires, qui surgit nécessairement des situations diverses et des devoirs publics dont votre seigneurie a été occupée, j'ai raison d'être fier de la bonne attention dont vous m'honorez. Je ne connais pas d'homme qui se soit plus consacré au service de son pays, et j'attends avec autant de satisfaction que d'anticipe le jour qui inaugurera pour vous une existence plus tranquille. Je me persuade, mon lord, que ce jour arrivera, et qu'il apportera avec lui l'estime reconnaissante et révérencieuse de tous les hommes de bien de tous les partis.

"Vous ne serez pas fâché que je cherche à me créer à moi-même un peu plus de repos, en prenant pour associés mes trois fils et M. Bysshe. J'espère que cette division du fardeau le rendra plus léger à chacun de nous; tout au moins, j'espère que pour ma part j'aurai à donner un peu moins d'attention aux détails de la manufacture.

"La révolution étonnante qui vient d'avoir lieu en France, a dû vous frapper plus vivement que la généralité du public, à cause de vos relations récentes avec cette cour, et vous pouvez vraiment vous étonner que dans ce pays le monde politique est sorti de ses gonds, et les embarras que le public et les individus doivent en ressentir doivent être très-grands.

"Nous, dont les affaires commerciales avaient été, grâce à vos bons offices, plus étroitement liées et unies avec celles de la France qu'elles ne l'étaient auparavant, devons supporter une partie de sa détresse actuelle. Nous avons pendant un temps partagé largement ses faveurs, et le coup temporaire porté à ces communications se fera sentir en proportion. Mais je n'ai pas resté au côté sombre des événements, et j'aime à espérer que cette part du monde qui a jeté ou qui jette ses vieilles charnières, sera, en temps opportun et grâce à la sagesse de notre siècle éclairé, mieux assise et mieux pondérée qu'auparavant. Mais je dois demander excuse à votre seigneurie de parler avec tant de liberté d'un sujet pour lequel je suis si peu compétent.

"Je suis très-sensible de vos questions confidentielles au sujet des États généraux, et en réponse j'ai le plaisir de vous dire que, parlant comme manufacturier seulement, je ne sais pas une seule chose que nous pourrions leur demander raisonnablement, et que nous ne possédions déjà; de sorte que je ne crois pas que votre seigneurie éprouve beaucoup de peine à régler avec eux les relations commerciales.

"Je vous remercie de votre bon souvenir pour ma famille, et j'espère que lady Auckland et tous les jeunes membres de la votre jouissent d'une santé parfaite sans souffrir des vicissitudes de climat et de situation auxquelles ils ont été exposés. Mistress Wedgwood et mes enfants s'unissent à moi pour vous prier de présenter nos compliments très-respectueux à lady Auckland et à votre excellence.

"J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le respect et la gratitude la plus grande, mon cher Lord, de votre seigneurie le très-obligé, très-obéissant et très-humble serviteur.

"JOS. WEDGWOOD.

"Etruria, 31 janvier 1790."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

(See page 90.)

Born 1765; died 1832. An eminent Scottish lawyer and author. He first studied medicine, and obtained a diploma as physician; but having a strong preference for legal and political subjects, he first became foreign correspondent to a newspaper, the 'Oracle,' and afterwards devoted himself energetically to the study of the law. In 1791 he completed his 'Vindiciae Gallicanae,' a defence of the principles of the French Revolution against Burke; the

Né en 1765; mort en 1832. Éminent jurisconsulte et écrivain écossais. Il étudia d'abord la médecine et reçut son diplôme de médecin; mais d'un penchant plus décidé pour la politique et pour le droit, il fut pendant quelque temps le correspondant étranger du journal *L'Oracle*; puis il s'adonna énergiquement à l'étude du droit. En 1791 il compléta ses *Vindiciae Gallicanae*, défense des principes de la révolution française attaquée par

work met with great success, and led to an acquaintance with Fox, Sheridan, and other leading Whigs. In 1795 he was called to the Bar. In 1799 he published his 'Introductory Discourse' on international law, and about the same time he gave, in Lincoln's Inn Hall, a course of lectures "On the Law of Nature and Nations." His success was complete. He soon acquired the highest reputation at the Bar, and his speech on the trial of Peltier, a French Royalist, for a libel on Bonaparte, was greatly admired and extensively read in France in a translation made by Madame de Staël. In 1804 he went to India as Recorder of Bombay, and was knighted on the occasion. He returned to England in 1811; and in 1813 entered the House of Commons, where he spoke with a rare eloquence in favour of Catholic emancipation, the abolition of slavery, etc. In 1818 he became Professor of Law and General Politics at the East India College, Haileybury. When the Whigs came into power in 1830, he was appointed a Commissioner for the affairs of India. His last great speech was on the Reform Bill, after which his failing health prevented him from taking a prominent part in debate.

For many years he had entertained the idea of writing a History of England, and after his return from India began to collect materials for the great undertaking, but his political and other engagements left him without time to complete the work. The letter we give relates to this project.

Burke. Cet ouvrage eut beaucoup de succès, et il lui valut l'amitié de Fox, Sheridan et autres chefs whigs. Il entra au barreau en 1795. En 1799 il produisit son *Discours d'introduction* touchant la loi internationale. Vers la même époque il fit, dans la grande salle de Lincoln's-Inn, ses cours sur "la loi de la Nature et des Nations." Ses succès furent des triomphes. Il acquit bientôt la réputation d'avocat éminent. Il plaida une cause célèbre, celle de Peltier, royaliste français, auteur d'un libelle contre le premier consul Bonaparte. Son plaidoyer excita une vive admiration, et la traduction qu'en fit Madame de Staël fut beaucoup lue en France. En 1804, il fut envoyé à Bombay comme juge, et il fut fait chevalier à cette occasion. Il revint en 1811 en Angleterre, et en 1813 il entra à la chambre des communes, où il défendit avec une rare éloquence l'émancipation des catholiques, l'abolition de la traite, etc. En 1818, il fut nommé professeur de droit et de politique générale au collège militaire de la compagnie des Indes, à Haileybury. À l'accession des whigs au pouvoir en 1830, il fut nommé commissaire pour les affaires de l'Inde. Le dernier discours mémorable qu'il prononça fut en faveur de la réforme; sa santé chancelante ne lui permit plus de prendre une part prééminente dans les débats.

Depuis des années, il avait entrepris l'idée d'écrire une histoire d'Angleterre; à son retour de l'Inde, il commença à réunir les matériaux pour cette grande tâche, mais ses occupations politiques et autres ne lui laissèrent pas le temps de mener à fin son projet. La lettre que nous donnons a trait à ce projet.

(Traduction.)

"Cheltenham, 21 juin 1813.

"My Lord,—Par une note de lord Lansdowne, en date d'hier, j'apprends que votre seigneurie a bien voulu employer ses bons offices auprès du duc de Marlborough pour qu'il me permit d'examiner ses papiers relatifs à l'histoire que je me propose de publier.

"Je m'empresse d'exprimer à votre seigneurie ma bien vive gratitude pour un service aussi grand, et qui est grandement rehaussé par l'offre de communiquer votre collection des quarante dernières années dont je connais depuis longtemps l'importance. Si je pouvais aussi compter sur votre opinion et sur votre avis quant aux sources d'information, cette assistance serait pour moi plus précieuse que celle que je puis recevoir de documents, quels qu'ils soient.

"Mon seul titre à tant de bontés que j'ai reçues en ce qui concerne les matériaux de cette histoire, est le zèle que j'apporte à faire des recherches complètes sur le sujet, de telle sorte que je puisse laisser le terrain un peu moins ingrat à un successeur plus habile. Chaque assistance que je reçois deviendra peut-être indirectement une collaboration à l'histoire de l'Angleterre.—J'ai l'honneur d'être, milord, de votre seigneurie l'humble et obligé serviteur.

"JAMES MACKINTOSH."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

ROBERT BURNS.

(See page 90.)

Born 1759; died 1796. The national poet of Scotland. Son of a small farmer in Ayrshire. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rural labour. By application, however, he gained some knowledge of French and mathematics, as well as an acquaintance with some of the English poets. A farming speculation in which he had engaged proving unsuccessful, he was about to emigrate to the West Indies, when the publication of some of his poems was suggested to him. The volume was published in 1785, at Kilmarnock, and met with remarkable success. The poems were written in the popular dialect, on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, charmed with the genius they exhibited, invited Burns to that city, where he met with a triumphant reception, and a new edition of his poems brought him £500. With this he again took a farm, and also obtained a place in the Excise, but before doing so, he married the young person whose heart he had won, and whose charms he has celebrated in his beautiful song, 'Bonnie Jean.' Finding, however, this union of occupations unsuccessful, he gave up the farm and settled in Dumfries as an Exciseman only. Here his convivial habits are alleged to have led him too frequently into excesses as unworthy of his great genius as they were destructive of that manliness of character which he endeavoured to cultivate and advocate. The works of Burns have been many times reprinted, and are universally read in Scotland and wherever Scotchmen are to be found. Indeed there is scarcely a cottage in his native land in which Burns's poems are not to be found, nor a Scotch lass who does not lighten her daily toil by singing his songs.

Né en 1759; mort en 1796. Le poète national de l'Écosse. Fils d'un petit fermier d'Ayrshire. Il reçut une instruction élémentaire, pendant laquelle il s'occupait des travaux des champs. A force d'application, il parvint cependant à acquies quelques connaissances en langue française et en mathématiques, et à se familiariser avec quelques poètes anglais. Il prit une ferme pour son compte; mais il ne réussit pas, et il était sur le point d'émigrer aux Indes Occidentales, lorsqu'on lui donna l'idée de publier ses poèmes. Le volume parut en 1785 à Kilmarnock, et eut un succès extraordinaire. Ces poèmes étaient écrits dans la langue populaire de son pays, et les sujets en étaient familiers aux basses classes. Le docteur Blacklock, d'Édimbourg, fut charmé du génie dont ils pétillaient, et il invita Burns à se rendre dans cette ville. Il y fut reçu en triomphe, et une seconde édition de ses poèmes lui produisit 500 livres sterling. Il se fit de nouveau fermier et obtint une place dans les contributions indirectes. Mais auparavant il avait épousé la jeune fille dont il avait gagné le cœur, et dont il avait célébré les charmes dans la belle chanson de *Bonnie Jean*. Cependant il ne put faire marcher de front ses occupations d'employé à l'excise et ses travaux de fermier, il quitta ceux-ci, et vint s'établir à Dumfries en ne conservant que sa place. On dit que ses habitudes de plaisirs jetèrent souvent dans des excès aussi indignes de son grand génie que funestes à l'indépendance de caractère qu'il s'était efforcé de pratiquer et de prêcher. Les ouvrages de Burns ont été réimprimés bien des fois; ils sont universellement répandus en Écosse, on les trouve partout où il y a des Écossais. On peut dire qu'il n'y a pas dans son pays natal un seul cottage sans ses poèmes, ni une seule jeune Écossaise qui n'allège pas le labeur du jour en chantant ses chansons.

(Traduction.)

"Ayant rencontré par hasard mistress Scott dans la rue, et comme j'avais en poche la miniature dans un livre, je vous l'envoie, parce qu'on me dit qu'un de vos gens est en ville. Dans mon opinion, le peintre a gâté la ressemblance. Renvoyez-moi la bagatelle à la première occasion. Je suis si malade, que je puis à peine tenir cette misérable plume sur ce misérable papier."

"Samedi, six heures du soir."

"R. B."

[De la Collection du Dr T. C. S. Cory.]

CHARLOTTE KESTNER.

(See page 91.)

Born 1753; died 1828. The "Lotte" of Goethe, who became acquainted with her while studying at Wetzlar, in 1772. She was then engaged to Kestner, to whom she was married in 1773. Goethe fell deeply in love with her, but, too noble-hearted to destroy the happiness of his friend Kestner, he left Wetzlar in the autumn of 1772. "Werther" appeared in 1774; Lotte is, in part, the heroine of that celebrated work. Some interesting letters, written by Goethe, Kestner, etc., have lately been published by one of Lotte's sons, under the title of "Goethe und Werther," and show the friendly intercourse that the great poet always maintained with Kestner and Lotte.

(Translation.)

"I hereby acknowledge the receipt of fourteen louis-d'or, or seventy thalers, in gold, from M. Raben."

"CHARLOTTE KESTNER."

Née en 1753; morte en 1828. La "Lotte" de Goethe, qui en fit la connaissance lorsqu'il étudiait à Wetzlar en 1772. Elle était alors fiancée à Kestner, qu'elle épousa en 1773. Goethe conçut un amour profond pour elle, mais, d'une nature trop noble pour se mettre en travers des espérances et du bonheur de son ami Kestner, il quitta Wetzlar dans l'automne de 1772. *Werther* parut en 1774; "Lotte" est en partie l'héroïne de ce livre fameux. L'un des fils de "Lotte" vient de publier, sous le titre de *Goethe et Werther*, des lettres intéressantes de Goethe, Kestner, etc., qui prouvent que le grand poète avait constamment entretenu des rapports amicaux avec Kestner et Lotte.

(Traduction.)

"Je reconnais avoir reçu quatorze louis d'or, ou soixante-dix thalers, en or, de M. Raben."

"CHARLOTTE KESTNER."

[De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

ERNST MORITZ ARNDT.

(See page 91.)

Born 1769; died 1860. The patriot poet of Germany. He studied theology at the Universities of Greifswald and Jena but gave up the ecclesiastical career and devoted several years to historical studies and scientific travels, which resulted in the production of two works, "Travels through Germany, Hungary, Italy, and France," and "Journey through Sweden." He was appointed Professor of History at the University of Greifswald in 1806, and at Bonn in 1818, but in the following year was deprived of his chair through the persecution of the Liberal party by the German sovereigns. After the Revolution of 1848, Arndt was elected Deputy for the Rhenish Provinces in the National Assembly of Frankfurt, which received him with a most cordial welcome: on entering, he was saluted by the whole assembly, and the chambers voted him public thanks.

Arndt was the author of numerous poetical, political, and historical works of considerable importance. One of his last appeals to the Germans concluded with this motto, which is a résumé of his long career: "De caelo et patria nunquam desperandum."

(Translation.)

"I beg of the directors of our Library, that Mr. Berthold Nitz, of Stralsund, Philosophicum Studiosum, may be allowed the use of the books of that institution, on presenting this note."

"E. M. ARNDT."

"Bonn, 4th October, 1844."

Né en 1769; mort en 1860. Le poète-patriote de l'Allemagne. Il étudia la théologie aux universités de Greifswald et de Jena; mais il abandonna la carrière ecclésiastique, et s'adonna pendant plusieurs années à des études historiques et à des voyages scientifiques à la suite desquels il publia ses *Voyages en Allemagne, en Hongrie, en Italie et en France*, et son *Voyage en Suède*. En 1806 il fut nommé à la chaire de l'histoire de Greifswald; en 1818 il fut transféré à la même chaire à l'université de Bonn; mais l'année suivante, les persécutions du parti libéral par les souverains allemands lui valurent sa suspension de ces fonctions. Après la révolution de 1848, Arndt fut élu par les provinces rhénanes à l'assemblée nationale de Francfort, où il fut accueilli comme Béranger l'était en France. Les chambres lui votèrent des remerciements publics, et à son entrée dans la salle il fut salué par toute l'assemblée.

(Traduction.)

"J'ai l'honneur de prier les curateurs de notre bibliothèque de permettre à M. Berthold Nitz, de Stralsund, élève en philosophie, de faire usage des livres de cette institution sur présentation de ce billet."

"E. M. ARNDT"

"Bonn, le 4 octobre 1844"

CHARLES RICHARD LEPSIUS.

(See page 91.)

Born 1813. A celebrated German Orientalist, son of the historian of the same name. He was educated at Leipzig, Göttingen, and Berlin. In 1833 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and went to Paris, with letters of introduction to the great Humboldt. In the following year the Academy awarded him the Volney prize. In 1835 he went to Italy and was admitted into the Archeological Institute of Como, founded by Bunsen, with whom he had formed a friendship. After publishing numerous important works on various ancient languages, he devoted his attention to the language and antiquities of Egypt. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archeological Institute, and again met Bunsen, with whom he conceived a plan for a grand expedition to Egypt, to which Eichhorn and Humboldt obtained the consent of the King of Prussia. It was composed of French and English artists and savants: it left England in September, 1842, and, under the protection of Mehemet Ali, was carried on for

Né en 1813. Célèbre Orientaliste allemand, et fils de l'historien du même nom. Il fut élevé à Leipzig, Göttingen et Berlin. En 1833 il fut reçu docteur en philosophie, et il se rendit à Paris, muni de lettres de recommandation pour le grand Humboldt. L'année suivante, l'Académie lui décerna le prix de Volney. En 1835 il se rendit en Italie et fut admis à l'Institut archéologique de Côme, fondée par M. de Bunsen, qui était devenu son ami. Après avoir publié nombre d'ouvrages importants sur diverses langues anciennes, Lepsius se consacra entièrement aux langues et aux antiquités de l'Égypte. Envoyé en 1838 en Angleterre par l'Institut archéologique, il y rencontra par l'Institut archéologique, avec lequel il de nouveau M. de Bunsen, avec lequel il forma le projet d'une grande expédition en Égypte; le roi de Prusse consentit à cette entreprise sur les instances d'Eichhorn et de Humboldt. L'expédition était composée d'artistes et de savants anglais et français; elle partit de l'Angleterre en 1842. Mehemet Ali la prit sous sa protection; elle dura quatre ans et elle eut les résultats les plus heureux. En 1846 Lepsius fut nommé professeur à Berlin, et en 1850 membre de l'Académie des Sciences de cette capitale, dont il a enrichi les musées de collections précieuses.

four years with great success. In 1846 Lepsius was named Professor at Berlin, and in 1850 Member of the Academy of Sciences of that city, whose museums he has enriched with valuable collections.

(Translation.)

"2nd March, 1856.
"May I ask you, dearest colleague, to tell me whether the following inscription on the sword, near the one in hieroglyphics, is in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, or in what other language? Do not trouble yourself, however, to explain it to me, if it is not clear at the first glance."

"Yours very sincerely,
"R. LEPSIUS."

VICTOR COUSIN.

(See page 91.)

Born 1792. A French philosopher and author, Member of the French Academy. He studied with brilliant success at the Lycée Charlemagne, carrying off numerous prizes at the examinations, including the prize of honour for rhetoric in 1810. Although possessing a decided taste for the arts, especially for music, he entered the École Normale, where the lectures of Laromiguière, Royer-Collard, and Maine de Biran led him to devote his life to philosophical pursuits. At this school he became Assistant-Professor of Greek in 1812, then "maître de conférences de philosophie" in 1814, and at the same time taught the third class at the Lycée Napoléon. During the Hundred Days he enrolled himself in the Royal Volunteers. At the end of 1815 he was appointed to succeed M. Royer-Collard in his chair at the Sorbonne, and led in philosophy that reaction against the ideas of the eighteenth century which at the same time prevailed in politics and literature, and he devoted the whole of the year 1817 to an exposition of the Scottish philosophy, introduced by M. Royer-Collard.

M. Cousin's first visit to Germany (1817) converted him to a bolder philosophy: he became the disciple and enthusiastic interpreter of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. He expounded the doctrines of Kant in his lectures from 1819 to 1821. The progress of political reaction, however, gave rise to persecution. He was first suspended from his functions at the Sorbonne, and then the breaking up of the École Normale in 1822 entirely removed him from public instruction. He became private tutor to a son of Marshal Lannes.

From 1824 to 1825 M. Cousin paid a second visit to Germany. At Dresden he was arrested by the police on suspicion of carbonarism, and was sent to Berlin, where he underwent a six months' imprisonment, a circumstance which both increased his popularity and afforded him leisure to study more deeply the doctrines and method of Hegel. On his return to France he gave active support to the Opposition, which was daily gaining strength, and when the Martignac ministry succeeded that of M. Villèle (1827), he was reinstated in his chair, and shared with Messrs. Guizot and Villainet in an extraordinary success, unexampled in the annals of the Sorbonne, due partly to favourable circumstances, but more especially to the abilities of the illustrious professorial triumvirate. M. Cousin took no part in the struggle of the Three Days in 1830, though reproached for his inaction by his old friends of the "Globe." The new régime, however, brought him good fortune: he was named a Councillor of State, Member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Professor at the Sorbonne, Member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Director of the École Normale, and a Peer of France. But these honours, with their attendant advantages, the influence of his talents, and his previous brilliant career, all excited the envy of the Opposition. As the undoubted chief of official philosophy, he became an object of attack both to men of extreme opinions and to the clergy.

On the 1st of March, 1840, M. Cousin entered the liberal cabinet of M. Thiers, as Minister of Public Instruction. In the following year the death of Jouffroy again gave him the position of Member of the Royal Council, which he had abandoned on entering the Ministry. But he could not return to the École Normale, and, in consequence of a reform in the budget.

tion; elle dura quatre ans et elle eut les résultats les plus heureux. En 1846 Lepsius fut nommé professeur à Berlin, et en 1850 membre de l'Académie des Sciences de cette capitale, dont il a enrichi les musées de collections précieuses.

(Traduction.)

"2 mars 1856.
"Puis-je vous prier, mon très-cher collègue, de me dire si l'inscription suivante de l'épée, qui est près de celle en hiéroglyphes, est en arabe, en persan, en turc, ou en toute autre langue? Mais ne prenez pas la peine de me donner une explication, si elle ne vous paraît pas claire à première vue."

"Très-sincèrement le vôtre,
"R. LEPSIUS."

Né en 1792. Philosophe et écrivain français, membre de l'Académie française fit de brillantes études au lycée Charlemagne, et remporta une foule de prix aux concours généraux, notamment le prix d'honneur de rhétorique (1810). Quoique possédé de la passion des arts, surtout de celle de la musique, il passa du collège à l'École normale, où l'enseignement de Laromiguière, Royer-Collard et Maine de Biran décida de sa vocation philosophique. Il y devint répétiteur de grec dès 1812, puis maître de conférences de philosophie en 1814. Il professa à la même époque la classe de troisième au lycée Napoléon. Pendant les Cent Jours, il s'enrôla dans les volontaires royaux. Appelé, à la fin de 1814, à suppléer M. Royer-Collard dans sa chaire de la Sorbonne, il s'inspira, en philosophie, de cet esprit de réaction contre le XVIII^e siècle qui était alors à l'ordre du jour en politique et en littérature, et il consacra toute l'année 1817 à développer l'enseignement de la philosophie écossaise que M. Royer-Collard avait introduit.

Un premier voyage en Allemagne (1817) convertit M. Cousin à une métaphysique plus hardie; il devint le disciple et l'interprète fervent de Kant, Fichte, Schelling et Hegel. Il exposa la doctrine du premier, dans ses cours, de 1819 à 1821. Le progrès de la réaction en politique lui suscita une première persécution. Suspendu d'abord de ses fonctions à la Sorbonne, le licenciement de l'École normale, en 1822, l'éloigna tout à fait de l'enseignement public. Il devint précepteur d'un fils du maréchal Lannes.

De 1824 à 1825, M. Cousin fit un second voyage en Allemagne. Arrêté par la police à Dresde, comme suspect de carbonarisme, il fut conduit à Berlin et y subit une captivité de six mois, qui servit à sa popularité, et lui permit d'autre part de se pénétrer plus intimement encore de la doctrine et de la méthode de Hegel. A son retour en France, il se jeta dans l'opposition, qui prenait de jour en jour plus de force, et quand le ministère Martignac remplaça le ministère Villèle (1827), il fut réintégré dans sa chaire. Il partagea alors avec MM. Guizot et Villainet cet immense succès, sans exemple dans les annales de la Sorbonne, et dû en partie au talent de l'illustre triumvirat universitaire, en partie au bonheur des circonstances.

M. Cousin, en 1832, ne prit aucune part à la lutte des Trois Jours, malgré tous les reproches adressés à son inaction par ses anciens amis du *Globe*. Cependant le nouveau régime lui fit une brillante fortune; il fut nommé conseiller d'état, membre du conseil royal de l'instruction publique, officier de la Légion d'honneur, professeur titulaire à la Sorbonne, membre de l'Académie française et de l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques, directeur de l'École normale, pair de France. Ces divers titres, les avantages qui y étaient attachés, l'influence que donne le talent, l'éclat de son passé, tout désignait M. Cousin aux colères de l'opposition. Chef tout-puissant de la philosophie officielle, il se voyait en butte à des attaques contradictoires et également violentes de la part des hommes avancés et de tout le clergé.

Au 1^{er} mars 1840 M. Cousin entra, comme ministre de l'instruction publique, dans le cabinet libéral de M. Thiers. L'année suivante, la mort de Jouffroy lui rendit sa position de membre du conseil royal, qu'il avait abandonné pour occuper le ministère. Mais il ne put rentrer à l'École normale, et, à la suite d'une réforme du budget, se démit de son titre de conseiller d'état. Sous le ministère du 29 octobre, M. Cousin eut encore un beau

resigned his title of Councillor of State. Under the ministry of the 20th October, M. Cousin again distinguished himself as the defender of philosophy and the University, in the Chamber of Peers.

The Revolution of 1848 at first found in M. Cousin an auxiliary. When General Cavaignac, as chief of the Executive, requested the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences to aid in improving the moral condition of the people, M. Cousin commenced a series of publications undertaken with that object by the Institute, by issuing, with a republican preface, a popular edition of the 'Profession de Foi du Vicaire Savoyard.' He afterwards wrote, under the title of 'Justice and Charity,' a refutation of the doctrines of socialism. Since the year 1849, when he was at one time expected to be a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, M. Cousin has withdrawn from public life. As a member of the Supreme Council of Instruction under the ministry of M. de Falloux, though without personal influence amidst his former enemies, he seemed to sanction by his presence the new conditions imposed upon philosophical teaching. He obtained, by demonstrations of respect, the favourable opinion of the ecclesiastical body, republished, with emendations, one of his former courses of lectures, under the title, 'Du Vrai, du Beau et du Bien,' and heard himself publicly proclaimed, in the Church of St. Geneviève, by one of the strongest opponents of liberalism, "The greatest philosopher of modern times." M. Cousin has long since closed his professorial career. For more than twenty years his chair was occupied by deputies, when a ministerial decree placed him, with Messrs. Villemain and Guizot, in the rank of honorary professor (1852).

(Translation.)

"Le fagot! Human folly! Nothing but exaggeration on all sides. In truth, there is nothing good in the world but study and a peaceful friendship. It is painful to learn all this at fifty years of age."

"This is but an empty letter. It is because I do not know whether it will be in time to reach you, and I make it light that it may run quickly after you."

"I shake hands with Mr. Austin, and kiss the tips of your fingers."

"20th May."

CHARLES MATHEWS (the Elder).

(See page 92.)

Born 1776; died 1835. A comedian of extraordinary ability. He was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, who placed him in Merchant Taylors' School, and apprenticed him to his own business. The stage, however, proving more attractive to young Mathews than the shop, his father gave him twenty guineas, with permission to follow his inclination, and promised twenty guineas more if he would turn to "an honest calling." He roved about for a time with provincial companies; but his great versatility of talent soon placed him in the first rank of his profession, and made him a favourite with the public. After a long and successful career, he resolved to free himself from the annoyances of managerial interference and professional rivalry, and to depend solely on his own exertions. During the last sixteen years of his life he was accustomed to entertain audiences by his unsustained efforts, in a species of entertainment he called "Mathews at Home," since imitated by Levassor; and never were admiring crowds more highly delighted. The "At Homes" of Mathews were not only well received throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but also in America, where some of his most felicitous portraiture were sketched. While on his return from that country in 1835, he was taken ill, and on arriving at Liverpool, his malady rapidly increasing, he expired on his birthday, June 28th.

Mathews was twice married, but left only one child, Charles Mathews the younger, the present popular comedian.

rôle, comme défenseur de la philosophie et de l'Université, dans la chambre des pairs.

La révolution de 1848 trouva d'abord dans M. Cousin un auxiliaire plutôt qu'un ennemi. Lorsque le général Cavaignac, devenu chef du pouvoir exécutif, demanda à l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques son concours pour raffermir la société et moraliser le peuple, M. Cousin ouvrit la série de publications entreprises dans ce but par l'Institut, en donnant, avec une préface républicaine, une édition populaire de la *Profession de foi du vicaire savoyard*. Il écrivit ensuite, sous le titre de *Justice et Charité*, une refutation des doctrines socialistes sur le droit à l'assistance. Depuis l'année 1849, où il fut un instant question de sa candidature à l'Assemblée législative, M. Cousin a disparu de la vie publique. Maintenu au conseil supérieur de l'instruction sous le ministère de M. de Falloux, mais sans influence personnelle au milieu de tous ses anciens ennemis, il semblait sanctionner par sa présence les conditions nouvelles imposées à l'enseignement philosophique et à l'Université. D'autre part, il ramenait à lui, par ses démonstrations respectueuses, toute l'opinion ecclésiastique, refondant, en l'épurant, un de ses anciens cours, sous le titre: *Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien*, et s'entendait proclamer, dans une solennité de l'Eglise de Sainte-Geneviève, par un des adversaires les plus ardents du panthéisme universitaire. "Le plus grand philosophe des temps modernes." Comme professeur, M. Cousin s'était tu depuis longtemps. Depuis plus de vingt ans sa chaire était occupée par des suppléants, lorsqu'une ordonnance ministérielle vint le placer, avec MM. Villemain et Guizot, au rang de professeur honoraire (1852).

(Translation.)

"Le fagot! Human folly! Nothing but exaggeration on all sides. In truth, there is nothing good in the world but study and a peaceful friendship. It is painful to learn all this at fifty years of age."

"This is but an empty letter. It is because I do not know whether it will be in time to reach you, and I make it light that it may run quickly after you."

"I shake hands with Mr. Austin, and kiss the tips of your fingers."

"20th May."

CHARLES MATHEWS (the Elder).

(See page 92.)

Né en 1776; mort en 1835. Comédien anglais d'un talent transcendant. Fils d'un libraire du Strand, qui l'avait fait élever au collège des marchands tailleurs, et qui l'avait mis ensuite en apprentissage chez lui. Mais le théâtre eut pour le jeune Mathews plus d'attrait que la boutique de son père, et celui-ci lui donna vingt guinées avec la permission de suivre sa vocation; et lui promit de lui donner encore pareille somme s'il abandonnait le théâtre pour revenir "à un état honnête." Pendant quelques temps il roula sa bosse avec des troupes de province; mais le talent hors ligne qu'il possédait le plaça bientôt au premier rang des acteurs, et il devint le favori du public. Après avoir fourni une longue et lucrative carrière, il résolut de s'affranchir de l'intervention des directeurs et des rivalités de ses camarades, et de ne dépendre à l'avenir que de lui-même. Pendant les seize dernières années de sa vie, il attira le public à des scènes qu'il jouait seul, et que Levassor a imitées depuis. Mathews "at home" fit fureur, et chacun voulut aller le voir "chez lui." Ce "chez lui," il le transporta à travers les Trois-Royaumes et en Amérique même, où il créa quelques-unes de ses charges les plus heureuses. Il retrouvait l'Atlantique pour revenir en Angleterre, quand il tomba malade; à son arrivée à Liverpool, le mal fit des progrès rapides, et il mourut le 28 juin 1835, le cinquante-neuvième anniversaire de sa naissance.

Mathews s'était marié deux fois, mais il ne laissa qu'un seul enfant, nommé comme

whose facetious letter to Bartley we gave in No. 8, page 76.

lui Charles, comme lui l'un des acteurs les plus populaires de l'Angleterre, et dont nous avons donné une lettre pleine de verve dans notre n° 8, page 76.

(Translation.)

"Tey Cottage, Kentish Town, 10 octobre 1828.

"Monsieur,—J'ai m'excuser de ma négligence apparente envers vous; mais, sur mon honneur, je n'ai vu votre lettre du 24 août qu'aujourd'hui. J'ai été absent du 30 juin au 22 septembre, aujourd'hui j'ai entrepris la tâche de répondre à une véritable liasse de lettres. J'espère que ceci sera mon excuse."

"Si vous voulez montrer le mot ci-joint à M. Gladstones, notre trésorier, vous recevrez la somme de lui. Ayez la bonté d'envoyer réception de cette lettre au théâtre."

"Je suis votre obéissant serviteur."

"C. MATHEWS."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

CHARLES-ALBERT FECHTER.

(See page 92.)

Born 1824, in London, of French parents. A French and English actor. He first gave his attention to sculpture, but his vocation for the stage prevailing, he passed a few weeks at the Conservatoire in Paris, and then joined a company of actors about to travel through Italy. On returning to France, after a year's absence, he again applied himself to sculpture, which is still his recreation; a circumstance which explains the taste he displays in his *mises-en-scène*. He next played at the Théâtre Français, then at Berlin, where he met with success. In 1847 he appeared at the Vaudeville Theatre in Paris, and played one season in London. From 1847 to 1853 he in turn delighted the audiences of the Ambigu, the Variétés, the Théâtre Historique, and the Porte St. Martin; then returned to the Vaudeville, where he created the part of *Duval* in the 'Dame aux Camélias.' His wonderful success in this character formed an epoch in the history of the stage; we have not space to speak of the others. From 1857 to the end of 1858 he was assistant-manager at the Odéon.

Fechter then undertook what no foreign actor had then attempted—he played in English on an English stage. He appeared at the Princess's Theatre in 1859 in 'Ruy Blas,' 'Don César de Bazan,' and the 'Corsican Brothers;' and his triumphs in these pieces encouraged him to a still higher effort, that of interpreting the principal characters of Shakespeare. He played *Hamlet*. All London went to the Princess's to see Shakespeare's *chef-d'œuvre* played by a French actor. Fechter played *Hamlet* eighty-two times in succession, thus accomplishing with extraordinary success what Talma himself, who spoke English well, did not dare attempt. He also played *Othello*.

Fechter next became lessee of the Lyceum, where he played in 'The Duke's Motto,' arranged from the 'Bossu,' a piece which passed through 200 representations. He then, at the same theatre, acted in 'Bel Demonio,' scarcely worthy of his talent, but which was repeated 180 times. Fechter is now playing *Hamlet* at the Lyceum.

Certain critics have said that in the reception given by the English public to Fechter there was a large share of curiosity, and even infatuation. Criticism is not our province, but we cannot help remarking that we do not remember an instance of curiosity or infatuation lasting five years.

The letter which we give is addressed to Mr. B. Bertrand, his fencing-master.

La lettre que nous donnons est adressée à M. Bertrand, son maître d'escrime.

(Translation.)

"Dear Friend,—I send you Mr. —, who plays Laertes with me in 'Hamlet,' and who wishes to learn the passes of the duel."

"If you do not remember them, we will arrange them together; see what he can do, that we may regulate the matter accordingly."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

"Yours,"

"CH. FECHTER."

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 92.)

We give a second caricature from 'The Dance of Life,' drawn by the free, bold, and at the same time spiritual pencil of this artist.

From the Collection of the Editor.

Nous donnons une seconde caricature de *La Danse de la Vie*, due au crayon si facile, si hardi et en même temps si spirituel de cet artiste.

(See page 93.)

The letter which we give was written to Lord Cecil, the minister of Elizabeth, over whom he possessed great influence. The unfortunate Mary Stuart asks him to intercede in her favour "with the Queen, her good sister."

(Transcription.)

« Mester Ceesles, bien que mes remerciements
 sont de petite valeur venant d'une pauvre pri-
 mière comble d'ennuis, si esse que considé-
 rant que vous offrez ce qui il peut de recon-
 pence pour le loier de l'hosteliers, au rang
 migrante, je bien voullu par ce mot vous
 mercier de ce qu'avez obtenu, à la requeste de
 mon ambassadeur, l'esqueue Derosse, en ma fa-
 veur, par le porteur, qu'avez vous aues-
 mes plus de courtoisie que je may rescue d'au-
 dun autre; vous priant encore de meider de
 tre faveur à obtenir la bonne grace de la
 dame madame ma bonne seur, et sa faveur tel-
 lement que vous en direz aux roys, mes bons
 freres, par leur commandation, et a elle de tout
 mon ambassadeur, plus au long vous pourra
 me dire par lequel me remenant je may
 a presente, par tant Dieu vous donner, Mest-
 rier Sicles, bonne et heureuse vie de tut
 les jours de la vie. »

Votre bien bonne amie.
"MARIE"

Des Archives publiques de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.]

(See page 93.)

(Transcription.)

"And therefore will forbear here for this tyme to trouble further your Majesty with any other matter, my none attendance upon you being now so new, only I will continye my wonted prayers for your Majesty's most happy and longe lyfe here to remaine over us. From Woodstocke this Sunday night.—Your Majesty's most faithful and most bounden oōō.

"R. LEYCESTER."

[From the Public Record Office.]

(Traduction.)

« Or, je m'abstiendrai pour cette fois d'importuner encore votre Majesté d'autres affaires; ma non-présence auprès de vous étant maintenant si nouvelle. Seulement je continuerai mes prières habituelles pour que la vie de votre Majesté soit très-heureuse et très-longue pour régner sur nous. De Woodstock, ce dimanche soir. — De votre Majesté le très-fidèle et très-attaché C^o.

"R. LEICESTER."

[Des Archives publiques de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande.]

(See page 94.)

We continue the series of Lord Clyde's unpublished correspondence. In the letter we now give he describes a serious accident which befell him in India some time after his fall from his horse, and which is little known in England. He then goes on to show why the Indian press was so hostile to him. Finally, he speaks of the insubordination of the troops in the service of the East India Company on the occasion of their incorporation into the Royal Army, in terms which clearly show that he was both a brave soldier and a wise General.

(Translation, 1994)

" Simla, 22 mai 1859.

« Ma chère —, — Je vous écrivis quelques lignes lorsque je me rendais ici, et depuis j'ai eu le plaisir de recevoir votre si bonne lettre au mois de mars.

... puis, et depuis, j'ai

aussi vite que je le voudrais; c'est pour cela que récemment mon cheval s'est élancé au galop avant que je fusse bien en selle, et qu'il m'a traîné à terre à une distance considérable jusqu'à ce que mon pied gauche ait été délogé de l'étrier. Mais le fait est que, dans ces montagnes, je ne suis point obligé de monter à cheval, et lorsque je descendrai dans les plaines, mon bras aura repris son élasticité habituelle, et je pourrai me dispenser d'être aidé pour monter en selle.

Par les journaux anglais que nous avons reçus ici hier, je vois que le gouvernement métropolitain juge favorablement les opérations dans l'Oude en novembre et décembre—opérations qui ont terminé la guerre d'une manière satisfaisante, beaucoup plus tôt et plus efficacement qu'on ne s'y attendait. En suivant mes propres idées, en empêchant que mes plans ne fussent connus du monde ou même de mon entourage, à l'exception d'une ou deux personnes sur le secret desquelles je pouvais compter, je me suis attiré la malveillance de la presse de l'Inde et de beaucoup d'officiers de l'armée qui, dans les campagnes précédentes, informaient la presse des plans du commandant en chef et de tous ses mouvements. J'ai été assez heureux pour terminer mes opérations le jour que ces messieurs avaient prédit que je les commencerais.

«Je vous prie, ma chère —, de ne pas montrer ma lettre à vos amis, et le seul mobile qui m'a induit à vous parler de sujets militaires est de vous expliquer les causes des injures que la presse de ce pays a déversées sur moi.

«Je croyais, je veux espérer encore qu'au commencement de l'année je serai en route pour l'Angleterre. Cependant, le mauvais effet qu'a produit parmi les troupes au service de la compagnie stationnées dans cette Prévôté l'ordre de les incorporer à l'armée royale, suscite un autre obstacle. Il a fallu user de beaucoup de patience et de ménagements délicats, pour décider ces hommes insubordonnés à retourner à leur devoir sans employer la menace ou la violence. Notre prestige aurait été détruit, si les princes indigènes nous eussent vus tirant sur nos propres soldats et sur nos concitoyens.

«Mes amitiés à votre mère et à votre sœur.
«Avec une vive affection, toujours votre vieil ami,
«C. CAMPBELL.»

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

CHARLES, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.

(See page 63.)

Commanded in 1792 the Austrian Army which, with the Prussian Army, was placed under the orders of the Duke of Brunswick, whose autograph we also give. The French beat, at Valmy, both the Austrians and the Prussians, who abandoned the French territory after obtaining an armistice from Dumouriez (see No. 11, page 13).

Commandait en 1792 l'armée autrichienne placée, avec l'armée prussienne, sous les ordres du duc de Brunswick, dont nous donnons aussi l'autographe. Les Français battirent à Valmy les Autrichiens et les Prussiens, qui abandonnèrent le territoire français après avoir demandé et obtenu un armistice de Dumouriez (voir n° 11, p. 13).

CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

(See page 65.)

Born 1735; died 1806. General in the Prussian Army, long known as the "Hereditary Prince," was trained to arms under his uncle Ferdinand of Brunswick; distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War (1756-63), then in the Prussian campaign against Holland (1787), and gained such reputation that in 1792, when Prussia and Austria formed a coalition against France, it was thought the command of their forces could not be placed in better hands. On being appointed General-in-Chief of the combined armies, he issued a threatening manifesto, which probably hastened the detachment and execution of Louis XVI. He entered Champagne with a considerable army, but declined to risk a decisive battle, and, after some unimportant demonstrations, made terms with Dumouriez. In 1806 he again took the command, and received a shot-wound at Auerstadt, of which he died a few days afterwards. His son William Frederick was killed in 1815, at Quatre-Bras. Byron, in the third canto of "Childe Harold," dedicated a stanza to the bravery of the latter prince in his description of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Duke of Brunswick married, in 1764, Augusta, Princess of Wales.

Né en 1735; mort en 1806. Général au service de la Prusse, longtemps nommé le "Prince héréditaire," fit ses premières armes sous Ferdinand de Brunswick, son oncle, se distingua dans la guerre de sept ans (1756-63), puis dans une campagne des Prussiens contre la Hollande (1787), et se fit une telle réputation, qu'en 1792, lorsque la Prusse et l'Autriche se coalisèrent contre la France, on crut ne pouvoir remettre le commandement en meilleures mains. Nommé général en chef des armées coalisées, il commença par publier ce fameux manifeste menaçant, qui hâta probablement l'expulsion du trône et le meurtre de Louis XVI. Il entra en Champagne avec une armée considérable; mais il n'osa pas livrer une bataille décisive, et traita avec Dumouriez après quelques démonstrations insignifiantes. Ayant repris un commandement en 1806, il fut blessé d'un coup de feu près d'Auerstadt, et mourut peu de jours après. Son fils Guillaume-Frédéric fut tué en 1815, aux Quatre-Bras. Byron, dans le troisième chant de *Childe Harold*, dédie une strophe à la bravoure de ce dernier prince, dans sa description de la bataille de Waterloo.

Le duc de Brunswick avait épousé en 1764 Augusta, Princesse de Galles.

(Translation.)

"I remain, with most profound esteem,
"Your Electoral Excellency's
"Most devoted servant,
"CHARLES W. F., DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.
"Kayserslautern, the 29th of July, 1793
"To His Excellency
"The Electoral Prime Minister and Plenipotentiary, Count von Oberndorff."
[From the Collection of the Editor.]

(Translation.)

"Je reste, avec la plus profonde estime,
"De votre Excellence électorale,
"Le très-dévoué serviteur,
"CHARLES W. F., DUC DE BRUNSWICK.
"Kayserslautern, le 29 juillet 1793.
"A son Excellence électorale
"Le Premier Ministre et Plénipotentiaire,
"Comte d'Oberndorff."
[De la Collection du Directeur.]

JOHANN WOLFGANG BARON VON GOETHE.

(See page 90.)

Born 1749; died 1832. One of the greatest German authors. He studied law at Leipzig, received the degree of Doctor at Strasburg, and first became known by his romance of "Werther," suggested to him by a youthful adventure. This work, entirely novel in character, met with remarkable success, and obtained for its author the protection and friendship of the young Duke of Weimar, Charles Augustus. He was attached to the person of that Prince, first as Secretary of Legation, and then as a member of his privy council, and travelled with him in Switzerland (1779)

Né en 1749; mort en 1832. Un des plus grands écrivains de l'Allemagne; étudia le droit à Leipzig, et reçut le bonnet de docteur à Strasbourg. Il commença à se faire connaître en 1774 par le roman de *Werther*, qui lui avait été suggéré par une aventure de jeunesse. Cet ouvrage, d'un genre tout nouveau, obtint un succès prodigieux, et valut à l'auteur la protection et l'amitié du jeune duc de Weimar, Charles-Auguste. Attaché à la personne de ce Prince, d'abord en qualité de conseiller de légation, et ensuite comme membre du conseil privé, Goethe fit avec lui un

and afterwards in Italy (1786). When the French Revolution broke out, he had already published, besides "Werther," the tragedies of "Goetz von Berlichingen," "Clavijo," "Stella," "Iphigenia auf Tauris," "Tasso," and "Count Egmont," as well as many miscellaneous works. During the following years, amidst the preoccupations of the war, he continued to astonish Germany by the number and excellence of his poetical, literary, and scientific productions, among which may be named his poem of "Hermann und Dorothea," "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," and especially the first part of "Faust,"—works which placed him without a rival in his own country. Napoleon, when at Erfurt, wished to see the celebrated author whose name filled all Germany; he decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour (1808). Whether from gratitude or some other motive, Goethe took little part in the great struggle of German patriotism against France, and whilst all were in arms around him, he quietly published his own memoirs under the title of "Poetry and Truth." Although his conduct was in this respect severely blamed, he was chosen Minister of State by the Duke of Weimar in 1815, an office which he held until 1828. Undeterred by age, he continued to publish numerous works, "The West-Eastern Divan," "Wilhelm Meister's Years of Travel," the second part of "Faust," and many essays on various branches of physical science. He expired tranquilly at the age of eighty-three. His ashes repose at Weimar, between those of Schiller and his protector, Prince Charles Augustus.

Goethe was one of the most remarkable geniuses that Germany has produced. As a poet, he equalled, if he did not surpass, the greatest poets of his country. As a prose writer, his style will ever remain a model of purity and elegance. As a man of science, his name is attached to many ingenious discoveries.

The first letter which we give, dated October, 1804, is entirely in Goethe's own hand; the second is merely signed by him. The two notes or labels at the foot of this letter, were also written by him, and were placed under the mineral specimens which they describe. It is well known that he possessed a rich collection of minerals.

We give two sketches of Goethe. The first, which represents him at the age of eighty-two, is by Thackeray; and was published in "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1832. The second, the *dead Goethe*, is from the pencil of Bettina von Arnim. Our readers will perceive that Goethe had a truly magnificent head; his eyes were expressive both of glowing energy and of repose; and the brow and nobly-arched temples concealed vast treasures of thought and intellect.

(Translations.)

"As, my dearest Sir, you seem to be inclined to part with your 'Carstens' at once, and as his serene Highness the Duke feels somewhat tempted by them, I beg you to mention your conditions. For your convenience in making a catalogue of the pictures, I also enclose a list of those which are at present exhibited: should others I have in my own house."
"With the wish of a pleasant day to you,
"31st October, 1804.
"To Professor Fernow.
[From the Collection of the Editor]

"Dear Sir, I have delayed until now to thank you warmly for the last agreeable communication, because I at the same time, as I am now doing, wished to ask you a little favour.
"Herewith you will receive three pieces of Amphibol (Hornblende), and also three pieces of Pyroxen (Augite), both sorts from the Wollseberg in Bohemia. On the former there is certainly an obvious influence of fire; on the latter, I wish to observe that the red clay which is sticking to it must be removed as much as possible. I therefore beg you to break the crystals thoroughly, and to analyse the innermost portion, which is of a bright, pure black.

"Both minerals, it is true, have been analysed at different times; I wish, however, these two, taken from the same spot, to be again tested by your careful investigation. They are decidedly of the same origin, and are only found to differ on a more careful crystallographic study. The chemical results will also be similar.
"If I obtain these wished-for examinations,

voyage en Suisse (1779) et un second en Italie (1786). A l'époque où la révolution française éclata, il avait déjà publié, outre *Werther*, les tragédies de *Goetz de Berlichingen*, *Clavijo*, *Stella*, *Iphigénie en Tauride*, *Le Tasse*, *D'Egmont*, et d'innombrables mélanges. Dans les années qui suivirent, au milieu des préoccupations de la guerre, il continua d'étonner l'Allemagne par la multitude et la supériorité de ses productions poétiques, littéraires, scientifiques, parmi lesquelles on distingue le poème d'*Hermann et Dorothee*, *Les Années d'apprentissage de Wilhelm Meister*, roman, et surtout la première partie du drame de *Faust*, après lequel Goethe n'eut plus de rival dans sa patrie. Napoléon, pendant son séjour à Erfurt, voulut voir l'écrivain célèbre, dont le nom remplissait l'Allemagne; il le décora de la grand'croix de la Légion d'honneur (1808). Soit reconnaissance, soit tout autre motif, Goethe prit peu de part à la grande lutte du patriotisme allemand contre la France, et pendant que tout s'armait autour de lui, il publia tranquillement ses mémoires sous le titre de *Poésie et Vérité*. Malgré cette conduite et les reproches auxquels elle donna lieu, il fut choisi pour ministre d'état par le duc de Weimar (1815); il conserva ces fonctions jusqu'en 1828. Sans être ralenti par l'âge, il fit encore paraître plusieurs ouvrages. *Le Divan occidental et oriental*, *Les Années de voyage de Wilhelm Meister*, la seconde partie de *Faust*, et de nombreux mémoires sur les différentes branches des sciences physiques. Il s'est éteint doucement à l'âge de 83 ans. Ses cendres reposent à Weimar, entre celles de Schiller et de son protecteur, le prince Charles-Auguste.

Goethe est un des génies les plus remarquables que l'Allemagne ait produits. Comme poète, il égale, s'il ne surpasse, les plus grands poètes de son pays. Proseur, son style restera à jamais comme un modèle de pureté et d'élégance. Comme savant, il a attaché son nom à plusieurs découvertes ingénieuses.

La première lettre que nous donnons, datée d'octobre 1804, est toute entière de la main de Goethe; la seconde est seulement signée de lui. Les deux notes ou étiquettes, au bas de cette lettre, sont aussi écrites par lui, et étaient placées sous les spécimens de minéraux qu'elles décrivent. On sait que Goethe possédait une très-riche collection de minéraux.

Nous donnons deux croquis de Goethe. Le premier, qui le représente à l'âge de 82 ans, est de Thackeray; il fut publié dans la livraison de mars 1832, de *Fraser's Magazine*. Le second, *Goethe mort*, est un crayon de Bettina von Arnim. Nos lecteurs verront que Goethe avait une tête vraiment magnifique; ses yeux reflétaient à la fois le feu sacré et le calme; son front et ses tempes, superbement arqués, recelaient de vastes trésors de pensée et d'intelligence.

(Traductions.)

"Très-cher Monsieur,—Comme vous me paraissiez disposé à vous défaire de suite de vos 'Carstens,' et comme son Altesse sérénissime le duc est quelque peu tenté de les avoir, je vous prie de me faire part de vos conditions. Afin de vous rendre plus commode pour faire un catalogue des tableaux, je joins aussi à ce pli la liste de ceux qui sont exhibés à présent; j'en ai quelques autres chez moi.
"Je vous souhaite une journée agréable,
"GOETHE.

"Au professeur Fernow."
[De la Collection du Directeur.]

"Cher Monsieur,—J'ai attendu jusqu'à présent pour vous remercier chaudement de votre dernière et agréable communication, parce que je désirais vous demander une petite faveur.
"Vous recevrez avec cette note trois morceaux d'Amphibole (Hornblende) ainsi que trois morceaux de Pyroxène (Augite), qui viennent de la Wollseberg, en Bohême. Les premiers dénotent certainement une influence sensible du feu; je désire observer que la glaise rouge adhérente aux dernières doit être enlevée autant que possible. Donc, je vous prie de briser les cristaux complètement, et d'analyser la partie intérieure qui est d'un noir brillant et pur.

"Il est vrai que ces deux minéraux ont été analysés à différentes époques; je n'en désire pas moins que ces deux spécimens, pris au même endroit, soient de nouveau soumis à votre examen soigneux. Ils sont décidément de la même origine, et ils ne diffèrent que devant une étude cristallographique minutieuse. Les résultats chimiques s'approcheront aussi les uns des autres.
"Si j'obtiens les analyses que je désire, je

I will take the liberty of sending a few more for the same purpose. I hope I may soon again have the pleasure of making myself personally acquainted with the further success of your investigations.—Faithfully,

"J. W. GOETHE.

"Weimar, 4th of February, 1829."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

"From Paffenberg, near Neudorf,
"Harzgerode.
"A perfect specimen."

"Pyramidally crystallized cobalt, from the Jungfrau, near Mosen, in the circle of Siegen."

prendrai la liberté de vous envoyer quelques autres spécimens, toujours dans le même but. Je souhaite d'avoir bientôt le nouveau plaisir de me rendre personnellement compte de l'heureux état de vos investigations.—Fidèlement,

"J.-W. GOETHE.

"Weimar, 4 février 1829."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

"De Paffenberg, près Neudorf,
"Harzgerode.
"Spécimen parfait."

"Cobalt cristallisé en pyramide, du Jungfrau, près Mosen, dans le cercle de Siegen."

LUCIEN BONAPARTE, PRINCE OF CANINO.

(See page 92.)

Born 1775; died 1840. Third son of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte, Napoleon being their second son. In 1799 he was President of the Council of Five Hundred, and contributed essentially to the success of the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire. He was afterwards one of the members of the Commission which framed the New or Consular Constitution. He was then appointed Minister of the Interior, and in that capacity signed the document which we place before our readers. But he held this office only for a short time, in consequence of differences with his brother upon matters of administration, and in October, 1800, after Marengo, Napoleon sent him as Ambassador to Spain. His mission, which was to induce the Spanish Government to join France in an attack upon Portugal, proved successful. He returned to Paris in 1802, was made a member of the Tribunal, and afterwards a Senator. His first wife (the daughter of an innkeeper of St. Maximin, in Provence), being dead, he married, in 1803, Madame Joubert, the widow of a stockbroker. Napoleon disapproved of this marriage, as he had disapproved of that of Jerome. Lucien, however, supported the project of making his brother Consul for life; but Napoleon's hesitations, which he wished to have stopped there, and that he opposed from the first the establishment of an hereditary dynasty. Be that as it may, in 1804 he quitted France for Italy. After a time he fixed his residence at Rome, where he was well received by Pius VII., and lived in affluence. After the peace of Tilsit, Napoleon sent for Lucien to meet him at Mantua, and offered him the kingdom of Italy on condition of obeying him in everything. Lucien declined this vassalage, and returned to Rome, where he purchased the estate of Canino. In 1808 the Pope named him Prince of Canino and Musignano. The arrest of the Pope, a measure which Lucien energetically opposed, soon followed. His presence in Italy having become intolerable, Lucien embarked at Civita Vecchia in 1810 for New York. His ship was intercepted by an English frigate, in which he was taken to Malta, and thence to England, where Ludlow Castle was assigned to him as a residence. He returned to Rome after the peace of 1814. At the commencement of the Hundred Days, he joined Napoleon at Paris, assumed the style of an Imperial Prince, and took up his residence at the Orleans Palace. Then came the disaster of Waterloo. Lucien endeavoured in vain to influence the Chambers in favour of his brother, whom he advised to dissolve them. Napoleon refused. After the abdication of the Emperor in favour of his son, Lucien endeavoured to get the latter proclaimed Napoleon II. by the Chamber of Peers. The Chamber replied by a refusal. On the approach of the allied armies, Napoleon set out for Rochefort, and Lucien for Rome. After the restoration in the Papal States in 1831, Lucien revisited England, where he resided several years, but ultimately returned to Italy, and died there in 1840.

He published several remarkable works, among which were 'Charlemagne,' an epic poem; 'La Cynécide,' a poem in twelve cantos; and his Memoirs, published in London in 1836.

Né en 1775; mort en 1840. Troisième fils de Charles et Letizia Bonaparte; Napoléon étant leur second fils. En 1799 il était président du conseil des Cinq cents, et il contribua essentiellement au succès du coup d'état du 18 brumaire. Il fut ensuite membre de la commission chargée de rédiger la constitution consulaire. Bientôt après il fut nommé ministre de l'intérieur, et c'est en cette qualité qu'il signa le document que nous donnons à nos lecteurs. Mais il conserva ce portefeuille que peu de temps, par suite de différences avec son frère sur l'administration, et en octobre 1800, après Marengo, Napoléon le nomma ambassadeur en Espagne. Il réussit dans sa mission—celle de décider l'Espagne à se joindre à la France pour attaquer le Portugal. Lucien revint à Paris en 1802, fut fait membre du Tribunal, puis sénateur. Sa femme étant morte—elle était fille d'un aubergiste de Saint-Maximin en Provence—il épousa en 1803 Madame Joubert, veuve d'un agent de change. Napoléon désapprouva ce mariage, comme il avait désapprouvé celui de Jérôme. Lucien ne contribua pas moins à la réussite du projet de faire nommer Napoléon consul à vie. Il dit dans ses mémoires qu'il voulait que son frère s'arrêtât là, et qu'il était opposé à l'établissement d'une dynastie héréditaire. Quoi qu'il en soit, il quitta la France pour l'Italie en 1804. Il finit par s'établir à Rome, où il fut bien reçu de Pie VII., et où il vécut dans l'affluence. Après la paix de Tilsit, Napoléon le fit venir auprès de lui à Mantoue, et lui offrit le royaume d'Italie à condition de lui obéir en toute chose. Lucien déclina ce vasselage, et retourna à Rome; il acheta la principauté de Canino. En 1808, le Pape le créa Prince de Canino et de Musignano. Vint ensuite l'enlèvement du Pape—suite que Lucien condamna énergiquement. Sa présence en Italie étant devenue intolérable, en 1810 il s'embarqua à Civita-Vecchia pour New-York. Son navire fut intercepté par un croiseur anglais, il fut conduit à Malte, puis en Angleterre, où on lui assigna le château de Ludlow pour résidence. Il retourna à Rome après la paix de 1814. Au commencement des Cent jours, il rejoignit Napoléon à Paris, assumant le rang de prince impérial, et habita le palais de la Maison d'Orléans. Survint le désastre de Waterloo. Ce fut en vain que Lucien s'efforça de bien disposer les Chambres pour son frère: il lui conseilla de les dissoudre. Napoléon refusa. Après l'abdication de l'Empereur en faveur de son fils, Lucien essaya de faire proclamer Napoléon II par la chambre des Pairs. La chambre lui répondit par un silence sinistre. A l'apparition des armées alliées, Napoléon partit pour Rochefort, et Lucien pour Rome. Après l'insurrection qui eut lieu dans les États du Pape en 1831, Lucien revint en Angleterre, où il résida plusieurs années. Il retourna ensuite en Italie, où il mourut en 1840.

Lucien a publié quelques ouvrages remarquables, parmi lesquels *Charlemagne*, poème épique; *La Cynécide*, poème en douze chants; ses *Mémoires*, publiés à Londres en 1836.

FRANCIS EDWARD SMEDLEY.

(See page 90.)

Born 1829; died 1864. Popularly known by the name of Frank Smedley. An English author, only son of the late Francis Smedley, High Bailiff of Westminster. About twelve years ago he created a sensation in the literary world by his 'Lewis Arundel,' and after that time was engaged in writing novels or editing magazines, in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Yates, though with continually declining health. Frank Smedley was beloved by all the literary men of the time; he was free and open-hearted, and his conversation delightful. His writings bear the impress of his excellent qualities. The letter which we publish is one proof among a thousand of the interest and devotion which he showed towards authors.

Né en 1829; mort en 1864. Populairement connu sous le nom de "Frank Smedley." Auteur anglais, fils unique de feu Francis Smedley, grand bailli de Westminster. Il y a une douzaine d'années, il fit sensation dans le monde des lettres par *Lewis Arundel*; depuis, il n'a cessé d'écrire des romans, ou de collaborer avec M. Edmond Yates à diverses revues, bien que sa santé déclina de plus en plus. Frank Smedley était aimé de tous les hommes de lettres de l'époque; il avait le cœur sur la main, et sa conversation était pleine de charmes. Ses ouvrages et ses écrits sont empreints des qualités dont il était doué. La lettre que nous publions est une preuve entre mille de l'intérêt et du dévouement qu'il portait aux auteurs.

"40, Jermyn Street, Saint-James, le 16 avril.

"Chère Miss —, — Bien des remerciements pour m'avoir envoyé le compte de la pauvre miss Brontë. Qu'il est triste que tant de talent nous ait été enlevé si vite! C'est presque un malheur que les détails intéressants contenus dans votre aperçu ne soient pas généralement connus. Je présume que vous les avez obtenus de quelque source privée; s'il en était autrement, je vous demanderais la permission d'en faire le fond d'une notice biographique pour une revue. Il va sans dire qu'on supprimerait quelques-uns des détails concernant le père. Pensez à cela, je vous prie.

"Si je vous connais-ais un peu plus intimement, je vous raconterais certains incidents relatifs à la remise de votre paquet à mon père par M. — (je n'étais pas en ville); je crois que ce récit vous amuserait, mais je n'ose pas le faire.

"Je suis, chère miss —, très-sincèrement à vous.

"FRANK E. SMEDLEY."

[D'une source privée.]

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

(See page 91.)

Born 1767; died 1849. A favourite Irish authoress. Daughter of the learned Richard Lovell Edgeworth, a member of the last Irish Parliament. Her education, commenced in England, was continued in Ireland under the care of her father, who assisted her in some of her earlier works. In 1798, she published her 'Practical Education.' 'Early Lessons' was the next production, which obtained great popularity. In 1802 appeared the 'Essay on Irish Bulls.' It is not, however, on these that the fame of Miss Edgeworth rests, but on the excellent series of novels which had already begun to appear under her sole name: the first being 'Castle Rackrent.' In all her works her leading object was to show what is right and to persuade to right action. This is especially the case in her 'Belinda,' 'Leonora,' 'The Modern Griselda,' 'Moral Tales,' 'Popular Tales,' and 'Tales of Fashionable Life.' Her last and most popular novel was 'Helen,' which appeared in 1834. It was to her 'rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact' in the delineation of her Irish characters, that Sir Walter Scott was indebted for the suggestion to do something of a similar kind for his own country.

Maria Edgeworth was related to Henry Essex Edgeworth, of Firmont, the venerable Irish priest who attended Louis XVI. at his last moments and addressed that unfortunate king on the scaffold in these words:—"Son of Saint Louis, ascend to heaven!"

(Traduction.

"1, North Audley Street, 3 mai 1841.

"Cher Monsieur,—Si vous voulez m'envoyer deux autres exemplaires du livre de mistress Carmichael, *Contes d'une Grand-mère*, je crois que je pourrai les placer avec avantage pour l'éditeur. Il faut que j'aie les exemplaires aujourd'hui, avant midi, si vous jugez convenable de me les envoyer, parce que j'en destine un à un monsieur qui part pour l'étranger.

"Existe-t-il des chances pour qu'elle ait une seconde édition? et que cette édition soit embellie par des gravures sur bois? Si vous songiez à une édition illustrée, dites-le-moi dans votre réponse à cette note.

"A vous sincèrement,

"MARIA EDGEWORTH."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

AGNES STRICKLAND.

(See page 90.)

Born 1806. A celebrated English authoress, the best-known of four sisters, who all embraced a literary career. She received under her father's eye a solid education, in which history and the sciences were combined with the study of the ancient languages. In consequence of a reverse of fortune she resolutely applied herself to the pen, and at the age of fifteen wrote the poem of 'Worcester Field,' and

Née en 1806. Femme de lettres anglaise très-distinguée, et la plus connue de quatre sœurs qui ont embrassé la carrière littéraire. Elle reçut sous les yeux de son père une éducation solide, où l'histoire et les sciences s'alliaient à l'étude des langues anciennes. A la suite d'un revers de fortune, elle eut recours résolument à la plume, et dès l'âge de quinze ans elle écrivait le poème *Worcester Field* (le champ

'Demetrius.' Her first efforts, in which she was assisted by her sisters, appeared in the 'Annals' and 'Keepsakes' of the time. She then published a series of children's books which were highly appreciated.

'The Pilgrims of Walsingham,' published in 1835, was the first important work by Miss Agnes Strickland. In 1842, she took a still higher flight, she entered the domain of history, and published the 'Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots,' from the originals, a work which was arranged and completed in 1844. In 1850 appeared her 'Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies,' containing her early writings, some of which had not been published before; in this collection is found the touching incident of the escape of Mary Beatrice, wife of James II., and her "baby," which first suggested to Miss Strickland the idea that the lives of the Queens of England would be found replete with scenes of more powerful interest than any work of fiction then published.

In 1851 were completed the 'Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest.' The first volume was published in 1840, and the others during the succeeding years. Each volume passed through several editions. The value of the work is sufficiently shown by the fact that in 1857 Mr. Colburn, the publisher, sold the copyright of it for £6000.

JEAN-BAPTISTE FAURE.

(See page 100.)

Born 1830. A French singer (barytone). He studied at the Conservatoire at Paris, from 1843 to 1852, in which year he appeared at the Opéra Comique, commencing as substitute for both Puget and Bataille. In 1856 he took the part of Peters in 'L'Etoile du Nord,' which the latter artist had created. Since that time Faure has created numerous and important parts, of which our readers will find an enumeration in the letter of this distinguished artist. We cannot help observing, that among the most remarkable of his creations must be placed that of Mephistopheles in 'Faust.' We are happy to be able to give by the side of the handwriting of Goethe, that of the lyric artist who has so well interpreted the great German poet.

M. Faure, we may add, is one of the most esteemed singers of his time; his voice is both fine and powerful, and he plays with great feeling. He is a Professor at the Conservatoire de Musique at Paris, where he succeeded the famous Ponchard.

de bataille de Worcester), et *Démétrius*. Ses premiers essais, auxquels collaborèrent ses sœurs, parurent dans les *Annuaire*s et les *Keepsakes* de l'époque. Elle publia ensuite une série de petits livres à l'usage de la jeunesse, qui furent très-goûtés.

Les *Pilgrins de Walsingham*, publiés en 1835, sont la première œuvre importante de miss Agnes Strickland. En 1842 elle prit un essor plus élevé encore—elle entra dans le domaine de l'histoire, et publia les *Lettres de Marie, Reine d'Ecosse*, d'après les originaux, ouvrage qui fut fondé et complété en 1844. En 1850 parurent ses *Scènes historiques et Fantaisies poétiques*, contenant ses premiers écrits, dont quelques-uns n'avaient pas été publiés; dans ce recueil se trouve la touchante épisode de l'évasion de Marie Béatrice, épouse de Jacques II., et "de son bébé," qui la porta à croire que la biographie des Reines d'Angleterre abonderait en scènes d'un intérêt plus émouvant qu'aucun roman publié jusqu'alors.

En 1851 parut *La Biographie des Reines d'Angleterre depuis la Conquête des Normands*. Le premier volume avait été publié en 1840, les autres les années suivantes. Chaque volume eut les honneurs de plusieurs éditions. La valeur de l'ouvrage se trouve amplement démontrée par ce fait: en 1857 l'éditeur, M. Colburn, en vendit le droit de propriété pour 6,000 livres sterling.

Né en 1830. Chanteur français (baryton). Il étudia au Conservatoire de Paris de 1843 à 1852, année dans laquelle il débuta à l'Opéra-Comique, où il commença par doubler MM. Puget et Bataille. En 1856, il reprit le rôle de Peters dans *L'Etoile du Nord*, que ce dernier artiste avait créé. Depuis, Faure a créé de nombreux et importants rôles, dont nos lecteurs trouveront l'énumération dans la lettre de cet artiste si distingué. Nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de remarquer que parmi ses créations les plus renommées, il faut placer celle de Mephistophiles dans *Faust*. Nous sommes heureux de donner à côté de l'écriture de Goethe celle de l'artiste lyrique qui a si bien interprété le grand poète allemand.

Ajoutons enfin que Faure est l'un des chanteurs le plus goûtés de l'époque, que sa voix est aussi belle que puissante, et qu'il joue avec beaucoup d'âme.

M. Faure est professeur au Conservatoire de Musique de Paris, où il a remplacé le fameux Ponchard.

(Translation.)

"Dear Madam,—You embarrass me greatly by asking me the number of operas in which I have sung since my appearance on the stage. However, notwithstanding my bad memory, I will endeavour to give you a list of them.

"At the Opéra Comique I think I sang in about twenty operas, of which many were specially written for me by Meyerbeer, Auber, Ambrose Thomas, A. Grisar, V. Massé, Gevaert, Clapisson, etc. At the Académie Impériale de Musique I sang in 'William Tell,' 'La Favorita,' 'The Huguenots,' 'Moïse,' 'La Muette,' 'Pierre de Médici,' and the 'Mule de Pedro.'

"Finally, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, 'Dinorah,' 'La Gazza Ladra,' 'Gli Ugonotti,' 'Massaniello,' 'La Favorita,' 'Guglielmo,' 'I Puritani,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' 'Don Giovanni,' and 'Faust' nearly complete my repertoire. Here then, Madam, as correctly as I can give it, is the information you ask of me.

"I am very happy, if it is useful to you, to have been able to place it at your disposal, and I beg of you to accept, dear Madam, the assurance of my profound respect.

T. FAURE.

"Professor at the Conservatoire Impérial de Musique."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

CLARA ANASTATIA NOVELLO, COUNTESS GIGLIUCCI.

(See page 88.)

Born 1818. An English singer; daughter of the celebrated composer Vincent Novello. After receiving the rudiments of a musical education she was admitted to the Ecole Choron, but quitted Paris the following year on the closing of that establishment. In 1833 she sang in a concert at Windsor, and was immediately engaged by the Philharmonic Society, and for various other important concerts. At the request of the German managers, and especially of Mendelssohn, she went to Leipzig, and afterwards to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna.

After passing the winter of 1839 at St. Petersburg, she went to Bologna, and devoted an entire year to further studies. She then appeared at the theatre of Padua in the part of Semiramis. After numerous successes in Italy, she returned with éclat to Drury Lane in 1843. In November, 1848, she married Count Gigliucci, and quitted the stage; she returned to it however in 1850, and played at Lisbon, Madrid, Düsseldorf, etc., and in 1854 entered into an engagement for three years at La Scala, in Milan.

Née en 1818. Cantatrice anglaise; fille du compositeur distingué Vincent Novello. Admise, en 1829, après un commencement d'éducation musicale, à l'école Choron, elle quitta Paris l'année suivante, lors de la fermeture de cet établissement. Dès 1833 elle débuta dans un concert à Windsor, et fut aussitôt engagée par la Société des Concerts et la Société philharmonique. Appelée par les directeurs d'Allemagne, et en particulier par Mendelssohn, elle vint à Leipzig et se produisit ensuite aux cours de Berlin et de Vienne.

Après avoir passé l'hiver de 1839 à Saint-Petersbourg, elle se rendit à Bologne et consacra une année entière à de nouvelles études. Puis elle parut sur le théâtre de Padoue, dans le rôle de Semiramis. A la suite de nombreux succès en Italie, elle fit avec éclat sa rentrée à Drury-Lane en 1843. Elle épousa, en novembre 1848, le comte Gigliucci, et quitta la scène. Elle reprit la carrière théâtrale en 1850, joua à Rome, Lisbonne, Madrid, Düsseldorf, etc., et s'engagea pour trois ans, en 1854, à la Scala de Milan.

(Traduction.)

"... A moins de faire quelque chose dans une ville à moitié chemin de Londres, comme Birmingham, etc. etc. cela prendrait juste le 18 de ce mois.

"CLARA GIGLIUCCI."

[De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 92.)

The father of English caricaturists has surpassed himself in the accompanying sketch, which we copy from the original, and which is perhaps the gem of the illustrations to 'Doctor Syntax.'

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

On voit que le père des caricaturistes anglais s'est surpassé dans le dessin que nous donnons d'après l'original, et qui est peut-être la perle des illustrations du *Docteur Syntaxe*.

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

(See page 101.)

The second letter which we give, written on the day of Fawkes's arrest, by Popham Chief Justice of James I., to the Earl of Salisbury, the King's Minister, has reference to the investigations already in progress for the arrest of Percy, and his friends the Wrights.

From the Public Record Office

"Your Lordships very humbly,
"JO. POPHAM."
From the Public Record Office.]

La seconde lettre que nous publions, écrite le jour de l'arrestation de Fawkes, par le premier juge (*Chief Justice*) de Jacques 1^{er}, J. Popham, au comte de Salisbury, ministre du Roi, a trait aux recherches auxquelles on se livrait déjà pour arrêter Percy et les Wright, ses amis.

(Des archives publiques de la Grande-Bretagne.)

Des archives publiques de la Grande-Bretagne.]

(See page 102.)

He returned to England in 1848, and Lord Derby made him Master-General of the Ordnance. On the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, he succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In 1855 he was created Field-Marshal. In 1856 he resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief in consequence of an attack of paralysis, and died on the 24th September of the same year, sincerely regretted by the whole country.

Il retourna en Angleterre en 1848, et lord Derby le nomma membre de son administration comme grand-maître de l'artillerie. A la mort du duc de Wellington, arrivée en 1852, il lui succéda dans le commandement en chef des forces de terre. En 1855 il reçut le bâton de maréchal. En 1856 il se démit de ses fonctions de commandant-en-chef par suite d'une attaque de paralysie; il mourut le 24 septembre de la même année, sincèrement regretté de son pays tout entier.

Mon cher Burrowes. On me dit que le colonel Inghis s'est embarqué pour l'Angleterre ; je vous écris donc pour autoriser M. Fauquhar (négociant en vins) de recevoir ma demi-pièce de vin

de Madère et celle du major Rainey, déposées dans la cave du colonel Inglis; il l'expédia selon les circonstances, et comme il a été en affaires à Gibraltar avec M. Otley, alors payeur général, ils décidèrent entre eux quand et comment il faudra faire l'expédition.

"Nous avons appris aujourd'hui que Dupont est fait prisonnier, et que son armée s'est rendue, etc.

"Je m'ennuie à la mort; j'ai été grillé plusieurs heures au soleil en attendant l'embarquement du reste de nos troupes ce matin, parce que nous comptons faire voile demain pour Lisbonne, pour rejoindre sir A. W."

"Dans cette province, vous recevrez les nouvelles tout aussitôt et peut-être plus exactement que nous; aussi je ne chercherai pas à vous en donner d'ici, si ce n'est que je crois à la défaite de Dupont."

"Ne considérez pas ceci comme un lettre de vœux, mais bien d'adieu; mais vous pouvez compter que lorsque nous serons employés activement à terre, j'aurai de plus à vous raconter les détails de nos opérations; en même temps, je suis, cher Burrows,

"Votre très-fidèle

"H. HARDINGE."

"Rainey me prie de le rappeler à votre souvenir, et veuillez dire bien des choses aimables de votre part à Ripley, sans oublier Margetson, Ewart, M. Bruce et tous mes amis."

[Cette lettre a été écrite au major Burrows, compagnon d'armes de lord Hardinge; *sir A. W.* est l'abréviation de sir Arthur Wellesley, depuis duc de Wellington.

[De la Collection de John Burrows, Esq.]

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, BARON GRENVILLE.

(See page 103.)

Born 1759; died 1834. An English statesman. Third son of the Right Honourable George Grenville, a distinguished statesman. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1782. His elder brother, the Marquis of Buckingham, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took him to Dublin as his secretary. Shortly afterwards Mr. Pitt gave him the post of Paymaster-General of the Army. In 1789 the House of Commons elected him Speaker. In 1790 he was appointed Home Secretary and created Baron Grenville. In 1791 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was remarkable for his hostility to the revolutionary government of France. In 1792 he married the Hon. Anne Pitt, only daughter of Lord Camelford. In 1801 he retired with Mr. Pitt in consequence of the King's refusal to sanction the Bill for Catholic Emancipation. When Mr. Pitt returned to power in 1804, Lord Grenville separated from him because his ministry did not include Mr. Fox. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, who became First Lord of the Treasury, chose Mr. Fox as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Fox died in 1806, and the Grenville Ministry was dissolved in 1807. Lord Grenville, who possessed great literary talents, was named Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1809. He gave his support to Mr. Canning; but he was an enemy to Parliamentary Reform, and used his great influence in the House of Lords to oppose all measures having that tendency. He died in 1834 without issue, and the title expired with him.

The letter which we give was written in 1792, when he was Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Né en 1759; mort en 1834. Homme d'état anglais. Troisième fils du très-honorable George, homme d'état distingué. Il fit ses études au collège d'Eton et à l'université d'Oxford, et entra à la chambre des communes en 1782. Son frère aîné, le marquis de Buckingham, ayant été nommé vice-roi d'Irlande, l'amena avec lui à Dublin comme son secrétaire. Peu de temps après, M. Pitt lui donna le poste de payeur-général de l'armée. En 1789, la chambre des communes l'éut *speaker*, ou président. En 1790 il fut nommé ministre d'état pour l'intérieur, et créé baron Grenville. En 1791 il devint secrétaire d'état des affaires étrangères, et il se fit remarquer par son hostilité décidée au gouvernement révolutionnaire de la France. En 1792 il épousa l'honorable Anne Pitt, fille unique de lord Camelford. En 1801 il se retira des affaires avec M. Pitt, par suite du refus du roi de sanctionner le bill de l'émancipation catholique. Lorsque M. Pitt revint au pouvoir en 1804, lord Grenville se sépara de lui, parce que son ministère ne comprenait pas M. Fox. A la mort de M. Pitt, lord Grenville, devenu premier lord de la trésorerie, choisit M. Fox pour ministre des affaires étrangères. Fox mourut en 1806, et le ministère Grenville fut dissous en 1807. Lord Grenville, qui possédait de grands talents littéraires, fut nommé chancelier de l'université d'Oxford en 1809. Il donna son appui à M. Canning; mais il était l'ennemi de la réforme parlementaire, et il employa l'influence considérable qu'il possédait à la chambre des lords à faire échouer toutes les mesures dans ce sens. Il mourut en 1834 sans postérité, et le titre s'éteignit avec lui.

La lettre que nous produisons a été écrite en 1792, alors qu'il était ministre des affaires étrangères.

(Traduction.)

"Saint-James Square, 20 avril 1792.

"Mon cher Lord,—Depuis que je vous ai vu ce matin, j'ai appris que lord Robert Fitzgerald est en ville en ce moment, et sur le point de partir (comme je me l'imagine) pour la Suisse. Cette circonstance me fait désirer vivement que vous exprimiez sans délai à lord Henri Spencer mon intention de consulter ses idées, dans la supposition qu'il préfère être secrétaire d'ambassade à l'ancien poste qu'il occupe en ce moment dans les circonstances différentes qu'une nouvelle promotion peut occasionner. Je n'ajouterais rien, comme je devrais naturellement le faire, relativement à mon opinion sur la manière dont lord Henri s'est comporté à la Haye pendant votre absence, parce que je sais que vous n'ignorez pas mes sentiments à ce sujet.

"Je voudrais vous parler, avant votre départ, d'une affaire entièrement étrangère à la politique européenne. Elle ne vaut pas la peine de vous faire venir en ville tout exprès, mais comme je crois que vous serez à Londres jeudi, je serais charmé de vous voir quelques minutes ici dans la matinée.

"Croyez-moi toujours, mon cher lord, à vous très-sincèrement,

"GRENVILLE."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(See page 103.)

Born 1788; died 1850. A distinguished English statesman. Eldest son of the first Baronet of the name, who was one of the largest cotton-spinners in Lancashire, employing, in 1803, more than seven thousand hands. He was educated at Harrow, where Byron was his schoolfellow, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took the two first prizes in classics and mathematics. He entered the House of Commons in 1809 at the age of twenty-one, and joined the Tory party, to which his father belonged. In 1810 he supported the address to the Crown, and in 1811 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1812, when Lord Liverpool came into

Né en 1788; mort en 1850. Homme d'état anglais très-distingué. Fils aîné du premier baronnet de ce nom, l'un des plus grands filateurs du Lancashire — il occupait plus de 15,000 ouvriers en 1803. Fut élevé d'abord à Harrow, où il eut Byron pour condisciple, et ensuite à l'université d'Oxford. Il remporta à Oxford les deux premiers prix d'excellence pour les classiques et les mathématiques. Il entra à la chambre des communes à l'âge de vingt-un ans (1809), et s'attacha au parti tory, auquel son père appartenait. En 1810 il appuya l'adresse à la couronne, et en 1811 il fut nommé sous-secrétaire d'état des colonies. En 1812, à l'avènement de lord Liverpool aux affaires, M. Peel fut

office, Mr. Peel was made principal Secretary for Ireland. The agitation in favour of Catholic Emancipation was then at its height: Mr. Peel's adherence to the anti-Catholic policy of the Government gained him the nickname of "Orange Peel," and Mr. O'Connell seemed from that time to vow implacable hatred against him. His experience of Irish affairs, however, greatly modified his opinions, and he resigned his office at the earliest opportunity. In 1818 he was elected member for the University of Oxford, in opposition to Mr. Canning, and gave up his office as Principal Secretary for Ireland. In 1820 he married the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd. In 1822, after the accession of George IV., he returned to office as Home Minister. In the month of August following, Mr. Canning became Foreign Minister in the place of Lord Castlereagh, who had committed suicide: and until 1829 Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel were the most important and most active members of Lord Liverpool's Cabinet, though differing in opinion on more than one subject. Whilst Mr. Canning was liberalizing the foreign policy of England, Mr. Peel was endeavouring to regulate the currency so as to meet the exigencies of an unexampled commercial distress and panic. Mr. Peel, as we have said, during his stay in Ireland changed his views on the subject of Catholic Emancipation; he approved it in principle, but thought the time had not come to put it in practice. Mr. Canning, on the contrary, desired its immediate application. In 1827 Lord Liverpool resigned, and Mr. Canning was charged with the formation of a Ministry in which the old Tory element found no place. But Mr. Canning died a few months afterwards, and his successor, Lord Goderich, was obliged to give way in 1828 to a purely Tory Administration, with the Duke of Wellington at its head and Mr. Peel as Home Secretary. At the general election which followed, he was rejected by the University of Oxford in favour of a more anti-Catholic member. On the 5th March, 1829, Mr. Peel introduced the measure of Catholic Emancipation in a celebrated speech. The Wellington-Peel Administration, however, was unwilling to yield on the question of Parliamentary Reform, agitated at the general election following the accession of William IV., and on the 2nd November, 1830, the Duke and his colleagues tendered their resignation. In the same month the first Whig Ministry since 1807 was formed by Lord Grey. In the meantime Mr. Peel had succeeded to the title and estates of his father, who died on the 3rd May. While in opposition Sir Robert helped materially to remove the scruples of the Duke of Wellington on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, but declined to take office in a ministry raised on the ruins of that of Lord Grey, and the Reform Bill at length passed the House of Lords on the 4th June, 1832. The following year Sir Robert Peel was elected member for Tamworth, which place he continued to represent until his death.

Sir Robert frankly accepted the new state of things, and actively engaged in the formation of a "Conservative party" independent both of the old Whigs and Tories. In November, 1834, Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, under Lord Melbourne (who had succeeded Lord Grey), becoming a member of the Upper House through the death of his father Earl Spencer, the King, to the general surprise, made this vacancy (the Chancellor of the Exchequer not being able to sit in the House of Lords) the occasion for dismissing the Whig Ministry and for calling the Duke of Wellington to his councils. Sir Robert, who was at Rome, was summoned by telegraph; he arrived on the 9th December, and the Duke of Wellington offered him the post of Prime Minister, taking for himself the direction of Foreign Affairs. This administration, however, lasted only four months. The Whigs returned to power and retained it until 1839, when on the 7th May of that year they retired in consequence of Sir R. Peel's opposition to the suspension of the constitution of Jamaica, an opposition which left them a majority of only five, and Sir Robert was charged by the Queen with the formation of a ministry. He failed, however, in consequence of her Majesty's refusal to dismiss the ladies of

promu principal secrétaire pour l'Irlande. A cette époque, l'agitation en faveur de l'émancipation catholique était à son comble; M. Peel s'était identifié avec la politique anti-catholique du ministère, ce qui le fit surnommer *Orange Peel* (Peel signifie *pelure*), et M. O'Connell sembla lui vouer dès lors une haine implacable. Cependant, l'expérience qu'il acquit en Irlande modifia essentiellement ses opinions, et il se démit de ses fonctions aussitôt qu'il le put. En 1818 il fut nommé membre du Parlement par l'université d'Oxford, où il avait M. Canning pour concurrent, et il donna sa démission de secrétaire pour l'Irlande. En 1820 il épousa la plus jeune fille du général sir John Floyd. En 1822, après l'accession de Georges IV, il reprit aux affaires comme ministre de l'intérieur. Au mois d'août suivant, M. Canning remplaça au Foreign-Office lord Castlereagh, qui s'était suicidé. Jusqu'en 1827, M. Canning et M. Peel restèrent les membres les plus considérables et les plus actifs du cabinet de lord Liverpool. Cependant, ils différaient d'opinion en plus d'une matière. Tandis que M. Canning libéralisait la politique extérieure de l'Angleterre, M. Peel étudiait pour la circulation monétaire de nouvelles formes qui pussent répondre aux exigences d'une détresse et d'une panique commerciale sans exemple. Nous avons dit que M. Peel avait modifié pendant son séjour en Irlande ses sentiments à l'égard de l'émancipation catholique; il l'approuvait en principe, mais il ne croyait pas que le temps était venu de la mettre en pratique. M. Canning, au contraire, en voulait l'application immédiate. En 1827 lord Liverpool donna sa démission, et M. Canning fut chargé de composer un ministère où l'élément vieux tory ne put trouver de place. Mais M. Canning mourut quelques mois après, et son successeur, lord Goderich, fut obligé de céder la place en 1828 à une administration purement tory, qui eut le duc de Wellington pour chef, et M. Peel pour ministre de l'intérieur. Aux élections qui s'en suivirent, l'université d'Oxford lui retira son mandat pour le donner à un membre plus anti-catholique. Le 5 mars 1829, M. Peel proposa l'émancipation catholique dans un discours qui est resté un monument oratoire.

Mais le ministère Wellington-Peel n'était pas disposé à céder sur la question de la réforme parlementaire, agitée de plus en plus aux élections générales qui suivirent l'accession de Guillaume IV, et le 2 novembre 1830 le duc de Wellington et ses collègues donnèrent leur démission. Le même mois, le premier ministère whig depuis 1807 fut constitué sous la direction de lord Grey. Dans ces entrefaites, M. Peel avait succédé au titre et aux biens de son père, décédé le 3 mai. Dans l'opposition, il contribua essentiellement à vaincre les scrupules du duc de Wellington à l'endroit de la réforme; il déclina de faire partie d'un ministère élevé sur les ruines de celui de lord Grey, et le bill de Réforme fut enfin voté à la chambre des lords le 4 juin 1832. L'année suivante, sir Robert Peel fut élu pour Tamworth, qu'il a représenté jusqu'à sa mort.

Sir Robert accepta franchement le nouvel état de choses, et s'occupa activement de former un "parti conservateur," indépendant et des whigs et des tories invétérés. Lord Althorp, chancelier de l'échiquier sous lord Melbourne, qui avait succédé à lord Grey, devint membre de la chambre haute par suite de la mort de son père, le comte Spencer, arrivée en novembre 1834. A l'étonnement général, le roi profita de cette vacance (le chancelier de l'échiquier ne peut siéger qu'à la chambre des communes) pour renvoyer les ministres whigs et appeler le duc de Wellington à ses conseils. Sir Robert, qui était à Rome, fut mandé par le télégraphe; il arriva le 9 décembre, et le duc de Wellington lui offrit le poste de premier ministre, en prenant pour lui le portefeuille des affaires étrangères. Mais ce ministère ne dura que quatre mois. Les whigs retournèrent au pouvoir jusqu'en 1839; le 7 mai de cette année, ils se retirèrent par suite de l'opposition faite par sir Robert à la suspension de la constitution de la Jamaïque—opposition qui ne leur donna qu'une majorité de cinq voix, et sir Robert fut chargé par la Reine de constituer une administration. Il n'y put réussir par suite du refus de Sa Majesté de renvoyer des dames de sa maison, que sir Robert jugeait trop dévouées aux whigs,

her household, whom he thought too much devoted to the Whigs, who then again took the reins. The general election of 1841 gave to Sir Robert a majority of 360 against 269; he had proposed an amendment to the address which was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence, and on the 30th August of that year he became a second time Prime Minister. His administration lasted five years; its history is full of interest. In 1842 he proposed and passed into law, 1st, his sliding scale for the corn duties; 2nd, the Income Tax; 3rd, the revision of the Customs Tariff, abolishing certain duties and reducing others. In 1844 he ordered the arrest of O'Connell, his son John, and seven of his principal followers, on the charge of conspiracy and sedition in Ireland,—an energetic measure which virtually put an end to O'Connell's influence. He passed an Act for regulating the circulation of the Bank of England. Meanwhile, the Anti-Corn-law League had made immense progress. In 1845 came the potato-famine in Ireland, and Sir Robert announced to his colleagues his conviction that the Repeal of the Corn Laws was indispensable; but many of them objecting to that measure, he advised the Queen to call Lord John Russell to her councils. Lord Grey declined the advances of the latter, and Sir Robert Peel was reinstated as Premier. This was in December, 1845. On the 29th January, 1846, he proposed the abolition of the corn duties, and succeeded, notwithstanding the violent attacks of the chiefs of the newly-formed party of Protectionists. Beaten on the 29th June, 1846, on an Irish question, he retired from office, but not without having publicly acknowledged that the merit of the abolition of the duty on corn was due more to Mr. Cobden than to himself. We may add also, that Sir Robert Peel re-established cordial relations with France, which had been greatly endangered, if not destroyed, by his predecessor.

The retirement of Sir Robert Peel was attended by the good wishes and sympathies of the whole nation, and his popularity was continually increasing. He voted with the Whigs on the Navigation Laws and the removal of Jewish disabilities. But the Revolution of 1848 and the events immediately following it opened numerous questions of foreign policy on which he differed entirely from Lord Palmerston. The aspirations of the nation were again calling him to power when he died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, on the 2nd July, 1850. His premature end was truly a national calamity.

(Traduction.) — Chateau de Dublin, 23 janvier 1851

"Mon cher Monsieur,—Lord Whitworth me charge de vous prier de m'envoyer aussitôt que vous le pourrez le nom du gentilhomme que vous désirez recommander à son Excellence pour remplir les fonctions de shérif pour le comté de Monaghan pendant l'année suivante. Je joins à cet effet la liste envoyée par le shérif actuel.

"Et j'ai l'honneur d'être, mon cher Monsieur, votre très-dévoté

"F. C. S. Corry, Esq., M.P., etc. etc."

[De la Collection du docteur Corry.]

IMMANUEL KANT.

(See page 104.)

Born 1724; died 1804. A celebrated German philosopher. He was the son of a saddler, but created for himself a high position among the remarkable men of his time. He studied at Königsberg, and in a few years explored nearly the whole field of human knowledge, but for fifteen years he lived unknown and in obscurity. At length, in 1770, he obtained the Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics at the University of Königsberg; sixteen years later he became Rector of that University, and the following year was elected a member of the Academy of Berlin. He died seventeen years afterwards.

Kant was the author of a system which marked an era and caused a revolution in philosophy. He gave to his doctrine the name of Criticism; all human knowledge is submitted to this criticism. He divides knowledge into two parts; the first is matter, or the objective; the second, form, or the subjective. We will not enter into a discussion of his doctrine: it will be sufficient to say that he had, and still has, numerous disciples in Germany. His

qui reprirent les rênes. Les élections générales de 1841 donnèrent à sir Robert une majorité de 360 voix contre 269; sir Robert avait proposé à l'adresse un amendement équivalant à un vote de non-confiance, et le 30 août de cette année il était premier ministre une seconde fois. Son ministère dura cinq ans; l'histoire en est pleine d'intérêt. En 1842, il proposa et fit passer en loi: 1° son échelle mobile pour les droits grevant les céréales; 2° l'Income Tax, ou l'impôt sur les revenus; 3° la révision du tarif des douanes, supprimant certains droits, en diminuant d'autres. En 1844 il fit arrêter O'Connell, son fils Jean et sept de ses principaux associés, sous l'accusation de conspiration et de sédition en Irlande. Cette mesure énergique mit fin virtuellement à l'influence d'O'Connell. Il fit passer en loi son bill régissant la circulation de la Banque d'Angleterre. Dans ces entrefaites, la ligue contre la loi sur les céréales avait fait des progrès immenses. En 1845 survint en Irlande la disette des pommes de terre,—principale nourriture du peuple — et sir Robert fait part à ses collègues de sa conviction qu'il est indispensable d'annuler cette loi. Plusieurs d'entre eux déclinent cette mesure. Il conseille à la Reine d'appeler lord John Russell à ses conseils. Lord Grey refuse les avances de ce dernier, et sir Robert Peel est réinstallé premier ministre. C'était en décembre 1845. Le 29 janvier 1846, il propose l'abolition des impôts sur les céréales; il triomphe, malgré les attaques violentes des chefs du parti, nouvellement formé, des protectionistes. Battu le 29 juin 1846 sur un projet de loi applicable à l'Irlande, il se retire des affaires, mais sans avoir publiquement reconnu que le mérite de l'abolition des lois sur le blé était due plus à M. Cobden qu'à lui-même. Il est juste aussi d'ajouter que sir Robert était parvenu à rétablir avec la France des relations sincèrement cordiales—cordialité que ses prédécesseurs avaient fortement compromise, sinon détruite.

La retraite de sir Robert fut honorée de tous les vœux et des sympathies de la nation, et sa popularité alla toujours croissant. Il vota avec les whigs dans les questions des lois sur la navigation, et de l'émancipation des juifs. Cependant, la révolution de 1848 et les événements qui la suivirent immédiatement, ouvrirent de nombreuses questions de politique étrangère sur lesquelles il différait complètement avec lord Palmerston. Les aspirations de la nation l'appelaient de nouveau au pouvoir, quand il mourut d'une chute de cheval le 2 juillet 1850. Sa fin prématurée fut pour l'Angleterre une véritable calamité nationale.

(Traduction.) — Chateau de Dublin, 23 janvier 1851

scientific works, which resemble Newton's, are much esteemed.

The remarkable letter which we give, and which he wrote at the age of sixty-six, abundantly proves that even the sternest organizations cannot long exist in a purely metaphysical sphere. Buffon said, "Physics give the *combien* (substance), and metaphysics the *comment* (mode)." Voltaire wrote, "By metaphysics one may know everything without having learned anything, and if one has a mind with a little subtlety and much falsity, one is sure to make a great advance." We may add also, that, according to Ozanam, "Metaphysics rule everything, and have given rise to all the institutions in the world of which we live."

We are happy to be able to give to our subscribers a long letter from the Father of Critical Philosophy.

(Translation.)

"Your valuable Treatise on the Representative Faculty, dearest friend, has safely reached me. I have also been able to judge it partly, and so far, that I have not misunderstood the new way of obtaining a perfect explanation of that intricate matter, though not sufficiently to form a final judgment on the whole. This I shall reserve for the Christmas holidays. It seems, dearest Sir, that you take my negligence for indifference, and that you think that your works are highly esteemed and admired by me for their clearness and comprehensiveness. I have found a place on my shelves, without my finding time to study them. How is it possible to suspect such a thing of one who expects, from the serenity and thoroughness of your views, that completeness and lucid explanation which he himself cannot give to his own works?"

"It is a bad thing this our growing old! We feel ourselves forced at length to do things mechanically in order to keep up our mental and bodily capacities. For some years I have found it necessary never to give up my evenings to uninterrupted study, either in reading the same book, or in occupying myself with my own works; but to pass them in frequent change, either in reading or meditating: this I do that I may not spoil my night's rest. On the other hand, I am an early riser, and am busy the whole forenoon, part of which, however, is taken up with my lectures. In our study, with your subtle investigations become more and more difficult, and we feel a wish to rest from them, if only we may be so happy as to find others inclined to take them up and continue them. The latter I hope to find in your person: on which account I am warmly obliged to you, as the public at large will undoubtedly also be. I am at present engaged on something concerning Eberhard. This and the 'Critique of Pure Reason' will, I hope, reach you at Easter. My friend Kraus sends you his kindest regards. I must leave it to his humour—at present directed against all metaphysical speculations—that it may change of itself; as I trust that your work would then become the first thing he would take into consideration."

"I remain, with the highest esteem and love, yours for ever,

"I. KANT.

"Königsberg, 1st December, 1789.

"To Counsellor Reinhold, Professor."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

se rapprochent beaucoup de Newton, son fort estimé.

La lettre très-remarquable que nous donnons de lui et qu'il écrivit à l'âge de 66 ans, prouve surabondamment que les organisations même les plus solides ne peuvent vivre longtemps dans une sphère purement métaphysique. Buffon a dit: "la physique donne le combien, et la métaphysique le comment." Voltaire a écrit: "par la métaphysique, on peut savoir tout sans avoir jamais rien appris, et pour peu qu'on ait l'esprit un peu subtil et bien faux, on peut être sûr d'aller loin." Ajoutons aussi que d'après Ozanam, "c'est la métaphysique qui gouverne tout, qui a donné naissance à toutes les institutions au milieu desquelles nous vivons."

Quoi qu'il en soit, nous sommes heureux de donner à nos abonnés une longue lettre du père de la philosophie critique.

(Traduction.)

"Votre estimable traité sur la Faculté Représentative m'est parvenu, très-cher ami, sain et sauf. J'ai pu aussi le juger assez, pour avoir compris les nouveaux moyens d'obtenir une explication parfaite de ce sujet complexe; cependant, je ne l'ai pas encore approfondi assez pour former une opinion finale sur l'ensemble. Je me réserve cette tâche pour les vacances de Pâques. Il me semble, très-cher ami, que vous prenez ma négligence pour de l'indifférence, et que vous croyez que vos ouvrages—que je prise et que j'admire grandement et toujours pour leur clarté et leur compréhensibilité—trouvent seulement place sur les rayons de ma bibliothèque, sans que je prenne le temps d'y penser et de les étudier. Comment pouvez-vous entretenir un soupçon sembler de venir qui attend de la perspicacité et du traitement à fond de vos vues, cette perfection et cette explication lucide? Il ne peut lui-même donner à ses propres ouvrages?"

"Il est malheureux que nous devenions vieux. Nous nous trouvons forcés peu à peu de faire les choses mécaniquement, afin de conserver nos forces mentales et physiques. Depuis quelques années, je suis forcé de ne pas donner mes soirées à des études non-interrompues, soit pour lire le même livre, soit en m'occupant de mes propres ouvrages—mais de les passer en changeant continuellement de sujets, soit en lisant, soit en méditant. Je suis ce plan afin de ne pas laisser mon repos pendant la nuit. D'un autre côté, je me lève de bonne heure, et je suis occupé toute la matinée, dont une partie est néanmoins prise par mes cours. Nous sommes dans notre 66^{ème} année; à cet âge les investigations profondes deviennent de plus en plus difficiles, et nous éprouvons le désir de les laisser, pour peu que nous ayons le bonheur que d'autres soient disposés à les reprendre et à les continuer. Ces autres, je crois les trouver en vous; voilà pourquoi je vous suis chaleureusement obligé, comme le public le sera aussi sans nul doute. En ce moment je m'occupe de quelque chose qui concerne Eberhard. Cet ouvrage et la Critique de la pure Raison, vous parviendra à Pâques, j'espère. Mon ami Kraus vous envoie ses vives amitiés. Je laisse à son humeur—en ce moment opposée à toutes les spéculations métaphysiques—le soin de se changer elle-même; et j'ai la confiance que votre ouvrage sera alors le premier sujet qu'il prendra en considération."

"Je suis toujours avec l'estime et l'amitié la plus grande, à vous pour toujours,

"I. KANT.

"Königsberg, 1^{er} décembre 1789.

"Au conseiller M. Reinhold, Professeur."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

AUGUST WILHELM VON SCHLEGEL.

(See page 104.)

Born 1767; died 1845. A distinguished German poet and critic. He was educated at Göttingen, under Heyne, and attracted notice in Germany by an admirable translation of Shakespeare. He also translated Calderon, and, with his brother Frederick, established the 'Athenaeum,' a literary journal, which met with great success. From 1801 to 1818, he gave at Berlin, and afterwards at Vienna, courses of lectures on subjects relating chiefly to the classical drama; and in France his 'Comparison of the Phædra of Racine with that of Euripides' gave rise to a stormy discussion. In 1818 he was appointed Professor of Literature at the University of Bonn, and published in the same year an 'Essay on the Literature of Provence.' In his later years he devoted his attention to Indian literature, and translated from the Sanskrit two epic poems, the 'Ramayana' and the 'Hitopadesa.' He also wrote a number of highly esteemed poems; his 'Arion' will remain immortal. He was the friend of Goethe and Schiller, as well as of Madame de Staël.

Né en 1767; mort en 1845. Critique et poète distingué allemand. Il étudia à Göttingue, sous Heyne, et fit une immense sensation en Allemagne par une traduction excellente de Shakespeare. Il traduisit aussi Calderon, et fonda avec son frère Frédéric l'*Athenaeum*, journal littéraire, qui eut un grand succès. De 1801 à 1818, il fit à Berlin, et ensuite à Vienne, des cours de littérature où le théâtre classique lui servit surtout de thème; il souleva en France presque une tempête par sa *Comparaison de la Phèdre de Racine et de celle d'Euripide*. En 1818 il fut nommé à la chaire de littérature de Bonn, où il publia la même année un *Essai sur la Littérature provençale*. Dans ses dernières années il s'occupa de littérature indienne, et traduisit deux grandes épopées de cette langue, le *Ramayana* et l'*Hitopadesa*. Il a écrit aussi nombre de poésies très-estimées; son *Arion* restera immortel. Il fut l'ami de Goethe et de Schiller, ainsi que de Madame de Staël.

Shakespeare n'avait pas eu de plus éloquent interprète dans la langue germanique.

Shakespeare has had no more eloquent interpreter in the German language. The autograph which we give is his translation of two lines from 'Hamlet.'

VICTOR-MARIE, Comte HUGO.

(See page 105.)

Born 1802. Descended from a family ennobled in 1531. His father, a volunteer under the Republic, became a general under the Empire, and his long defence of Thionville in 1814 will ever be memorable in the history of warfare. His mother was a Vendian brigande, and was pursued in the woods with Mesdames Larochejaquelein and De Bonchamp. This contrast in the political sentiments of his parents must have greatly influenced the early impressions of Victor Hugo; and his wonderfully fertile imagination must have been impressed from his infancy by such family circumstances. His father, as we have said, served in the French army; and his mother insisted upon accompanying her husband wherever he went, and at that time (1807) the French armies traversed, so to speak, the European continent to an extremity to the other. Madam Hugo would not entrust to any one the education of her son; and the son, following the movements of his parents, "parcourut l'Europe avant la vie," and had seen nearly the whole of Europe when he returned to Paris in 1809, in his eighth year. He remained there two years occupied in study. In 1811 he was sent for by his father, who was governor of important provinces in Spain. The business of war brought him to Paris again in 1812, and he resumed his quiet life and favourite studies at the convent of the Feuillantines. In 1813 he entered the Collège Cordier, a preparatory school for the École Polytechnique, his father intending him for a military life. He completed his education at the latter school, but his tastes by no means drew him to that way. Indeed, at fourteen years of age he had written a tragedy and two lyric poems displaying considerable ability. In 1817 he competed for the prize of the Academy; his subject was "the advantages of study," and in his piece he announced himself as a poet of fifteen years of age. The learned Assembly, thinking the statement doubtful, gave him only honourable mention. His father at length consented to his entering the world of letters. 'Les Vierges de Verdun,' 'Le Rétablissement de la Statue de Henri IV,' and 'Moïse sur le Nil,' gained for him three times the grand prize of the Floral Games of Toulouse, of which he was proclaimed Master.

To follow step by step the career of Victor Hugo would be to give the history of French literature during the present century. The space at our disposal allows us to trace only the principal points of his noble and prolific career. In 1822 appeared his 'Odes et Ballades,' classic in form, but romantic in idea and sentiment. These poems were the precursors of the romantic school, of which Victor Hugo was destined to become the chief. 'Han d'Islande' and 'Bug Jargal' afterwards appeared, in which the romantic element was still more predominant. 'Cromwell,' published in 1827, was the Rubicon which he placed between himself and the classical school. 'Les Orientales,' 'Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné,' and 'Hernani,' which appeared in 1830, created an unparalleled sensation in the world of letters.

The fall of Charles X. greatly added to the literary excitement of the period. The revolution of 1830 commenced a new era of liberty: Victor Hugo found himself more at his ease, and immediately and absolutely placed himself at the head of the school—the romantic. 'Marion de Lorme,' prohibited by the censor under the preceding reign, was played in 1831; 'Lucrèce Borgia' and 'Marie Tudor' were represented in 1832 and 1833; 'Angelo,' 'Esmeralda,' and 'Ruy Blas,' appeared in 1835, 1836, and 1837; his last drama, 'Les Burgraves,' was played in 1843.

But the noblest and most glorious of Victor Hugo's crowns are not those which he has won upon the stage. His historical romance of 'Notre-Dame de Paris' is the brightest jewel in the dazzling casket. It is impossible to look upon the towers of the ancient cathedral of Paris without

travelling with him. The autograph which we give is his translation of two lines from 'Hamlet.'

Né en 1802. Issu d'une famille anoblie en 1531. Son père, volontaire sous la République, devint général sous l'Empire, et sa longue défense de Thionville en 1814, restera à jamais mémorable dans les annales de la guerre. Sa mère, au contraire, était une grande vendéenne, traquée dans le Bocage avec mesdames Larochejaquelein et de Bonchamp. Ce contraste étrange dans les sentiments politiques des auteurs de ses jours, a dû exercer une grande influence sur les premières impressions de Victor Hugo. Et son imagination, si prodigieusement douce, a dû aussi se nourrir des terribles et étranges circonstances de famille. Nous avons dit que son père servait dans l'armée française. Sa mère voulut suivre partout son mari, et à cette époque dont il s'agit (1807) les armées françaises couraient, pour ainsi dire, d'une extrémité à l'autre du continent européen. Madame Hugo ne voulut confier à personne l'éducation de son fils, et le fils, suivant la chaîne des pères, parcourut l'Europe avant la vie. Il avait vu presque toute l'Europe lorsqu'il revint à Paris en 1809, dans sa huitième année. Il y resta deux ans, employés à des études sérieuses et fécondes. En 1811 son père, gouverneur d'importantes provinces espagnoles, rappela près de lui. Les vicissitudes de la guerre le ramènèrent à Paris en 1812, et il reprit sa vie d'étude, ses études enriées au convent des Feuillantines. En 1813 il entra au Collège Cordier, école préparatoire à l'École Polytechnique, son père le destinant à la carrière des armes. Il y compléta son éducation, mais son goût ne l'entraînait guère vers l'armée. En effet, à 14 ans, il avait composé une tragédie aristocratique, et deux pièces lyriques déjà fort remarquables. En 1817 il concourut au prix de l'Académie: le sujet était "les avantages de l'étude," et dans sa pièce il s'annonça comme un poète de quinze ans. La docte assemblée crut à une mystification, et ne lui donna qu'une mention honorable. Son père consentit enfin à le laisser entrer dans le monde des lettres. 'Les Vierges de Verdun,' 'Le rétablissement de la statue de Henri IV,' et 'Moïse sur le Nil,' lui valurent trois fois le grand prix des Jeux Floraux de Toulouse, qui le proclama maître.

Suivre pas à pas la carrière de Victor Hugo, serait faire l'histoire de la littérature française du siècle actuel. L'espace qui nous est donné ne nous permet que de tracer à grands traits cette carrière si grande et si féconde. En 1822 parurent ses 'Odes et Ballades,' classiques de forme, mais romantiques d'idée et de sentiment; ces poésies furent les précurseurs de l'école romantique, dont Victor Hugo devait devenir le chef. Parurent ensuite 'Han d'Islande' et 'Bug-Jargal,' où le romantisme était plus encore. 'Cromwell,' publié en 1827, fut le Rubicon que Victor Hugo plaça entre son école et celle des classiques. 'Les Orientales,' 'Le dernier Jour d'un Condamné,' et 'Hernani,' qui parut en 1830, causèrent une sensation sans pareille dans le monde des lettres en particulier, et parmi le public français en général.

La chute de Charles X ajouta à ces luttes littéraires si brûlantes. La révolution de 1830 inaugura une ère nouvelle de liberté: Victor Hugo se trouva plus à l'aise, et il se plaça immédiatement et résolument à la tête de son école, celle des Romantiques. 'Marion de Lorme,' que la censure avait écartée sous le régime précédent, fut jouée en 1831. 'Lucrèce Borgia' et 'Marie Tudor' furent représentées en 1832 et en 1833; 'Angelo,' 'Esmeralda' et 'Ruy-Blas' parurent en 1835, 1836, et 1837; son dernier drame, 'Les Burgraves,' fut joué au Théâtre-Français en 1843.

Que de couronnes glorieuses! dira-t-on. Cependant, les plus belles et les plus glorieuses de Victor Hugo ne sont pas au théâtre. Son roman historique de 'Notre-Dame de Paris' est le joyau le plus radieux de cet éternel cloué. On ne peut contempler les tours de l'antique basilique de Paris sans y lire profondément incrusté

reading upon them in striking characters the name of Victor Hugo; and the antiquarian knowledge displayed in profusion throughout his romance will render both the venerable church and the old city of Paris for ever indestructible.

We must content ourselves with mentioning the 'Feuilles d'Automne,' 'Les Chants du Crépuscule,' 'Les Voix Intérieures,' 'Les Rayons et les Ombres,' 'Le Rhin,' which Goethe and Schiller might have envied, and which was so well translated by Mr. Aird in 1841. At this period Victor Hugo, at the age of thirty-nine, entered the French Academy. In 1845 he was created a peer of France.

Here commences the great author's political career. At the revolution of 1848, Paris elected him to the Constituent Assembly, and afterwards to the legislative Assembly. After the coup d'état of the 2nd December his name appeared on the first list of persons expelled from France. The illustrious exile has since produced 'Les Contemplations,' 'Autrefois et Aujourd'hui,' 'La Légende des Siècles,' which was the great literary event of 1859; 'Les Misérables,' which caused the same sensation in 1862; and 'Shakespeare,' of which we are happy to give the dedication to England, written by the hand of the illustrious author. No collection of autographs could be considered complete without that of Victor Hugo.

He refused to return to France at the amnesty of the 15th August, 1859. Like most of the exiles of 1851, he said, "Where liberty is, there is my country."

In his retirement at Guernsey he has occupied himself with improving the condition of indigent children of both sexes, a benevolent course, which was to be expected from the author of 'Les Misérables.' He has also unceasingly devoted his talents to the abolition of capital punishment, a reform which he energetically and eloquently supported in the French Tribune.

Chateaubriand called Victor Hugo "l'âme sublime." One may also apply to him the estimate of Buffon by J. J. Rousseau: "C'est la plus belle plume de son siècle."

(Translation.)

"To England I dedicate this Book, the glorious home of her Poet. I tell England the truth; and, as a land illustrious and free, I admire her, and as an asylum I love her."

"Hauterive House, 1864."

From the Collection of the Editor.]

"VICTOR HUGO"

CHARLES-VICTOR HUGO.

(See page 105.)

Born 1826. A French journalist and novel-writer. Eldest son of Victor Hugo. He and his younger brother, François Victor, studied with brilliant success at the Lycée Charlemagne. In 1848 he was appointed Secretary to M. de Lamartine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and until 1851 he edited his father's newspaper, 'L'Événement.' For a remarkable article written by him on capital punishment he was imprisoned, and condemned to two months' imprisonment. After the coup d'état of the 2nd December, the two brothers voluntarily shared the exile of their father. Since that time Charles Victor has written the 'Cochon de Saint Antoine,' 'La Bohème dorée,' 'La Chaise de Paille,' etc. etc.

The letter which we publish has reference to 'Marion de Lorme,' his father's celebrated drama, which the censors suppressed under the Restoration, but which was represented in August 1831.

(Translation.)

"My dear Friend,—'Marion de Lorme' is put off until to-morrow, Thursday. This is one of those grand engagements which I think will entirely excuse me in your eyes if I do not come, as well as my brother, according to your very kind invitation. I trust this is the last of the delays we have to endure."

"Have the goodness to place at the feet of the ladies the homage of my respect, and believe in my very sincere attachment.—Your friend,

"Wednesday."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

"CHARLES HUGO."

FRANÇOIS-VICTOR HUGO.

(See page 105.)

Born 1828. A French writer. Youngest son of Victor Hugo. First devoted himself to historical researches and produced 'L'Île de Jersey, ses Monuments, son Histoire, ou la Normandie inconnue,' he

le nom de Victor Hugo. Et la science archéologique répandue à profusion dans 'Notre-Dame de Paris,' met à l'abri de tout cataclysme et la vénérable cathédrale et le vieux Paris.

Il faut nous contenter de mentionner 'Les Feuilles d'Automne,' 'Les Chants du Crépuscule,' 'Les Voix Intérieures,' 'Les Rayons et les Ombres,' 'Le Rhin,' dont Goethe et Schiller seraient jaloux, et qu'un Écossais, M. Aird, a si bien traduit en 1841. A cette époque, Victor Hugo, âgé de trente-neuf ans, entra à l'Académie française. En 1845 il fut créé pair de France.

Ici commence la carrière politique du grand écrivain. A la révolution de 1848, Paris le nomma à l'Assemblée constituante, et plus tard à l'Assemblée législative. Après le coup d'état du 2 décembre, il fut porté sur la première liste des expulsés du territoire français. L'illustre exilé a produit depuis 'Les Contemplations,' 'Autrefois et Aujourd'hui,' 'La Légende des siècles,' qui fut le grand événement littéraire de 1859; 'Les Misérables,' qui ont causé la même sensation en 1862; et 'Shakespeare,' dont nous sommes heureux de donner la dedication à l'Angleterre, écrite de la main de l'illustre auteur. Nul recueil d'autographes ne saurait être complet sans celui de Victor Hugo.

Il refusa de rentrer en France lors de l'amnistie du 15 août 1859. Comme la plupart des exilés de 1851, il se dit: "Où est la liberté, là est la patrie."

Dans sa retraite à Guernsey, il s'est occupé d'améliorer le bien-être des enfants pauvres des deux sexes; ou devait s'attendre à cet acte humanitaire de l'auteur des 'Misérables.' Il n'a cessé aussi de vouer son talent à l'abolition de la peine de mort, qu'il avait si énergiquement et si eloquemment appuyée à la tribune française.

Chateaubriand appela Victor Hugo "l'âme sublime." On peut aussi lui appliquer cette appréciation de Buffon par J. J. Rousseau: "C'est la plus belle plume de son siècle."

then devoted himself to the difficult and important task of translating the great national poet of England. His success has been complete; he has accomplished for his country that which Schlegel did for Germany; thanks to him, Shakespeare is now as well known in France as in Germany. 'The Sonnets of Shakespeare,' translated for the first time into French, appeared in 1857; the translation of the 'Complete Works of Shakespeare' began to appear in 1860, and has been continued with great success. Thirteen volumes have already been published.

We have given two lines from 'Hamlet,' translated by Schlegel; we are happy to give the translation of the same two lines by François-Victor Hugo.

JAMES HENRY LEIGH HUNT.

(See page 106.)

Born 1784; died 1859. An English author and poet. Educated at Christ's Hospital, with his friends Lamb and Coleridge. Entered upon a literary career as a theatrical critic. He then, in 1808, with his brother John, started the 'Examiner,' a Radical journal, which, after various fortunes, attained the first rank among the weekly press. In 1812 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £1000, for having added to the epithet of "Adonis" given to the Prince Regent, the simple words, "of fifty." At a later period he established the 'Reflector,' the 'Liberal,' the 'London Journal,' and the 'Tatler.' He had for coadjutors and friends Hazlitt, Lamb, Byron, and Shelley. His first political maxim was "unlimited freedom of conscience and of inquiry."

He retired from journalism to devote himself to literature. His career was long and brilliant, and we shall have occasion to return to it. For the present, we must content ourselves with describing him in the phrase of Charles Dickens: "He was the friend of humankind."

The stanzas which we give in his handwriting are a description of the outlaw Robin Hood and his companions, who are said to have infested the forests of the county of Nottingham about the year 1190, under Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

Comment Robin et ses Proscrits vivaient dans les Bois.

1. Robin et ses joyeux compagnons
Vivaient comme des oiseaux;
Ils avaient presque autant de tours qu'ils avaient de pensées,
Ils débitaient autant de fredaines et de chansons que de mots.
2. Ils étaient éveillés et debout
Dès que le soleil ouvrait la paupière;
Mais aucun archer ne dormait
Jusqu'à ce que le soleil ne clignotât du ciel.
3. Chaque matin ils s'exerçaient
A lancer leurs plumes d'oise grises
A des cibles, aux broussailles, aux arbres, ou à des fils
Jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent passés maîtres dans l'art de tirer.
4. Ils tiraient vigoureusement aussi du sabre
Ils jouaient aussi du bâton;
Les coups qu'ils se portaient étaient à faire pleurer,
Mais eux ne faisaient qu'en rire.
5. Le cor sonne: c'est la cloche du dîner;
Comme des Princes des forêts
Ils font bombances de venaison fraîche
Sous les arbres où le soleil pénètre à peine.
6. De la venaison fraîche et un peu de vin;
Hormis quand les cieux étaient gros,
Ou bien qu'ils fussent en jour de jeûne;
Car dans leur surlit il y avait assez de vin.
7. Et alors c'étaient ou contes, ou lazzi, ou chansons,
Et la harpe faisait entendre de rudes accords;
Mais les transports où ces sons les jetaient
Les faisaient quelquefois lever et danser.
8. Tingle! tingle! faisait la harpe,
Quand ils gambadaient en tout sens.
Bon Dieu! c'était un plaisir que de voir
Leurs plumes flotter en tout sens.
9. Le plaisir était encore plus grand
Si Margery était de la fête,
Ou la petite Ciss, ou Bess la rieuse,
Ou Moï à la chevelure touffue.

[De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

JOHANN CHRISTIAN KESTNER.

(See page 106.)

Born 1741; died 1800. The husband of Goethe's "Lotte," to whom he was married in 1773. Kestner was a Court Counsellor at Hanover. In Goethe's autobiography he is alluded to as "The Bridegroom;" he also partly furnished the cha-

ensuite à la tâche si difficile et si lourde de traduire le grand poète national de l'Angleterre. Il a réussi complètement; il a fait pour son pays ce que Schlegel fit pour le sien; grâce à lui, Shakespeare est aujourd'hui aussi connu en France qu'en Allemagne. Les Sonnets de Shakespeare, traduits en français pour la première fois, ont paru en 1857; la traduction des Œuvres complètes de Shakespeare a commencé de paraître en 1860, et a été continuée avec un succès prodigieux. Aujourd'hui, elle a déjà atteint son treizième volume.

Nous avons donné deux vers de Hamlet, traduits par Schlegel; nous sommes heureux de donner la traduction des deux mêmes vers écrite par François-Victor Hugo.

racter of "Albert" in 'Werther,' though in reality he was far superior to the lover of "Lotte" in the famous romance. Kestner must certainly be considered as one of the noblest friends of the "Old Jupiter," for the great poet himself says in a letter to him, "You have always been to me a kind of ideal of one happy through contentment and order; and your model life with wife and children has been to me a cheerful and soothing picture." Goethe's intimacy with Kestner, Lotte, their children, and even children's children, only ended with their respective lives. It is remarkable that Goethe and Kestner did not again see each other after their separation in 1772; and the poet and the ideal of his younger years, his "Lotte," only met, after a separation of forty-eight years, in 1820.

We have given a note written by Lotte in No. X. p. 91; in our present number we give a sketch of her, with a letter written by her husband.

(Translation.)

"Allow me to ask you if the enclosed introduction to a new proposal corresponds with your opinion. I also beg you kindly to note, in brief, on a separate sheet of paper, those places in the treatise which may be shortened, added to, or left out altogether. A third person can judge much better what is more or less important in such an affair than the person himself.

"Your obedient servant,

"J. C. KESTNER.

"Hanover, 26th January, 1787."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

(Traduction.)

"Permettez-moi de vous demander si l'introduction ci-jointe d'une nouvelle proposition est d'accord avec votre opinion? Je vous prie aussi d'annoter par abréviation sur une feuille de papier séparée les parties du traité qui peuvent être abrégées, complétées, ou omises entièrement. Une tierce personne peut juger beaucoup mieux de ce qu'il y a de plus ou moins d'important dans une affaire semblable que la personne elle-même.

"Votre obéissant serviteur,

"J.-C. KESTNER.

"Hanovre, 26 janvier 1787."

[De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

THE HON. MRS. GORE.

(See page 107.)

Born 1799; died 1861. A celebrated English authoress. Received a brilliant education, and married Captain the Hon. Charles Gore in 1822. The following year she commenced her literary labours with 'Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour,' which she wrote in a week. Her prolific pen produced a work nearly every year, but her reputation was not firmly established until the production of 'Mothers and Daughters,' published in 1831, and which passed through several editions. Then followed 'The Fair of Mayfair,' 'Mrs. Armytage,' and the 'Journal of a Désennuyée,' which appeared in 1836. At that time novels depicting manners had become the fashion, and Mrs. Gore applied herself to the description of high life. 'Mary Raymond,' 'Recollections of a Peeress,' 'The Woman of the World,' 'The Heir of Selwood,' 'The Secretary of State,' 'Greville,' 'The Ambassador's Wife,' 'The Banker's Wife,' etc., are of this school.

Mrs. Gore was also a dramatic authoress. The English stage is indebted to her for several plays,—amongst them a clever comedy, 'The School for Coquettes.' As a musician she also distinguished herself by composing melodies for the poems of Burns.

The letter which we give has reference to her novel of 'The Ambassador,' and is a proof of the esteem in which she was held in the highest places.

(Traduction.)

"Cher M. —, — Vous me rendriez un grand faveur en publiant immédiatement *La Femme de l'Ambassadeur*. Il y a quelques remarques sur les bals de fantaisie royaux qui viendraient avec très-mauvaise grâce après le bal de la reine (le 12 mai), surtout de moi, pour qui elle a été très-gracieuse. Actuellement vous n'avez pas d'autres livres de nature à faire sensation dans les librairies pour les lecteurs fashionables, de sorte que je crois réellement que vous serviriez votre propre cause aussi bien que la mienne, en publiant de suite le livre.

"Quoi de nouveau au sujet des documents Cecil?"

"Toujours la vôtre,

"C. F. GORE."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

PATRICK FRASER TYTLER.

(See page 107.)

Born 1791; died 1849. A Scottish author and man of letters. Fourth son of Lord Woodhouselee. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and afterwards at the university of that city. In 1813 he was enrolled in the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, but soon abandoned the gown for literary pursuits. In 1814 he accompanied Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, in his journey on the Continent.

Né en 1791; mort en 1849. Auteur et littérateur écossais. Quatrième fils de lord Woodhouselee. Fit ses études à la grande école (High School) d'Édimbourg, et ensuite à l'université de cette capitale. En 1813 il fut reçu membre du barreau d'Édimbourg (Scottish Faculty of Advocates), mais il abandonna bientôt la toge pour la littérature. En 1815 il accompagna le grand historien sir Archibald

He afterwards became a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, and in 1819, published his celebrated 'Crichton.' About 1826 his friend Sir Walter Scott induced him to write the 'History of Scotland,' a gigantic task, which he commenced in 1828 and finished in 1843. This work is the best of its kind, and has been several times reprinted. Tytler wrote numerous other works, and worthily sustained the literary genius which appears to be hereditary in his family.

His friends were "legion;" his society was much sought after by the great and by his colleagues.

Alison dans son voyage sur le Continent. Il collabora d'abord à la revue de Blackwood (*Blackwood's Magazine*), et en 1829 il publia son fameux *Crichton*. Vers 1826 sir Walter Scott, son ami, le décida à écrire l'*Histoire d'Écosse*, tâche gigantesque, qu'il commença en 1828 et qu'il finit en 1843. Cet ouvrage est le meilleur du genre, et il a été réimprimé plusieurs fois. Tytler a écrit nombre d'autres ouvrages; il a soutenu dignement le génie de la littérature qui semble être héréditaire dans sa famille.

Ses amis s'appelaient *légion*; sa société était fort recherchée des grands et de ses confrères.

(Traduction.)

"34, Devonshire Place, mardi, 27 février 1838.

"Cher Monsieur, — Si vous pouviez passer ici dans le courant de la semaine, j'en serais très-occupé à la maison, et je désirerais vous parler au sujet du meilleur titre. En tout cas, n'annoncez pas l'ouvrage sous aucun titre (je veux dire ceux que j'ai envoyés) qui ont été écrits à la hâte, jusqu'à ce que j'aie le plaisir de vous voir.

"Croyez-moi, mon cher Monsieur, très-sincèrement à vous,
PATRICK FRASER TYTLER.

"Je désire aussi avoir l'avantage de votre opinion sur un point concernant l'ouvrage, et dont votre expérience vous fait le meilleur juge."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.

MRS. WARNER.

(See page 108.)

Born 1798; died 1854. A celebrated English actress. She was born at Manchester, but was of Irish extraction. Her father, Mr. Huddart, embraced the theatrical career at a somewhat advanced age, and sacrificed a lucrative position for the precarious honours of the stage.

Miss Mary Huddart made her first appearance at fifteen years of age at the Plymouth Theatre. Mr. Macready was astonished at the talent she displayed at so tender an age in the character of Lady Macbeth, and from that time entertained towards her the greatest admiration and friendship. Miss Huddart was afterwards engaged at Dublin, Liverpool, and Manchester, and was greatly admired. She first appeared at Drury Lane in 1834. In 1836, with Mr. Forrest, she there played Lady Macbeth, Emilia, etc. In the same year she created at the same theatre the part of Marian, in Sheridan Knowles's play of 'The Wrecker's Daughter.' The great success she met with in this character saved the piece itself from being "wrecked." She then appeared at the Haymarket as Evadne in 'The Bridal,' and the manner in which she played that part, one of the most difficult in the English repertory, confirmed her reputation. At the end of this season (1837) she married. In the month of October Macready engaged her at Covent Garden, and afterwards at Drury Lane, where she played with Miss Helen Faucit the principal

Née en 1798; morte en 1854. Célèbre tragédienne anglaise. Elle naquit à Manchester, mais sa famille était irlandaise. Son père, M. Huddart, embrassa la carrière théâtrale à un âge déjà assez avancé, et sacrifia aux honneurs précaires de la scène une position commerciale fort lucrative.

Miss Marie Huddart débuta à quinze ans au théâtre de Plymouth. M. Macready fut enthousiasmé du talent qu'elle déploya à un âge si tendre dans le rôle de lady Macbeth, et conçut dès lors pour elle une admiration et une amitié éternelles. Miss Huddart fut ensuite engagée à Dublin, à Liverpool et à Manchester, dont elle fit les délices. Elle débuta à Drury Lane en 1834. En 1836 elle y joua avec M. Forrest, lady Macbeth, Emilia, etc. La même année elle créa au même théâtre le rôle de Marian, dans la *Fille d'un Naufragé* de Sheridan Knowles. Le succès immense qu'elle obtint empêcha que la pièce elle-même ne fût naufragée. Elle partit ensuite à Haymarket dans le rôle d'Evadne des *Noces (Bridal)*, et de la manière dont elle joua ce rôle, l'un des plus difficiles de tout le répertoire anglais, consacra sa réputation. Elle se maria après cet engagement (1837). Au mois d'octobre Macready l'engagea à Covent Garden, et ensuite à Drury Lane, où elle joua avec miss Faucit les principales héroïnes de Shakespeare. En 1844 Mrs. Warner entreprit, avec MM. Phelps et Greenwood,

heroines of Shakespeare. In 1844 Mrs. Warner undertook, with Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, the management of Sadler's Wells Theatre. The house opened on the 27th of May with 'Macbeth,' and the Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Warner was so great a triumph, that she was looked upon as a worthy successor of Mrs. Siddons, "the Queen of Tragedy." To enumerate her various triumphs at Sadler's Wells would require many pages; suffice it to say that she played to admirable perfection the principal female characters of Shakespeare. She afterwards took the Marylebone Theatre, which she held for two years. She then played alternately at the Haymarket and in the provinces.

Of a majestic figure and imposing bearing, with features classically beautiful, and yet full of suavity, she excelled in irony, in anger and in indignation, as well as in the expression of tender and delicate sentiments.

In private life Mrs. Warner was always a model daughter, wife, and mother. She was worshipped on the stage and respected in private life. Queen Victoria herself deigned to testify publicly her esteem for her. During the last months of the painful malady of which she prematurely died, Mrs. Warner was honoured by having one of the Queen's carriages placed at her disposal.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur, — J'ai à vous remercier du plaisir que m'a causé la lecture de votre charmante version de la *Fiancée de Messine* de Schiller. Elle abonde en passages et en scènes entières aussi sublimes que pathétiques.

"Le rôle de la Princesse appartient à la classe la plus élevée de l'art, et je suis grandement honoré que vous m'ayez considéré — même dans un humble degré — capable de saisir et de rendre une conception demandant des attributs si élevés.

"Quant à l'opportunité de produire ce drame sur notre scène anglaise, nous n'avons à présent aucun espoir d'une représentation du drame classique, et la perspective est assez triste — si triste qu'elle assoit et paralyse tous les efforts, à l'exception de ceux qui sont nécessaires mais qui sont très-vulgaires, et qui rappellent cette vérité triviale: — Ceux qui vivent pour plaire doivent plaire pour vivre."

"Nous nous proposons de porter notre attention pendant quelque temps à la production de la littérature dramatique courante, aux pièces intimes et aux drames historiques à sensation, avant que nous nous hasardions à faire l'expérience d'un drame d'un caractère purement classique, dont le succès me paraît douteux à présent.

"J'espère que vous me permettrez de garder le souvenir de votre bonne proposition; et si nous étions encouragés à l'accepter, j'aurai le plaisir de me mettre en rapport avec vous.

"Je reste, Monsieur, sincèrement à votre,
MARIE-AMÉLIE WARNER.

"1^{er} juillet, 16, Euston Place, Euston Square."

[Communiqué par — Lodge, Esq.

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 108.)

The sketch which we publish from the original shows that this artist possessed both readiness and fertility of invention, and that he could portray with marvellous rapidity the various scenes of English life. It is only necessary to take a glance at the drawing to be assured that it represents Horse-dealing after nature.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

L'esquisse que nous publions, toujours d'après l'original, prouve que cet artiste possédait un talent aussi facile que fécond, qu'il savait croquer avec une promptitude merveilleuse toutes les scènes de la vie anglaise. Il suffit de jeter les yeux sur le dessin, pour se convaincre qu'il représente le maquignonage d'après nature.

PETER I., called THE GREAT.

(See page 109.)

Born in 1672; died in 1725. Czar or Emperor of Russia. Third son of Alexis. He ascended the throne in 1682, and resolved to extend, enrich, and civilize his country. With this object he visited the most civilized nations. He first went to Holland (1697), where he learned the trade of a ship's carpenter in the dockyards of Saardam, living as a common workman under the name of Peter Michailof. He then came to England, in January, 1698. King William appointed the Marquis of Carmarthen to attend the Czar, who visited the dockyards of Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham, and finally took up his residence at Deptford, where he occupied Sayes Court, belonging to John Evelyn. Much of his time was passed at Rotherhithe, where he built a ship. He left England in the following April, accompanied by officers for his army and navy, by scientific men and engineers; and by the help of the latter he formed a canal from the Don to the Volga. While at Vienna, making arrangements for a visit to Italy, he was suddenly recalled to Russia by a revolt of the Strélitz. Before leaving home, he had taken the precaution of placing at Moscow 4000 of his guards, under the command of General Patrick Gordon, an Irishman, who, when the Czar returned, had already crushed the rebellion.

In 1703 he founded St. Petersburg. He formed an alliance with Augustus II., King of Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden, by whom he was several times defeated, particularly at Narva, but whom he completely vanquished at Pultava. Peter retook from Sweden in 1710, Livonia, Esthonia, and Carolia. He then marched against the Turks, the allies of Charles XII., but was surrounded at Hush, on the Pruth, and owed his deliverance to his wife Catherine, who negotiated peace. He conquered Finland in 1713, and Aland in 1714. During these wars he did not cease his exertions for the moral and material advancement of Russia; he improved the laws and the police, created a navy, encouraged manufactures, and founded the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. He is accused of having caused the death of his eldest son, Alexis, (1718.) who strongly protested against these reforms. From Persia in 1723 he took Daghestan, Shirvan, Mazenderan, and Asterabad. He died on the 8th February, 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, under the title of Catherine I.

Peter I., who justly merited the title of "Great," and who lives in the memory of the Russians as the "father of his country," was a mixture of contradictions: he devoted himself to the greatest and most frivolous enterprises; he was benevolent and humane, yet ruthlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands; he was at the same time full of kindness and of ferocity; without education himself, he promoted art, science, and literature.

The letter which we give is written entirely by the hand of Peter I.; the facsimile of it has been taken from the original, which is in the British Museum, and may be seen in the Manuscript department, in compartment No. 1, reserved for the autographs of English and foreign sovereigns. It is dated from Kalomma, near Moscow, the 16th of May, 1722, and addressed to Mr. Noy, a shipbuilder at St. Petersburg; the Czar orders him to repair the ship 'La Ferme.' The signature of "Peter" is on the right hand, a little above the date 1722. In the P.S. the Czar desires Mr. Noy to remember him to the officers and crew of 'La Ferme.'

NAPOLEON III.

CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(See page 109.)

Born at Paris, 20th April, 1808. Emperor of the French. Third son of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, King of Holland, and of Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine. Elected President of the French Republic, 10th De-

cember, 1848, after a career full of vicissitudes, and two unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the monarchy of July. After the coup d'état of the 2nd December, 1851, he was elected President for ten years, and on the 2nd December, 1852, after a second appeal to universal suffrage, he was elected Emperor of the French. He married, on the 20th January, 1853, Eugénie Marie, Countess of Montijo, and from this marriage was born, on the 16th March, 1856, Napoleon Eugene, the Prince Imperial. The events which have marked the reign of this Sovereign are too recent to render it necessary to enumerate them here.

The note which we give is written in pencil, and evidently has reference to the Lives of the Cæsars, on which the Emperor Napoleon III. has for a long time been engaged. It is dated April 2, 1864.

"416-621.

"Freedmen.

"In 513 the number of tribes was completed to thirty-five. Afterwards, says Mommsen, the names of the new citizens were merely inscribed among the ancient tribes. Ascertain the name of the peoples who have, since 513, been reckoned among the tribes, or, in other words, have received the rights of citizens."

From the Collection of the Editor.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(See page 109.)

Born 1809. President of the Republic of the United States. He was originally a carpenter, and afterwards a grocer; but, self-taught and the creator of his own fortune, he studied the law, became an advocate, and subsequently entered upon a political career. In 1860, after sitting in the legislature of Illinois and in Congress, he was selected by the republican and abolitionist party of the North as a candidate for the Presidency, and, notwithstanding the violent threats of secession on the part of the Southern States, he was elected on the 9th November, and entered upon his functions on the 4th May, 1861. It was not long before the threats of the South were put in execution; and the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, passed amidst the desperate and gigantic wars carried on between North and South since his election, will prove the most difficult and stormy in the annals of the republic. In the United States Mr. Lincoln is known as "honest old Abe." He displays great acuteness of mind, and a bonhomie which conceals much firmness.

1848, après une carrière pleine de vicissitudes et deux tentatives révolutionnaires contre la monarchie de juillet, qui échouèrent l'une et l'autre. Après le coup d'état du 2 décembre 1851, il fut élu Président pour dix ans le 21 du même mois. Élu Empereur des Français le 2 décembre 1852, par suite d'un nouvel appel au suffrage universel. Marié le 20 janvier 1853, à Eugénie-Marie, comtesse de Montijo. De ce mariage naquit le 16 mars 1856 Napoléon-Eugène, prince impérial. Les événements qui ont marqué le règne de ce souverain sont trop récents pour qu'il soit besoin de les énumérer ici.

La note que nous donnons est écrite au crayon, et elle a évidemment trait à *La Vie des Césars*, dont l'Empereur Napoléon III s'occupe depuis longtemps. Elle est datée du 2 avril 1864.

(Translation.)

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

(See page 109.)

Born 1801. An American statesman. He studied the law, became a distinguished advocate, and in 1830 was elected to the Senate by the State of New York. From 1835 to 1837 he visited Europe. In 1838 he was elected Governor of New York, and re-elected in 1840. In 1855 he distinguished himself by his speeches against slavery, especially on the repeal of the measure known as the "Missouri Compromise." Mr. Lincoln, on his election to the Presidency, appointed him Minister of State, a post he still occupies.

Né en 1801. Homme d'état américain. Il étudia le droit, devint avocat distingué, et en 1830 l'État de New-York l'élu au Sénat. De 1835 à 1837 il visita l'Europe. En 1838 il fut élu gouverneur de l'État de New-York, et réélu en 1840. En 1855 il se distingua par ses discours contre l'esclavage, notamment lors de l'abrogation du "Compromis du Missouri." M. Lincoln, à son élection à la Présidence, le choisit pour ministre d'état, poste qu'il occupe encore.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(See page 109.)

An American diplomatist. Has represented the United States at the Court of St. James's since 1861.

Diplomate américain. Représente les États-Unis près la Cour de Saint-James depuis 1861.

JAMES HENRY FITZROY SOMERSET, LORD RAGLAN.

(See page 110.)

Born 1788; died 1855. An English General. Ninth and youngest son of the Duke of Beaufort. At sixteen years of age he entered the 4th Regiment of Dragoons as ensign (1804), became lieutenant in 1805, and captain at the end of three years. He was sent to Spain as aide-de-camp and military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and distinguished himself on many occasions by his intrepidity, especially at Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthez, and Toulouse. At Waterloo, though wounded in the arm at the commencement of the battle, he remained at the head of his regiment, and deferred amputation until the evening, after the victory.

Né en 1788; mort en 1855. Général et pair d'Angleterre. Neuvième et dernier fils du duc de Beaufort. À l'âge de seize ans, il entra au 4^e régiment de Dragons avec un brevet d'enseigne (1804), devint lieutenant en 1805 et capitaine au bout de trois ans. Il fut envoyé en Espagne et attaché au duc de Wellington en qualité d'aide-de-camp et de secrétaire militaire. Son intrépidité le fit signaler en maintes circonstances, notamment à Salamanque, Vittoria, Orthez et Toulouse. À Waterloo, blessé au bras au commencement de la bataille, il resta néanmoins à la tête de son régiment et ne subit l'amputation que dans la soirée, après la victoire.

At the conclusion of peace, he left the service for a time, and in 1818 was elected member of Parliament, as a moderate Tory. In 1819 he became military secretary to the Duke of Wellington in the Ordnance Office, and afterwards at the Horse Guards. He was then appointed General, and after holding for a long time the post of Master-General of the Ordnance, he was, as a reward for his numerous services, raised to the peerage as Baron Raglan (1852). Being appointed by Lord Aberdeen to the command of the army sent to the East in 1854, he was made Field-Marshal, and exhibited both firmness in counsel and prudence in execution. The decisive part he took in the victory of the Alma is well known; according to the expression of Marshal St. Arnaud, he displayed "an antique valour." Before Sebastopol he sustained the weight of the command with both dignity and élan. It has been averred that he was for carrying Sebastopol by a coup de main after the battle of the Alma, but that he gave way to the wishes of the French Commander-in-Chief, who wished that the place should be invested. What men and money would have been spared to the Allies had Lord Raglan's advice been followed! He succumbed before the success of the operations he had so well commenced, and died, in face of the enemy, of an attack of cholera, in June, 1855.

By his marriage with the niece of the Duke of Wellington he had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son was killed in the Punjab in 1845; the youngest, Richard Henry FitzRoy, second Lord Raglan, has been secretary to the King of Hanover.

(Traduction.)

"Bureaux de l'Artillerie, 26 juillet 1826.
"Mon cher Hardinge, — J'ai mis sous les yeux du Grand-maître votre recommandation pour le major —, qui désire être nommé intendant de caserne, et Sa Grâce ne charge de vous informer que bien qu'elle ne manquera pas de prendre note du nom du major —, elle craint que la liste des candidats ne soit telle qu'il ne puisse donner suite à la demande de cet officier.
"Bien sincèrement vôtre,
"FITZROY SOMERSET."

"Au colonel sir Henri Hardinge, Commandeur du Bain."
[From the Collection of John Burrows, Esq.]

LORD CLYDE.

(See page 110.)

We conclude the series of Lord Clyde's letters (No. 3, page 20; No. 7, page 63; No. 8, page 71; No. 9, page 78; No. 10, page 87; No. 11, page 94). The one we now give singularly proves that he was as brave as he was unaffected and modest. The ovations which Lord Clyde received in London, after his glorious pacification of India, were opposed to all his feelings and tastes, as he says in his letter. Away from the field of battle, and his country saved, Lord Clyde became Cincinnatus.

(Traduction.)

"Ma chère —, — Vous aurez pensé que je vous avais complètement oubliée, mais la vérité est que vous n'avez pas été absente de ma mémoire, et que l'activité et le désir de m'échapper de cette ville désagréable et ennuyeuse ne m'ont pas manqué, ennuyeuse à cause de la nature fastidieuse des obligations auxquelles j'ai eu à me soumettre, et qui choquent tous mes sentiments et mes goûts. C'est une histoire trop longue pour être narrée à minute, mais comme j'espère visiter — entre le 21 ou le 22 et la Noël, je vous infligerai alors l'histoire de tous mes malheurs, et comment il s'est fait que je me suis trouvé enlacé, forcé d'accepter des dîners publics que mon cœur me poussait à éviter, et qui ont été la cause de mon séjour en ville, à mon grand malheur.
"Croyez-moi toujours votre très-affectionné,
"C. CAMPBELL."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

KARL-BENEDICT HASE.

(See page 111.)

Born 1780; died 1864. A learned French philologist; Member of the French Institute. He first studied in Germany, and in 1801 went to Paris, where he assiduously attended the lectures of the Hellenist Villosion, a letter from whom we shall give in our next Number. The latter obtained him a post in the Bibliothèque Impériale in 1805. In 1812 he was selected to teach German to the children of Queen Hortense; he was therefore the professor of the Emperor Napoleon III. Being Keeper of the Manuscripts at the Imperial Library, he was employed to make a catalogue of those from the Vatican, sent by Napoleon I. to Paris, but which were soon restored. His principal task, however, at this period, was to arrange the Greek manuscripts of the Imperial Library, and to this work he devoted the principal part of his life, thereby rendering great service to the learned world. In 1815 he was appointed Professor of Modern Greek at the School of Oriental Languages, of which he became President

A la paix, il quitta quelque temps le service et fut élu, en 1818, membre de la chambre des communes, où il se rangea parmi les Tories modérés. Nommé ensuite secrétaire de l'artillerie, il remplit les mêmes fonctions auprès du commandant en chef de l'armée. Devenu général, il était depuis longtemps directeur de l'artillerie, lorsqu'en récompense de ses nombreux services, il fut élevé à la pairie héréditaire sous le titre de baron Raglan (1852). Appelé par Lord Aberdeen à commander l'armée expéditionnaire d'Orient, il fut promu au grade de feld-maréchal (1854), et déploya autant de fermeté dans le conseil que de prudence dans l'exécution. On connaît la part décisive qu'il prit à la victoire de l'Alma, où, selon l'expression du maréchal Saint-Arnaud, il se montra "d'une valeur antique." Devant Sebastopol, il a soutenu le poids du commandement avec autant de dignité que d'élan, d'autant plus qu'il est avéré qu'il était d'avis qu'on prit Sebastopol d'un coup de main après la bataille d'Alma, mais qu'il céda à celui du commandant en chef français, qui était pour le siège de la place. Que d'hommes et de trésors on eût épargné aux alliés si son conseil avait été suivi! Lord Raglan succomba avant le succès final des opérations qu'il avait lui-même si bien inaugurées; il mourut devant l'ennemi d'une attaque de choléra en juin 1855.

De son mariage avec la nièce du duc de Wellington (1814) il avait eu deux fils et deux filles. L'aîné de ses fils fut tué dans le Punjab en 1845; le cadet, Richard-Henri FitzRoy, second Lord Raglan, a été secrétaire du roi de Hanovre.

in 1846. He became a naturalized French subject in 1820, and entered the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1824. In 1830 he was named Professor of German at the École Polytechnique. Almost as soon as he came into power, the President of the Republic named his former professor Commander of the Legion of Honour, and in 1852 the Professorship of Comparative Grammar was created for him at the Sorbonne. No one envied him his appointments or his honours; for the name of Hase is associated with all the great works of erudition and philology; his learning was equalled by his kindness and modesty; and he freely shared with others the treasures of his erudition.

Hase was proud of his calligraphy, — our readers may judge for themselves with what reason. His letter is an evidence both of his kindness of heart and the deep interest he took in the Institute of France.

We will conclude with a little anecdote of him. One day when he was on duty at the Library, M. Libri wished to remain in the manuscript department after the closing of the doors, in order to work at his ease without disturbance. M. Hase opposed this with firmness, and consequently the next day the German savant received from the Italian a provocation which had and could have no result, and which was far from doing honour to him who sent it.

(Translation.)

"Paris, 17th April, 1825.
"To your kind letter of the 14th of last month, dearest Sir and friend, you will receive my answer by Professor Osann, who returns, after too short a stay in Paris, by way of Heidelberg to Jena, and hopes to have the pleasure of seeing you. With his zeal for every scientific enterprise undertaken, he has offered himself for the companion of the Cicero 'De Fato' which you desired; and however sparingly his time here was measured to him, I have not wished to hinder the completion of the work by such a skilful and distinguished scholar. You will therefore receive his companion from his own hands; he will also personally give you news of myself, of our doings in Paris, as of a short fragment of the 'Ostenenbuch' which he some time ago discovered in a Florentine manuscript, and which we are having printed here.

"With regard to our Institute, I wish to tell you that all is going on very favourably, and soon everything useful will be prepared. I consider and work for this as one of my own; but my influence does not go far, and the zeal with which M. Raoul Rochette strives for it is therefore one more obligation under which he has placed me. Highly esteemed by every one here, active, eloquent, esteeming and protecting all scientific inquiries without regard to the nations that undertake them, he is especially devoted to you, and if, as I doubt not, our undertaking shall be realized, I shall have no part as regards the justice with which your distinguished merits are acknowledged; that merit belongs to him.

"Since the arrival of your last letter I have received one from Private-Councillor Schlosser, presented to me by Dr. Dorndorf, a young Orientalist, to whom I have tried to do my best to be as useful as possible. Remember me kindly to your colleague, until I shall personally thank him for his amiable remembrance; and also to the professors, Messrs. Bahr, Rötter, Moser, and Frommel. I shall be pleased to see the Zinselingiana in the 'Heidelberger Jahrbücher'; and may it also please you to take Dr. Hollenberg's work under your protection. He is going to return by way of England to Copenhagen. Boissonade, Cetrone, and Guignaut most respectfully return your regards; the translation of the 'Symbolik' by the latter will appear in a few days, as he himself told me the other day. I should recommend to you Professor Osann as one of my best and most beloved friends, if his reputation as a scholar, as well as his personal appearance by which he has gained the favour of all here — did not make such a recommendation unnecessary: quicquid illi feceris, meis rationibus imputa. Reserve me your kind favour, much esteemed Sir and friend, and accept the assurance of my veneration and unalterable devotion. — Faithfully yours,
"K. B. HASE."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

sident in 1846. Il s'était fait naturaliser Français en 1820, et entra à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres en 1824. En 1830 il fut nommé professeur d'allemand à l'École polytechnique. A peine arrivé au pouvoir, le président de la République nomma son ancien professeur commandeur de la Légion d'honneur, et en 1852 on créa pour lui à la Sorbonne la chaire de grammaire comparée. Personne ne lui envia ni ses places, ni ses honneurs. C'est que le nom de Hase reste associé à tous les grands travaux d'érudition et de philologie; c'est qu'il était bon et modeste autant que savant, et qu'il laissait passer facilement en d'autres mains les trésors de son érudition.

Hase était fier de sa calligraphie; nos abonnés pourront se convaincre s'il avait raison de l'être. Sa lettre atteste aussi son bon cœur et l'intérêt profond qu'il prenait à l'Institut de France.

Finissons par une petite anecdote de lui. Un jour qu'il était de service à la Bibliothèque, M. Libri s'avisait de vouloir rester au cabinet des manuscrits après la fermeture des portes, pour y travailler à son aise et sans crainte de dérangement. M. Hase s'y opposa avec fermeté, et le lendemain le savant allemand recevait du savant italien une provocation qui n'eut et ne pouvait avoir aucune suite, et qui ne fit guère d'honneur à celui qui l'avait envoyée.

(Traduction.)

"Paris, 17 avril 1825.
"Très-cher Monsieur et Ami. — Vous recevrez ma réponse à votre bonne lettre du 14 du mois dernier du professeur Osann, qui retourne à Jena par Heidelberg — malheureusement après un séjour trop court à Paris — et il espère avoir le plaisir de vous voir. Plein de zèle pour chaque entreprise scientifique menée par vous, il a offert de se charger de la comparaison du Cicero 'De Fato', dont vous avez exprimé le désir; et bien que le temps lui fût mesuré avec avarice ici, je n'ai pas voulu mettre obstacle à l'achèvement de l'ouvrage par un savant si habile et si distingué. Donc, vous recevrez sa comparaison de sa propre main; il vous donnera aussi personnellement des nouvelles, de nos faits à Paris, aussi bien qu'un court fragment de l'Ostenenbuch découvert il y a quelque temps dans un manuscrit florentin; nous allons le faire imprimer ici.

"Quant à notre Institut, je veux vous dire que tout va très-favorablement, et que tout ce qui est nécessaire sera bientôt préparé. Je considère cette affaire et j'y travaille comme si elle était la mienne; mais mon influence ne va pas loin, et le zèle que M. Raoul Rochette y apporte est donc une obligation que je contracte envers lui. Hautement estimé de tous ici, actif, éloquent, estimant et protégeant toutes les recherches scientifiques sans acception des nations qui les entreprennent, il vous est spécialement dévoué, et si, comme je n'en doute pas, notre entreprise s'accomplit, je n'aurai point de part dans la justice avec laquelle vos mérites distingués sont appréciés; ce mérite lui appartient.

"Depuis l'arrivée de votre dernière lettre, j'en ai reçu une du conseiller privé Schlosser, qui m'a été remise par le docteur Dorndorf, jeune orientaliste, pour qui j'ai fait tout ce qu'il était de mon mieux. Rappelez-moi au bon souvenir de votre collègue, jusqu'à ce que j'ai le plaisir de le remercier personnellement de son amable souvenir, et aussi aux professeurs MM. Bahr, Rötter, Moser et Frommel. Je serai charmé de voir les Zinselingiana dans le Heidelberger Jahrbücher; ayez aussi la bonté de prendre sous votre protection l'ouvrage du docteur Hollenberg. Il va revenir à Copenhague par l'Angleterre. Boissonade, Cetrone et Guignaut vous répondent respectueusement vos compliments; la traduction du Symbolik, par ce dernier, va paraître dans quelques jours, ainsi qu'il me l'a dit lui-même tout récemment. Je vous recommanderais le professeur Osann comme l'un de mes amis les meilleurs et les plus chers, si sa réputation comme savant et son physique — qui l'ont gagné ici la faveur de tous — ne rendaient pas inutile semblable recommandation: quicquid illi feceris, meis rationibus imputa. Continuez-moi votre bonne faveur, très-estimable monsieur et ami, et acceptez l'assurance de ma vénération et de mon dévouement inaltérable.
"A vous sincèrement,
"K. B. HASE."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

RAOUL ROCLETTE.

(See page 112.)

Born 1789; died 1854. A distinguished French archaeologist. In 1816 he became a Member of the Académie des Inscriptions, and in 1820 Professor of Archaeology. He was a member of the scientific commission sent in 1828 to the Morea; in 1838 he was elected to the Académie des Beaux-Arts, of which, soon after, he became the Perpetual Secretary. Rochette was an antiquary of the first rank, and an excellent critic.

His letter was written on the same sheet of paper at the end of that of Hase, his

Né en 1789; mort en 1854. Archéologue distingué. Fut admis dès 1816 à l'Académie des Inscriptions, et en 1820 à la chaire de l'archéologie. Il fit partie en 1828 de la commission scientifique envoyée en Morée; en 1838 il fut élu membre de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, dont il devint bientôt le secrétaire perpétuel. Rochette était antiquaire de premier ordre et critique excellent.

Sa lettre est écrite sur la même feuille de papier à la suite de celle de Hase, son collègue; comme celle-ci, elle dépeint en

colleague; like that, it depicts, in warm and singularly expressive terms, his love for the arts and sciences, and the difficulties which so often attend their culture.

(Translation.)

"I avail myself with much pleasure of the opportunity offered me by my dear colleague, M. Hase, to bring myself again to the recollection of M. Creuzer. The weakness of my health during the whole of this winter has not allowed me to keep up a correspondence with him, which was and ever will be so agreeable and so useful to me. Scarcely have I been able to attend to the most indispensable of my labours, and among that number I have long reckoned the analysis of the learned works of M. Creuzer, and in particular of his 'Symbolique' for our 'Journal des Savants.' I hope I shall very soon be able to present to our meeting this analysis, to which I have given all the care which it merits and of which I am capable, and I wish that the insertion may coincide with the publication of M. Guignaud's two volumes, which we are still promised, but are made to wait for a long time. There is yet another thing, which equally interests M. Creuzer, and at which I have not ceased to work with the zeal, I venture to say, of a real friend of M. Creuzer. I have still the same intentions and the same hopes. But it is necessary that minds should be prepared for a thing of this nature. The death of Wolf gives a fair opportunity to the friends of M. Boeckh in our Academy, and the Berlin party is powerful. We have, however, a good recruit for our project in our new colleague, M. Hase, and with a little time and trouble we shall succeed. Voss's book has made here, among the small number of persons who have been able to run over it, and I am of that number, an impression which cannot but be favourable to M. Creuzer; and, for myself, I have only the more ardently desired to see a mark of esteem given by our Academy to M. Creuzer for the insults of his coarse antagonist. The dissertation of M. Gesenius on the inscription of Cyrene, has caused me great annoyance. My work had been ready for a long time, and my ill-health had delayed the printing. It became necessary to consign it to the flames, and, what is worse, to have to complain of a breach of confidence on the part of some to whom I had shown the inscription. I presume the thing has passed to Berlin. I could not, however, see without pleasure that M. Gesenius had established what had been proved by me, and what M. Boeckh had at first disputed, that is, that the inscription was a Gnostic forgery of the sixth century of our era, and as such an authentic monument of that sect.

"A thousand compliments, and a word of remembrance from M. Creuzer: I ask it as a kindness

"RAOUL ROCHETTI."

From the Collection of the Editor.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH SCHILLER.

(See page 111.)

Born 1759; died 1805. A celebrated German poet and dramatist. He was the son of an army-surgeon, and at first studied law, which he exchanged for medicine, and became surgeon to a regiment stationed at Stuttgart. Meanwhile his leisure had been given to the study of the poets and dramatists of England and Germany; and in secret he composed the tragedy of 'The Robbers,' which was produced at Mannheim, in 1781, and met with immense success: he afterwards produced 'Fiesco' and 'Kabale und Liebe,' and translated Shakespeare's 'Macbeth.' In 1785 he went to Leipzig, afterwards to Dresden, and in 1782 settled at Jena, where he had been appointed Professor of History. He here married, and wrote his 'History of the Thirty Years' War,' and some essays on the Kantian philosophy. In 1799 he produced his play of 'Wallenstein,' well known to the English reader through the fine translation by Coleridge. Shortly afterwards he went to Weimar, where he was loaded with favours by the reigning Duke, and became the intimate friend of Goethe. His 'Marie Stuart' appeared in 1800; and in the following year 'The Maid of Orleans.' 'The Bride of Messina' was produced in 1803, with less success than his previous works; but 'William Tell,' which came out in the following year, redeemed the comparative failure of its predecessor. Of this play Carlyle says, "it is one of Schiller's very finest dramas; it exhibits some of the highest triumphs which his genius, combined with his art, ever realized." In 1805 he was attacked by fatal illness; as his end approached he was asked how he felt, and answered, "Calmer and calmer;" and, just before breathing his last, said, "Many things were growing clear and plain to him." In Germany his lyric poems are enthusiastically admired, and quoted by every one; there are English translations by Sir E. B. Lytton, Bowring, and others. His plays have been translated into English by various authors, and into French by Maricr, Barante, etc.

(Translation.)

"Weimar, 18th September, 1803.

"The misfortune which has happened to our friend I have learnt with the greatest sympathy from his letter, in which yours was enclosed. With regard to the private tutor, I would advise you, before further steps are taken, to wait for his answer to a letter of mine, which he must have received about a week after he had forwarded his own, and in which I proposed to him a certain Molinar, from Crefeld. This Molinar has been recommended to me by the Griesbachs, of Jena, and the latter have also written to him. It is not impossible that this young man may be still suitable under these circumstances, perhaps even more so than with the former prospects. If you would like to call on the Griesbachs, you must hear all the particulars, for they know very well.

"I am glad you feel comfortable in your house at Jena, and hope you may both very soon be home in it.

"My wife recommends herself to your

termes chaleureux et singulièrement expressifs l'amour des sciences et des arts, et les tribulations qui s'attachent si souvent à leur culture.

Né en 1759; mort en 1805. Célèbre poète et auteur dramatique allemand. Fils d'un chirurgien militaire. Il étudia d'abord le droit, qu'il quitta pour la médecine, et entra comme chirurgien dans un régiment en garnison à Stuttgart. Il consacra ses moments de loisir à étudier les poètes et les auteurs dramatiques d'Angleterre et d'Allemagne, et composa en secret sa tragédie des *Brigands*, qui fut jouée à Mannheim en 1781; cette pièce obtint un succès immense. Il produisit ensuite *Fiesco* et *Kabale et Amour*, et traduisit la *Macbeth* de Shakespeare. En 1785 il se rendit à Leipzig, puis à Dresde, et en 1789 il se fixa à Jena, où il fut nommé professeur d'histoire. Il se maria, et c'est là qu'il écrivit son *Histoire de la Guerre de Trente Ans*, ainsi que des essais sur la philosophie de Kant. En 1799 il produisit *Wallenstein*, que la belle traduction de Coleridge a rendu si populaire en Angleterre. Bientôt après, il se rendit à Weimar, où il fut comblé de faveurs par le Duc régnant, et où il devint l'ami intime de Goethe. *Maria Stuart* parut en 1800, et *Jeanne d'Arc* l'année suivante. *La Fiancée de Messina* fut produite en 1803, mais avec moins de succès que ses autres ouvrages. Mais *Guillaume Tell*, qui fut publié en 1804, compensa l'échec comparatif de l'œuvre précédente. Carlyle dit de *Guillaume Tell*: "C'est l'un des plus beaux drames de Schiller; c'est un des plus grands triomphes que son génie, combiné avec son art, ait jamais réalisés." En 1805 il fut attaqué d'une maladie fatale. Comme sa fin approchait, on lui demanda comment il se portait; il répondit: "Plus calme, calme de plus en plus;" et une minute avant de rendre le dernier soupir, il murmura: "Beaucoup de choses m'apparaissent claires et simples." Ses poèmes font toujours l'admiration enthousiastique de l'Allemagne, où ils sont cités par tout le monde: ils ont été traduits en anglais par sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bowring, et autres; en français par Marmier, Barante, etc.

(Traduction.)

"Weimar, 18 septembre 1803.

"J'ai appris avec la plus grande sympathie le malheur qui est arrivé à notre ami par sa lettre, qui renfermait la vôtre. Quant au professeur particulier, je désire conseiller, avant d'aller plus loin dans cette affaire, qu'on attende sa réponse à une lettre de moi, qu'il a dû recevoir huit jours après l'envoi de la sienne, et dans laquelle je lui propose un certain Molinar, de Crefeld. Ce Molinar m'a été recommandé par les Griesbach, d'Jena, et ceux-ci commandent par les Griesbach, d'Jena, et ceux-ci lui ont aussi écrit. Il n'est pas impossible que ce jeune homme puisse encore convenir dans ces nouvelles circonstances, plus encore peut-être que dans les conditions antérieures. Si vous voulez prendre la peine d'aller voir les Griesbach, vous apprendrez de leur tout ce que je vous en dis, car ils le connaissent bien.

"Je suis charmé que vous trouviez chez moi fort dans votre maison d'Jena, et je désire que l'un et l'autre vous y trouviez bientôt chez vous.

"Ma femme se rappelle à votre souvenir

friendly remembrance. We shall be very happy to see you here again, and that soon.

"With the greatest esteem, your faithfully devoted

"SCHILLER.

"To Professor Fernow, at Jena, near the 'Bear.'"

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

amical. Nous serons très-heureux de vous revoir ici, et cela bientôt.

"Avec la plus grande considération, votre

incrément dévoué

"SCHILLER.

"Au professeur Fernow, à Jena, près L'Ours."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB KLOPSTOCK.

(See page 113.)

Born 1724; died 1803. A distinguished German poet; studied classics at Naumburg, and theology at Jena. In 1748 he commenced his grand epic poem, the 'Messiah.' The first three cantos, published through the indiscretion of a friend, attracted extraordinary attention, and were read with avidity: the author was regarded by some as the modern type of an ancient prophet, and by others accused of irreverence and presumption. In 1750 he went to Switzerland, where he was welcomed as a poetical genius. The Danish Minister, Bernstorff, invited him to Copenhagen and offered him a pension of 400 dollars on condition that he should reside in that capital, and finish his poem there. He accepted the invitation, was warmly received by the Danes, and accompanied the King on his travels. After the disgrace of his protector, he settled at Hamburg, where he married. It was there he composed his 'Messiah,' in twenty cantos, in a rhythm similar to that of the ancient Alexandrine verse. The poem was received with universal enthusiasm; the fervour, however, soon abated, and it is no doubt to the attacks upon him from various sources that he alludes in the letter which we give. Klopstock also composed some odes, which are considered the best monument of his glory. Indeed, the German language is indebted to him for many beauties. He has immortalized in his verses Margaret Moller, a young native of Hamburg whom he long loved, and married in 1754: in his odes he calls her Cioli and Meta.

The letter which we give is addressed to John George Jacobi, a poet like himself, and brother to the celebrated philosopher Frederick Henry Jacobi.

(Translation.)

"Hamburg, the 7th of November, 1799.

"Dearest Jacobi,—My ode, which stands in such good and excellent company in the almanach, shall in future be inserted in the collection of my works under this new title:

"Die Erscheinende."

"To John George Jacobi."

"I have altered the second strophe in this manner:—

"And the eye of the friend becomes, smilingly, clearer,
When his song, inspired by her, flows from his lips,
But is it the same yet, whom they have seen,
And doth
No phantom deceive both him and herself?"

"You shall decide which of the two readings shall remain. Not a word of your present situation! I do not wish to reopen your wounds, nor my own.—Yours,

"KLOPSTOCK."

"The vision, or, more literally, the apparition of a female.—Translator.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

"Hamburg, le 7 novembre 1799.

"Très-cher Jacobi,—Mon ode, qui est en si bonne et excellente compagnie dans l'almanach, sera à l'avenir insérée dans la collection de mes ouvrages sous ce nouveau titre:

"Die Erscheinende."

"A Jean-Georges Jacobi."

"J'ai changé la seconde strophe de cette manière:—

"Et l'œil de l'ami souriant devient plus clair
Lorsque son chant, inspiré par elle, coule de ses lèvres:
Mais est-ce la même qu'ils ont vue,
Et lui et elle ne sont-ils pas trompés par un fantôme?"

"Vous déciderez quelle version restera. Pas un mot sur votre situation actuelle! Je ne veux pas rouvrir vos blessures, ni les miennes.

Votre

"KLOPSTOCK."

"La vision, ou, plus littéralement, l'apparition d'une femme.—Note du traducteur.

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

SCHILLER'S PORTRAITS.

(See page 113.)

We give two sketches of Schiller; the first, by Bettina von Arnim, is ideal, and represents the great poet after returning from the first representation of 'The Robbers.' The second is after the portrait of Ludovic de Simanovicz, painted in 1793, and considered the best likeness of the "bien aimé."

Nous donnons deux esquisses de Schiller; la première, de Bettina von Arnim est idéale, et elle représente le grand poète venant d'assister à la première représentation des *Brigands*. La seconde est d'après le portrait de Ludovic de Simanovicz, peint en 1793, et considéré comme le plus ressemblant du "bien aimé."

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

(See pages 114, 115.)

Born 1766; died 1839. Niece of the celebrated William Pitt. Conspicuous for her accomplishments as well as for her eccentricities. Soon after the death of that statesman, with whom she was domesticated, and to whom she occasionally acted as private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to astrology, in which she was an implicit believer. She received a large pension from the English Government, and for many years possessed considerable influence over the Turkish Pashas, which, however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing

Née en 1766; morte en 1839. Niece du célèbre William Pitt. Remarquable autant par ses talents et son esprit que par son éccentricité. Peu après la mort de cet homme d'état, de la maison duquel elle faisait les honneurs, et dont elle était l'occasional le secrétaire particulier, elle partit pour la Syrie, prit les habits d'homme de ce pays, et se voua à l'astrologie, à laquelle elle croyait aveuglément. Elle recevait une forte pension du gouvernement anglais, et pendant de nombreuses années elle posséda une influence considérable sur les pachas turcs. Mais quand son insouciance pour les affaires d'argent l'eut privée des moyens de les corrompre, elle perdit

them, she so entirely lost as to be in actual danger of her life. Of her manner of living as well as her way of thinking, some notion is conveyed by her reply to an English traveller, who advised her to quit her perilous and desolate abode, and return to England. "As to leaving this country," said her ladyship, "your advice is in vain: I will never return to England. I am encompassed by perils, true; but I am no stranger to them. I have suffered shipwreck off the coast of Cyprus: I have had the plague here; I fell from my horse near Acre, and was trampled upon by him: I have encountered the robbers of the desert; and when my servants quailed, I have galloped in among them, and compelled them to be courteous: and when a horde of plunderers was breaking in at my gate, I sallied out among them sword in hand, and having convinced them that they could not hurt me if they would, I fed them at my gate, and they behaved like thankful beggars. Here I am destined to remain. What is written in the great book of life, who can alter? It is true that I am surrounded by perils; it is true that I am at war with the prince of the mountains, and with the Pasha of Acre; it is very true that my enemies are capable of assassination, but if I do perish, my fall shall be a bloody one. I have plenty of arms, good Damascus blades; I use no guns, and while I have an arm to wield, these barren rocks shall have a banquet of slaughter before my face looks black in the presence of my enemies." She adhered to her resolution, and breathed her last among foreigners and hirelings. However, the letter we give, and which she wrote to Lord Auckland, then first Lord of the Admiralty, proves her goodness of heart.

(Traduction.)

Thomas Hotel, 9 septembre 1803.

"Lady Hester Stanhope présente ses compliments à lord Auckland et espère que Sa Seigneurie lui pardonnera de lui envoyer la lettre ci-jointe, qu'elle a reçue à Cheltenham, et qu'elle a différencié d'adresser à lord H. dans l'espoir qu'elle aurait le plaisir de voir quelques membres de sa famille, tout au moins lors de sa visite à Wickham chez sa sœur lady Lucy; mais ayant été obligée de remettre cette visite quant à présent, lady H. s'en voudrait de négliger le malheureux jeune homme en question jusqu'à cette période. Lady H. n'avait rien du capitaine Osborne, si ce n'est d'avoir fait un petit voyage sur son navire, et pendant les sept jours qu'elle a été à bord de la Diane, elle a été sous tous les rapports satisfaite de sa conduite, pleine de civilité et d'attention à tous ses passagers; mais la bonté que lord Auckland a eue déjà pour les deux Osborne prouve suffisamment qu'ils ne sont pas dépourvus de mérite; lady H. ne désire pas s'étendre sur ce sujet, elle se contente de raconter à lord Auckland ce qu'il ignore en toute probabilité, l'accident terrible qui est arrivé il y a quelque temps au jeune Osborne et qui l'a mis hors d'état de faire son service pendant quelque temps. Aujourd'hui il est mieux, et il se rétablirait probablement s'il pouvait s'abstenir de son service pendant les mois d'hiver, dont l'inclemence le tuerait probablement; dans l'état où il se trouve, outre qu'il peut à peine marcher droit (et presque pas sans assistance), il serait parfaitement inutile à bord pendant une grosse mer. Lady H. a pensé que peut-être lord A. n'aurait pas d'objection à nommer capitaine le second de la Diane et de donner une autre place à Osborne. Le second, Shorteman, a dix ans de service, et il a commandé le navire depuis le triste accident d'Osborne. Lady H. n'empêchera pas d'aller sur le temps de lord Auckland, parce qu'elle a la conviction qu'il suffit d'informer Sa Seigneurie de la nature des choses pour qu'elles méritent sa compassion, surtout après investigation ultérieure. Lady H. quitte la ville dimanche pour Walmer.

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

VINCENT NOVELLO.

(See page 116.)

Born 1781; died 1862. A distinguished English composer. His father, who was an Italian, settled in London after his marriage with an English lady. From infancy Vincent Novello showed a strong predilection for music, and passed all his leisure time in "finding out chords" on an old pianoforte. He was sent, with an elder brother, to a school near Boulogne, to acquire French. On his return he sang as a chorist at the Chapel of the Sardinian Embassy, at which he soon afterwards became assistant-organist, and also at that of the Spanish Embassy; at sixteen he was organist at the Portuguese Embassy's Chapel, and began to teach music. He was engaged as pianist and conductor at the Pantheon, when Catalani sang there. Miss E. C. Clayton says of him, in her "Queens of Song," "Vincent Novello was a distinguished composer of vocal music, chiefly for the service of the Papal Church. He was even more eminent as an editor, his arrangement of the masses of Haydn and Mozart being in use in every Roman Catholic chapel throughout the kingdom, while his name is distinguished by his noble edition of the sacred works of Purcell. He was one of the original members of the Philharmonic Society, and in the old days, before the conductor of musical performances became a separate branch of the profession, Vincent Novello used, alternately with his brother-members, to preside at the pianoforte at the Society's concerts; he subsequently became the responsible director." All his family have shown talent and energy; but the brightest star in the cluster is Madame Clara Novello, Com-

tesse influence au point que ses jours furent mis en danger. On peut juger de sa manière de vivre et de penser à la réponse qu'elle fit à un touriste anglais, qui lui conseillait de quitter sa demeure périlleuse et désolée pour revenir en Angleterre: "C'est en vain que vous me conseillez de laisser ce pays; jamais je ne retournerai en Angleterre. Je suis environnée de dangers, c'est vrai; mais j'y suis faite. J'ai fait naufrage sur la côte de Chypre; ici j'ai eu la peste; j'ai tombé de cheval près d'Acre, et mon coursier m'a foulé aux pieds; j'ai été assailli par les brigands du désert; et lorsque mes serviteurs ont lâché pied, j'ai couru au galop sur les brigands, et je les ai forcés à être polis; lorsqu'une horde de pillards enfouçait ma porte, je me suis lancée à eux le fer à la main, et après les avoir convaincus qu'ils ne pouvaient me faire de mal, je les ai repus à ma porte, et ils se sont comportés comme des mendiants reconnaissants. Je suis destinée à rester ici. Qui peut changer ce qui est écrit dans le grand livre de la vie? Il est vrai que je suis entouré de perils; il est vrai que je suis en guerre avec le prince des montagnes et avec le pacha d'Acre; il est très-vrai que mes ennemis sont capables d'assassiner, mais si je meurs, ma chute sera sanglante. J'ai beaucoup d'armes, de bonnes lances de Damas; je ne me sers pas de fusil, et tant que j'aurai une arme à tenir, ces rochers désolés auront un banquet de carnage avant que ma figure devienne noire en face de mes ennemis." Elle resta fidèle à sa résolution, et elle mourut au milieu d'étrangers et de mercenaires. En tout cas, la lettre que nous produisons, et qu'elle écrivit à lord Auckland, alors premier lord de l'Amirauté, prouve la bonté de son cœur.

tess Gigliucci, whose autograph we gave in our 11th Number, p. 100. We are happy to produce in the present Number the first part of a "Thanksgiving" composed by Vincent Novello, and performed at high-mass on Christmas Day, 1838.

CHARLES-AUGUSTIN SAINTE-BEUVE.

(See page 116.)

Born 1804. A French poet and critic, member of the French Academy. His mother, of English origin, and of superior mind, instructed him at an early age in the literature of her country. He completed his studies at Paris at the Collège Charlemagne, and first embraced the medical profession, devoting his attention especially to anatomy; but on the appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo, he quitted medicine for literature, and became an ardent disciple of the romantic school, of which Victor Hugo was the chief. After 1830, M. Sainte-Beuve fraternized with the St. Simonians, whose sentiments he adopted, though not their dress; but subsequently, to get free from these Saints, he was going to Belgium, when M. Buloz engaged him to write for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," in which he continued the portraits already commenced by him in the "Revue de Paris." In 1831 Carrel also attached him to the "National," the literary doctrines of which were not his own. In an article on Diderot, he called the Jan-enists "Terrorists of grace," but afterwards highly commended them. In 1832 he passed from Diderot to Lamennais. In 1834 he produced "Volupté," a novel "de la chair et de l'esprit," a kind of moral pathology more curious than edifying. In 1840 he received from M. Thiers the office of Librarian at the Mazarine Library, and commenced the publication of the "Port Royal" which occupied him twenty years in writing, and which displays more talent than impartiality. In 1845 he succeeded Casimir Delavigne at the Académie Française, the address on his reception was delivered by Victor Hugo. In 1848 he gave lectures on French literature at Liège. In 1850 he was a contributor to the "Constitutionnel." Shortly after the coup d'Etat he became connected with the "Moniteur," and was appointed professor of Latin poetry at the Collège de France. His classes were suspended through the clamorous quarrels of his pupils, and have since remained closed. In 1857 he was named "Maître de Conférences" at the École Normale. The career of M. Sainte-Beuve bears the stamp of talent and versatility.

(Translation.)

"Dear Sir—I return you herewith the thesis, for which I thank you. I send with it an English book, the one to which I alluded in my last letter. I have been requested to say something about it, and have not had time to attend to it, or to read it. Be kind enough to make yourself acquainted with it at your leisure, and some day within two or three months we will talk about it.

"A mes grandes vacances!—Yours entirely, dear Sir,

"SAINTE-BEUVE.

"I have left in the volume the letters of —, which will tell you some of the particulars."

From the Collection of the Editor.

SIR DAVID WILKIE.

(See page 116.)

Born 1785; died 1841. A celebrated Scottish painter. He was able to draw before he knew how to spell. At the age of twenty-one he painted and exhibited in London his "Village Politicians," which met with immense success. He then painted "The Rent Day," "The Out Finger," and "The Village Festival." In 1811 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. In 1814 he went to Paris to study the works which Napoleon I. had brought there from all parts of the Continent. In 1822 he produced "The Chelsea Pensioners." In 1824 he went on the Continent for the benefit of his health. In 1830 he was appointed Painter to the King, and was knighted in 1836. In 1848 he made a journey to the East, and died on his return home off Gibraltar. A statue has been erected in his honour at the National Gallery. Wilkie's chefs-d'œuvre are too numerous to be here enumerated. We will content ourselves with citing "John Knox Preaching the Reformation," and "Mary, Queen of Scots, escaping from Lochleven."

He made the pencil sketch we give at Dunkerque in 1825; the dog belonged to one of his countrymen, Major Burrows, to whose nephew, John Burrows, Esq., we are indebted for the loan of the original.

tellation c'est madame Clara Novello, comtesse Gigliucci, dont nous avons produit un autographe dans notre 11^e livraison, page 100. Nous donnons à nos lecteurs la première partie d'un *Te Deum* composé par Vincent Novello, et exécuté à la grand'messe de Noël en 1838.

Né en 1804. Poète et critique français; membre de l'Académie française. Sa mère, d'origine anglaise, et d'un esprit distingué, l'initia de bonne heure à la littérature britannique. Il compléta ses études à Paris, au collège Charlemagne. Il embrassa d'abord la profession de médecin, et s'occupa spécialement de l'anatomie. Mais à l'apparition des *Odes et Ballades* de Victor Hugo, il quitta la profession médicale pour la littérature, et devint l'un des plus ardents disciples de l'école romantique, dont Victor Hugo était le chef. Après 1830, M. Sainte-Beuve fraternisa avec les saint-simoniens, dont il prit les sentiments et les idées, mais point l'habit. Pour se débarrasser de ces Saints, il allait passer en Belgique quand M. Buloz l'attacha à la *Revue des Deux Mondes*, où il continua les portraits qu'il avait commencés dans la *Revue de Paris*. En 1831 Carrel l'attacha aussi au *National*, dont les doctrines littéraires n'étaient pas les siennes. Dans un article sur Diderot, il appelle "Terroristes de la grâce" les Jansénistes, que plus tard il exalte. En 1832 il passe de Diderot à Lamennais. En 1834 il produisit *Volupté*, roman de la chair et de l'esprit, sorte de pathologie morale plus curieuse qu'édifiante. En 1840 il accepte de M. Thiers la place de bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Mazarine, et commence à publier le *Port Royal*, qu'il mit vingt ans à écrire, et qui accuse plus de talent que d'impartialité. En 1845 il succéda à Casimir Delavigne, et fut reçu par Victor Hugo. En 1848 il va faire à Liège un cours de littérature française. En 1850 il collabore au *Constitutionnel*. Peu après le coup d'État, il entre au *Moniteur*, et monte à la chaire de poésie latine au collège de France. Son cours est suspendu par les hostilités bruyantes des élèves; il est resté maître depuis. En 1857 il est nommé maître de conférences à l'École normale. En un mot, la carrière de M. Sainte-Beuve est marquée au coin du talent et de la versatilité; et on peut lui appliquer ce que La Harpe a dit de Voltaire: "C'est l'écrivain le plus versatile."

(Translation.)

"Dear Sir—I return you herewith the thesis, for which I thank you. I send with it an English book, the one to which I alluded in my last letter. I have been requested to say something about it, and have not had time to attend to it, or to read it. Be kind enough to make yourself acquainted with it at your leisure, and some day within two or three months we will talk about it.

"A mes grandes vacances!—Yours entirely, dear Sir,

"SAINTE-BEUVE.

"I have left in the volume the letters of —, which will tell you some of the particulars."

From the Collection of the Editor.

SIR DAVID WILKIE.

(See page 116.)

Né en 1785; mort en 1841. Célèbre peintre écossais. Il savait dessiner avant de pouvoir épeler. À l'âge de vingt-et-un ans, il peignit et exhiba à Londres ses "Politiques de Village." Le succès de cette toile fut immense. Il peignit ensuite "Le Jour du Loyer," "Le Doigt sortant," et "Le Village Fête." En 1811 il fut élu membre de l'Académie royale. En 1814 il se rendit à Paris pour y étudier les ouvrages d'art que Napoléon I^{er} y avait apportés de tous les coins du Continent. En 1822 il produisit ses "Invalides de Chelsea." En 1824 il se rendit sur le Continent pour refaire sa santé. En 1830 il est nommé peintre du Roi, et il fut créé chevalier en 1836. En 1848 il fit un voyage en Orient, et pendant son retour il succomba devant Gibraltar. On a élevé une statue en son honneur à la Galerie nationale. Les chefs-d'œuvre de Wilkie sont trop nombreux pour être énumérés ici; nous nous contenterons de citer "John Knox prêchant la Réformation," "Marie Stuart s'évadant de Lochleven."

Il traça l'esquisse que nous donnons à Dunkerque, en 1825; le chien qu'il a crayonné appartenait à un de ses compatriotes, le major Burrows. Nous sommes redevables du prêt de l'original au neveu de ce dernier, John Burrows, Esq.

(See page 117.)

1. *Introduction*

"CATHERINE"

GIACOMO ANTONELLI.

(See page 117.)

$$J_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) = \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt$$

¹⁶ Nous restons bien disposée pour vous.

NTONELLI.

En cessant d'être ministre du Pape, le Cardinal Antonelli resta son conseiller intime et le directeur souverain de sa poli-

(Translation)

⁶ ANTONELLI.

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

(Traduction.)

ANTONELLI.

De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.

(See page 118.)

In our Second Number, p. 11, we gave a letter of Lord Nelson's of thrilling interest, dated from Naples, 5th July, 1799. The facsimile we now publish is a reproduction of the original, which forms part of the valuable collection in the British Museum.

Dans notre seconde livraison, page 11, nous avons donné une lettre remplie d'intérêt de lord Nelson, datée de Naples le 17 juillet 1799. Le fac-simile que nous publions aujourd'hui est la reproduction de l'original, qui fait partie de la collection si précieuse du Musée Britannique.

(See page 119.)

Nous livrons 3 et 9, pages 21 et 77, contenant deux lettres du duc de Wellington. Cependant, nous croyons aller au devant des desirs de nos abonnés en publiant de lui un autre autographe relatif à la bataille de Waterloo, qui est l'événement militaire le plus important de notre siècle. Cet autographe, daté du jour même de cette bataille, est l'état numérique de la cavalerie anglaise et étrangère qu'il avait alors sous ses ordres. Un verra que cet état ne comprenait d'abord que 8,991 sabres, et qu'il fut ensuite porté à 10,100 cavaliers par suite de l'arrivée de nouveaux escadrons du Hanovre et des hussards de Brunswick. La cavalerie était placée sous le commandement du lieutenant-général lord Uxbridge, elle était divisée en sept brigades, commandées par les majors-gé-

[illegible]

les hommes. Nul doute le combat sera acharné et obstiné; mais les deux navires sont de force si égale, que je ne me crois pas libre de le décliner. Que Dieu défende le droit, et qu'il prenne bas, temps très-froid et fort orageux pour la saison. Baromètre

« Jeudi, 16 juin.—Le temps est froid et couvert, il pleut de temps à autre, le vent est frais. Le navire fait du charbon. Quelques dames sont venues visiter le vaisseau. Le navire ennemi est toujours au large, surveillant le port.

[Du journal de bord, tenu et écrit par le capitaine Semmes. "R. SEMMES."]

THOMAS BABINGTON LORD MACAULAY.

(See page 122.)

Born 1800; died 1859. One of the most celebrated contemporary English historians. He was the son of a wealthy merchant, Zachary Macaulay, whose zealous devotion to the cause of negro emancipation procured him a monument in Westminster Abbey. Lord Macaulay was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and distinguished himself, whilst studying the law at Lincoln's Inn, by some pieces of poetry, which appeared in the 'Eton Review' and 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine.' In 1826 he was called to the Bar. In the preceding year the 'Edinburgh Review' published his Essay on Milton, which attracted much notice by the brilliancy of the style in which it was written. This was the commencement of a series of critical portraits, which he continued during fifteen years with increasing ability. The series includes remarkable essays upon Milton, Addison, Hallam, Bacon, Byron, Walpole, Pitt, Chatham, Frederick the Great, Gladstone, etc.

Being attached to the Whig party, which he had eloquently supported by his writings, Macaulay was called upon, while still young, to take an active part in political affairs. He entered the House of Commons in 1830, and took part in the stormy debates on the Reform Bill, supporting, against the Tories united with the Radicals, the moderate policy of Lord Grey, who had appointed him Secretary to the Board of Control. In 1834 he went to Calcutta as member of the Council and President of the Legislative Commission (1834). It was at this time that he collected the materials for his admirable essays on two former Governors, Lord Clive and Warren Hastings.

Shortly after his return from India (1839), Macaulay received from Lord Melbourne the appointment of Secretary at War. In the preceding year he had been returned to Parliament by the electors of Edinburgh, but they, being rigid Protestants, and forgetting the services he had rendered to the cause of free-trade, rejected him in 1847 for his vote in favour of the grant to Maynooth. This check he felt acutely, and withdrew for a time from political affairs; but Lord John Russell, who was desirous of attaching him to his administration, offered him the appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Army, with a seat in the Council; this office he retained from 1846 to 1848. He was then elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

In the midst of his Parliamentary labours, Macaulay found time to prepare the great work which has given him a European reputation. In 1848 appeared the first volumes of his 'History of England from the Accession of James II.,' which were received with universal applause, and were quickly translated into most of the European languages. The failure of his health and the extensive and laborious researches required by the work he had undertaken, did not allow him to proceed rapidly with its continuation; it was not until 1855 that he published the third and fourth volumes, which went no further than the Peace of Ryswick in 1697.

At the general election of 1852 the city of Edinburgh again returned him as Member of Parliament, a distinction the more flattering because he had not even offered himself as a candidate. But he seemed to have withdrawn from political strife, and in his last election he rarely spoke in the House. In 1857 he was created a Peer, with the title of Baron Macaulay, and on the 22nd of March of the same year, was elected a Foreign Associate of the Institute of France. From 1839 he had been a member of the Privy Council.

Macaulay's works will remain one of the most durable monuments of English literature. His private qualities were in keeping with his genius as an author. The letter which we give is an illustration of the great independence of his mind and of the goodness of his heart.

Né en 1800; mort en 1859. L'un des plus célèbres des historiens anglais contemporains. Fils d'un riche marchand, Zacharie Macaulay, à qui son infatigable dévouement à la cause de l'émancipation des esclaves, mérita, après sa mort, une place à l'abbaye de Westminster. Il fit de brillantes études au collège de la Trinité, à Cambridge, et se fit remarquer pendant qu'il suivait les cours de droit à Lincoln's Inn, par l'insertion de quelques pièces de vers dans la *Revue d'Eton* et le *Quarterly Magazine* de Knight. En 1826 il fut admis au barreau de Londres. L'année précédente la *Revue d'Edimbourg* imprimait son essai sur Milton, dont les brillantes qualités causèrent une vive impression dans le monde littéraire, et qui ouvrit la série de ses portraits critiques continuée pendant quinze ans avec une supériorité croissante. Ce recueil renferme des études remarquables sur Milton, Addison, Hallam, Bacon, Byron, Walpole, Pitt, Chatham, Frédéric le Grand, Gladstone, etc.

Attaché au parti whig, qu'il avait éloquemment défendu par ses écrits, M. Macaulay fut appelé, jeune encore, à jouer un rôle dans les affaires politiques. Il entra à la chambre des communes (1830), prit part aux violentes discussions d'où sortit le bill de la réforme parlementaire, et soutint contre les Tories unis aux radicaux la politique modérée de lord Grey, qui lui avait confié le secrétariat du bureau des Indes (*Board of Control*). En 1834 il alla remplir à Calcutta les fonctions de membre du conseil et de président de la Commission législative (1834). Ce fut alors qu'il réunissait les matériaux de ses belles études sur deux anciens gouverneurs, lord Clive et Warren Hastings.

Peu de temps après son retour (1839), M. Macaulay reçut de lord Melbourne le poste de secrétaire de la guerre. L'année précédente il était rentré au parlement par le suffrage des électeurs d'Edimbourg; mais ces derniers, protestants rigides, oubliant les services qu'il avait rendus à la cause du libre-échange, lui retirèrent son mandat en 1847, à cause du vote favorable émis par lui dans la question de la dotation du collège catholique de Maynooth. Cet échec lui fut sensible, et il renouça pour un temps à la carrière parlementaire. Mais lord J. Russell, qui désirait l'attacher à son administration, lui offrit la place de quartier-maître général de l'armée avec siège et voix délibérative au conseil; il la conserva de 1846 à 1848. Il fut alors élu recteur de l'université de Glasgow.

Au milieu de ses travaux parlementaires, M. Macaulay avait trouvé le temps de préparer le grand ouvrage qui a rendu son nom européen. En 1848 parurent les premiers volumes de l'*Histoire de l'Angleterre depuis l'avènement de Jacques II.*, qui furent accueillis avec une approbation universelle et traduits aussitôt dans presque toutes les langues étrangères. L'affaiblissement de sa santé et les immenses recherches qu'exigeait un travail entrepris à un point de vue si nouveau, ne permirent pas à M. Macaulay d'en poursuivre avec rapidité la continuation. Ce n'est qu'en 1855 qu'il donna les tomes trois et quatre, qui ne conduisent encore qu'à la paix de Ryswick en 1697.

Aux élections générales de 1852 la cité d'Edimbourg tint à honneur de lui restituer son mandat de député, distinction dont l'autant plus flatteuse pour lui qu'il ne s'était pas même mis sur les rangs. Mais il semblait avoir renoncé à la politique militante, et à peine, durant cette législature, eut-il pu s'exprimer deux fois la parole. En 1857 il a été créé baron et pair d'Angleterre, et, le 23 mars de la même année, élu associé étranger de l'Institut de France. Depuis 1839 M. Macaulay faisait partie du conseil privé de la couronne.

Les œuvres de Macaulay resteront l'un des monuments les plus beaux et les plus durables de l'histoire anglaise. Quant à ses qualités privées, elles étaient à l'unisson de son génie et de son caractère; la lettre que nous publions atteste à la fois sa grande indépendance de caractère et la bonté de son cœur.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur, Je vous avouerai franchement que je ne suis pas satisfait de la pétition que vous avez rédigée. Vous nous avez faits trop humbles. Nous parlons à lord Palmerston non comme des mendiants, mais comme des conseillers. Nous ne lui demandons rien pour nous-mêmes. Nous lui offrons une suggestion dans la croyance (ou bien nous ne devrions pas l'offrir) que le bien public et son honneur personnel sont intéressés à l'adoption de cette suggestion. Or, il nous faut prendre le ton de *gentlemen* parlant à des *gentlemen*. Donc, je ne crois pas qu'il soit désirable de mentionner les lectures de M. —, et je suis parfaitement sûr qu'il n'est pas désirable de parler des éloges que, comme faisant des lectures, il a reçus des rédacteurs des journaux de province. Une longue tirade de réclames des journaux excite toujours de vives préventions chez les gens qui connaissent le monde et dont le goût pour les lettres est raffiné. "J'ai griffonné à la hâte quelques lignes qui me semblent convenir au cas, et je vous les envoie. Faites-en l'usage que vous voudrez. "Je retourne la pétition.

"J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

"Votre très-obéissant serviteur,

"T.-B. MACAULAY."

[De la Collection de James Orton, Esq.]

THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

(See page 123.)

Born 1805. In our first Number we published a letter written by this celebrated author and statesman. We now publish another, which indicates the kindness of his nature. The portrait he refers to in the present letter is that of his father, so renowned in the world of letters.

Né en 1805. Dans notre première livraison, nous avons publié une lettre de la main de ce célèbre écrivain et homme d'état; si nous en publions une autre, c'est qu'elle dénote un grand fonds de bonté. Le portrait dont il s'agit dans sa lettre était celui de son père, si renommé dans le monde des lettres.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Monsieur,—Je n'ai qu'une demi-douzaine d'exemplaires du portrait ci-joint, et j'y tiens beaucoup. Mais j'éprouve un plaisir sincère à accéder à votre demande.—Votre très-fidèle

"Grosvenor Gate, 11 février, 1849.

"A Richard Bentley, Esq."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

SIR EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, Bart.

(See page 124.)

Born 1805. A celebrated English novelist. He was the third son of General Bulwer, and brother of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, the diplomatist. Having lost his father while young, he was educated under the superintendence of his mother (formerly Miss Lytton, of Knebworth), a woman of superior and highly cultivated mind. It is said that at the age of six or seven years he began composing rhymes, and that at that time his favourite reading was Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.' He was sent to Cambridge to finish his education; and it was while at that university that he composed his poem on Sculpture, which obtained the Chancellor's prize. During the vacations, he made long pedestrian excursions in various parts of England and Scotland, and, somewhat later, travelled on horseback through a great part of France. Being gifted with a brilliant imagination, his first efforts naturally took a poetic form; among them were his poems entitled 'Weeds and Wild Flowers,' 'O'Neil, or the Rebel,' and 'Falkland,' written in a style resembling that of Lord Byron.

Not succeeding in acquiring fame as a poet, he wrote successively 'Pelham' and 'The Disowned,' novels replete with vehemence and passion, in which he exposed, with satiric force, the vices and prejudices of high society. These two works excited a great sensation, and brought upon the young author a torrent of abuse, which so far from disconcerting him, showed him that he had at last discovered the way to celebrity. Continuing his strictures on the aristocracy, he published in succession, 'Devereux,' 'Paul Clifford,' and 'Eugene Aram.' From that time his reputation was so firmly established that he was invited to take the editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, in which he inserted a series of humorous sketches, collected, in 1835, under the title of 'The Student.' His work on 'England and the English' confirmed his position in the first rank of essayists.

Mr. Bulwer's extraordinary literary activity, however, proved no hindrance to his advancement in a political career. In 1831 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of St. Ives, took a leading part in the Reform debates, and joined that extreme faction of the Whig party which advocated vote by ballot, free-trade, and the widest extension of the suffrage; and more than once he rose in his place as the champion of the press and of literature. In 1835 he wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The Crisis,' in which he vigorously attacked the Tory cabinet of Sir Robert Peel; this went through more than twenty editions, and exercised a marked influence on the elections; Lord Melbourne, on resuming in the same year the direction of affairs, rewarded the author with a baronetcy (1838). In 1841 he suddenly joined the Tories, losing in consequence his

Né en 1805. Célèbre romancier anglais. Troisième fils du général Bulwer, et frère du diplomate sir H.-L. Bulwer. Ayant perdu son père tout jeune encore, il fut élevé sous la direction de sa mère, née Lytton, de Knebworth, femme d'un esprit supérieur et d'une intelligence des mieux cultivées. On raconte que dès l'âge de six à sept ans il s'exerçait à rimer, et qu'il faisait sa lecture favorite des vieilles ballades anglaises recueillies par l'évêque Percy. Il fut envoyé à Cambridge pour y achever son éducation; ce fut à l'université qu'il composa le poème sur *la Sculpture*, qui lui valut le prix du chancelier. Pendant les vacances, il entreprenait de longues excursions à pied, soit en Angleterre, soit en Ecosse, et un peu plus tard il parcourut à cheval une grande partie de la France. Doué d'une imagination vive et brillante il mit au jour ses premiers essais sous la forme poétique. Ainsi parurent *Herbes sauvages et Fleurs des Champs*, recueil de vers; *O'Neil, ou le Rebelle*, et *Falkland*, poèmes qui rappelaient beaucoup la manière de lord Byron.

N'ayant pas réussi à sortir de l'obscurité comme poète, M. Bulwer écrivit, coup sur coup, *Pelham* et *Le Désavoué*, romans pleins de fougue et de passion, dans lesquels il mettait en scène, avec une verve satirique, les vices et les préjugés de la haute société. Ces deux ouvrages excitèrent une grande clameur, et valurent au jeune écrivain un concert d'injures, qui, au lieu de le troubler, lui firent comprendre qu'il avait trouvé le véritable chemin de la célébrité. Persistant donc dans la critique de l'aristocratie, il publia successivement *Devereux*, *Paul Clifford*, *Eugène Aram*. Sa réputation était dès lors si bien établie qu'il fut invité à cet époque à prendre la direction du *New Monthly Magazine*, recueil accredité. Il y insérait une suite d'études humoristiques, réunies en 1835 sous le titre de *L'Étudiant*. Son livre de *L'Angleterre et les Anglais* acheva de le placer au premier rang des essayistes.

La prodigieuse activité qu'il déployait dans ses travaux littéraires, n'entravait nullement M. Bulwer dans sa carrière d'homme politique. Il obtint, en 1831, un siège à la chambre des communes pour le bourg de Saint-Ives, prit une part brillante à la réforme parlementaire, et se rangea dans cette fraction extrême du parti whig qui demandait le scrutin secret, le libre-échange et la plus large extension possible des droits électoraux; plus d'une fois il monta à la tribune pour y porter les plaintes de la presse et de la littérature. En 1835 une brochure, intitulée *La Crise*, où il battait en brèche le cabinet tory de sir Robert Peel, s'éleva à plus de vingt éditions, et exerça une influence marquée sur les élections parlementaires; lord Melbourne, en reprenant la même année la direction des affaires, récompensa l'auteur en lui donnant le titre de baronnet, sous le nom de Lytton (1838). En 1841 il se rallia brusquement aux Tories, perdit le

seat for Lincoln, which he had represented nearly ten years, he did not again succeed in entering Parliament until 1852, when he was elected by the county of Hertford, owing his success to a new pamphlet, 'Letters to John Bull,' in which he openly declared himself the champion of Protection. He was re-elected in 1857, and has remained one of the most esteemed orators of the Conservative party. Under the Tory administration of Lord Derby, he joined the Ministry as Secretary of State for the Colonies (from May 1858 to June 1859), and in that office eminently distinguished himself. Sir Edward does not now often speak in the House, but when he does he is eagerly listened to; his speeches are always eloquent and remarkable.

We may mention, as among the most popular of his literary productions, 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' 'The Pilgrims of the Rhine,' 'Rienzi,' 'The Last of the Tribunes,' considered his *chef-d'œuvre*, 'Ernest Maltravers,' of which 'Alice' is the continuation, 'The Last of the Barons,' 'Harold the Saxon,' 'The Caxtons,' 'My Novel,' 'A Strange Story,' etc.

(Traduction

"Cher Monsieur,—Je suis extrêmement content et flatté de l'attention avec laquelle vous avez lu *Zanoni*, et de la mention approbative dont vous l'avez honoré. Permettez-moi de vous adresser semblable compliment de la part de quelque lecteur aussi courtois et accompli que vous. Vous apprécierez alors le plaisir que vous avez causé à

"Votre très-sincèrement obligé,
"E. B. LYTON."

[From the Collection of James Orton, Esq.]

FREDERIKA BREMER.

(See page 123.)

Born 1802. A celebrated Swedish novelist. She was taken to Scania (in Sweden) before her native town, Abo, fell into the hands of the Russians (1808). She afterwards resided in Norway, in the house of her friend the Countess Sommerhjelm, and was for several years a governess in a school. She lived sometimes at Stockholm, and sometimes at Asta, an estate belonging to her family, three miles from the capital. The Countess Ida von Hahn-Hahn, in her 'Travels in Sweden,' describes in detail the unpicturesque country in which Miss Bremer lives, her chamber which has all the simplicity of a cell, and "her eyes full of expression, her clear and wide forehead, her figure small but full of grace." She speaks fluently English, French, and German.

From the age of eight years, Miss Bremer composed verses in French and Swedish; but it was not till twenty years afterwards that she determined to print the first volume of her 'Pictures of Daily Life.' In 1831, the Swedish Academy awarded her a gold medal. The success of Miss Bremer's works in foreign countries has greatly contributed to attract attention to Swedish literature. All her novels have been translated into German and English; some of them into Dutch and Italian. The most remarkable of them were from the first translated into French.

Miss Bremer had already written interesting narratives of her travels, when, in 1849, she embarked, quite alone, for America. In the United States and in Cuba she received a most flattering welcome, and yielded to the pleasure of describing in detail her benevolent entertainers; her pictures of the aspect of the country, of its institutions and manners, are correct and vigorously drawn. Since her return to her own country, Miss Bremer has occupied herself with philanthropic projects, in which her exertions rival those of Miss Florence Nightingale.

HENRI-ALPHONSE ESQUIROS.

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mandat de Lincoln, qu'il représentait depuis dix ans, et ne put rentrer au parlement qu'en 1852; encore dut-il cette élection à une nouvelle brochure: *Letters to John Bull*, où il se fait ouvertement le champion du système protecteur. Réélu en 1857, il est resté à la chambre l'un des orateurs les plus considérés, du parti conservateur. Sous lord Derby il fit partie du ministère comme secrétaire d'état pour les colonies (mai 1858 à juin 1859); il s'est éminemment distingué dans ces fonctions. Sir Edouard ne parle pas souvent à la chambre des communes, mais quand il le fait, sa parole est écoutée avec avidité, ses discours sont toujours éloquent et remarquables.

Nous signalerons au nombre de ses productions littéraires les plus remarquables: *Les derniers jours de Pompéii*; *Les Pèlerins du Rhin*; *Rienzi*, le *Dernier des Tribunes*, qui passe pour son *chef-d'œuvre*; *Ernest Maltravers*, dont *Alice* est la continuation; *Le dernier des Barons*; *Harold le Saxon*; *Les Caxtons*, venant la suite de *Mon Histoire*; *Une Histoire étrange*, etc.

"Lundi, 1. Park Lane.

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Né en 1814. Poète et romancier français, ancien représentant à l'Assemblée législative. Devenu, en 1834, par un volume de poésies, *Les Hémérides*, qui mérita les éloges de Victor Hugo. Il le fit suivre de deux romans, *Le Vagabond* (1837) et *Charlotte Corday* (1840). En même temps il donna, sous le titre d'*Évangile du Peuple* (1840), un commentaire philosophique et démocratique de la vie de Jésus, qui lui attira des poursuites judiciaires, et une condamnation à huit mois de prison

condemnation to eight months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs. From the prison of St. Pélagie he issued a volume of verses, 'Les Chants d'un Prisonnier' (1841); three small works, of socialist principles, appeared in 1841 and 1842, under the titles, 'Les Vierges Martyres,' 'Les Vierges folles,' and 'Les Vierges Sages,' and his 'History of the Montagnards' followed in 1847.

After the revolution of February, 1848, M. Esquiros was elected to the Legislative Assembly by the department of Saône-et-Loire. He was included, after the 2nd of December, 1851, among the number of representatives who were expelled, and withdrew to England. He has since published 'La Vie Future au Point de Vue Socialiste' (1857), 'La Morale Universelle,' 'Les Moralistes Anglais,' 'L'Angleterre et la Vie Anglaise,' 'La Hollande,' etc.

Esquiros is one of the most remarkable writers of the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.' His sketches of the manners and customs of English life show immense powers of observation; and we have heard more than one English author admit that M. Esquiros has made them know their own country better.

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

(See page 124.)

Born 1757; died 1823. An eminent English actor. Son of Roger Kemble, who was manager of a provincial theatre. He was not intended by his father for the stage. He was educated at a Roman Catholic seminary in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Douay; but having a natural inclination for the actor's profession, he returned to England at the age of nineteen, and made his debut on the stage at Wolverhampton. After playing with great success at various provincial theatres, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane in 1783, in the character of *Hamlet*, became a great favourite, and in 1803 purchased for £24,000 a sixth share in Covent Garden Theatre, and became the manager of that establishment. In 1808 the theatre was destroyed by fire, and on the opening of the new theatre in 1809, Mr. Kemble continued to direct the entertainments in a spirit of enterprise and liberality, reviving the plays of Shakespeare with great splendour. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and having long suffered from asthma, resided first in the south of France, and afterwards at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he died at the age of 66.

Mr. Kemble's talents, both as an actor and manager, were of a very high order; his fine taste and classical acquirements were perceptible in every effort, and in his personation of the loftier heroes of the drama he has never been equalled. His *Brutus*, *Coriolanus*, *Calo*, *King John*, *Wolsey*, and *Macbeth* are still fresh in the remembrance of many, and while the recollection of them remains, his successors to the tragic throne must, in these particular characters, suffer by comparison. His *King Lear* also may be mentioned among his almost unapproachable impersonations; his very feebleness in his latter years adding to the terrible truth of the picture. In society Mr. Kemble was ever the accomplished gentleman, and to the last enjoyed the respect and regard of the noblest and most estimable in the land.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai tout arrangé de façon à partir de Londres mercredi 21, jeudi 22, au plus tard, de sorte que je pourrai vous présenter mes respects à Dulim au commencement de la semaine qui s'ouvrira mon départ.

"Je ne puis trouver de meilleures pièces que *Hamlet*, *Richard III.*, *Pizarro*, *Coriolanus*, *Alexandre*, le comte de *Narbonne*, la *Mère dévolée*, et la *Veuve*.

"Espérez que vous amèrerez repartir. Mistress Kemble vous offre ses meilleurs respects avec les miens. Je suis, mon cher Monsieur, à vous très-sincèrement,

"J.-P. KEMBLE.

"Lundi, 12 juillet, 1800
"N° 89, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 124.)

In 'Morning, or the Man of Taste,' which concludes this Number, our subscribers will increasingly appreciate the fertile and humorous talent of the caricaturist, whose pencil rendered Dr. Syntax for ever popular.

et 500 fr. d'amende. De Sainte-Pélagie, où il subit sa peine, il publia un nouveau volume de vers: *Les Chants d'un Prisonnier* (1841); trois petits ouvrages empreints de l'esprit socialiste parurent, de 1841 à 1842, sous les titres: *Les Vierges Martyres*, *Les Vierges folles*, *Les Vierges sages*, et précédèrent *L'Histoire des Montagnards* (1847).

Après la révolution de février 1848, M. Esquiros fut élu à l'Assemblée législative par le département de Saône-et-Loire. Il fut compris, après le 2 décembre 1851, parmi les représentants expulsés, et se retira en Angleterre. Il a encore publié: *La Vie future au point de vue socialiste* (1857), *La Morale universelle*, *Les Moralistes anglais*, *L'Angleterre et la vie anglaise*, *La Hollande et la vie hollandaise*, etc.

M. Esquiros est l'un des écrivains les plus remarquables de la *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Ses études sur les mœurs et les coutumes de la vie anglaise dénotent un talent immense d'observation; et nous avons entendu maints auteurs anglais avouer que M. Esquiros leur avait fait mieux connaître leur propre pays.

Né en 1757; mort en 1823. Tragédien anglais éminent. Fils de Roger Kemble, directeur d'un théâtre de province. Son père ne le destinait pas au théâtre. Il fut élevé à un séminaire catholique dans la province de Stafford, et ensuite au collège de Douai en France. Mais son inclination naturelle pour la profession dramatique le fit revenir en Angleterre à 19 ans, et il débuta à Wolverhampton. Après avoir joué avec grand succès dans différents théâtres de province, il parut pour la première fois à Drury-Lane en 1783 dans le rôle de *Hamlet*, fut fort prisé du public, et en 1803 il acheta pour 24,000 livres sterling le sixième des actions du théâtre de Covent-Garden, dont il prit la direction. En 1808 le théâtre fut détruit par le feu. A l'ouverture du nouveau théâtre en 1809, Mr. Kemble continua de le diriger avec autant d'intelligence que de libéralité, et il fit revivre le répertoire de Shakespeare avec une grande splendeur. Il se retira de la carrière dramatique en 1817 par suite d'un asthme, alla d'abord habiter le sud de la France et ensuite Lausanne, en Suisse, où il mourut à l'âge de 66 ans.

Les talents de M. Kemble, comme acteur et directeur, étaient du premier ordre. Son goût raffiné et ses connaissances classiques se retrouvaient partout, et il n'a jamais eu d'égal dans les rôles les plus élevés du drame. Son *Brutus*, son *Coriolanus*, son *Calon*, le *Roi Jean*, *Wolsey* et *Macbeth* sont encore vivants dans la mémoire de beaucoup de personnes, et tant que le souvenir en restera, ses successeurs au sceptre de la tragédie souffriront de la comparaison dans les rôles que nous venons de citer. Celui du *Roi Lear*, il l'interprétait avec une perfection qu'on ne saurait à peine atteindre. La faiblesse qui marqua ses dernières années ajoutait même à la vérité terrible du tableau. En société, M. Kemble était gentilhomme accompli, et le respect et l'estime des plus grands et des plus estimables l'ont suivi jusqu'au tombeau.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai tout arrangé de façon à partir de Londres mercredi 21, jeudi 22, au plus tard, de sorte que je pourrai vous présenter mes respects à Dulim au commencement de la semaine qui s'ouvrira mon départ.

"Je ne puis trouver de meilleures pièces que *Hamlet*, *Richard III.*, *Pizarro*, *Coriolanus*, *Alexandre*, le comte de *Narbonne*, la *Mère dévolée*, et la *Veuve*.

"Espérez que vous amèrerez repartir. Mistress Kemble vous offre ses meilleurs respects avec les miens. Je suis, mon cher Monsieur, à vous très-sincèrement,

"J.-P. KEMBLE.

"Lundi, 12 juillet, 1800
"N° 89, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

ROWLANDSON.

(See page 124.)

In 'Morning, or the Man of Taste,' which concludes this Number, our subscribers will increasingly appreciate the fertile and humorous talent of the caricaturist, whose pencil rendered Dr. Syntax for ever popular.

Dans *Les Malins d'un homme de goût*, qui termine cette livraison, nos abonnés apprécieront de plus en plus le talent si fécond et si plein d'*amour* du caricaturiste dont le crayon a éternellement popularisé le docteur Syntaxe.

HENRY V. of ENGLAND.

(See page 126.)

Born 1388; died 1422. The conqueror of Agincourt; married Princess Catherine of France. He died at the moment the object of his ambition, that of reigning over France and England, was about to be attained. At his death he held in captivity Charles, Duke of Orleans, and James I., King of Scotland.

(Transcript.)

"Au Roy notre souverain seigneur H. Rex we have granted this bille.
"Anno 9 Henrici quinti.
"Supplie tres-humblement votre humble lige serviteur Thomas Hille varlet du cellier notre souveraine dame la Roine. Que de votre benigne grace Il vous plaise luy graunter et octroyer une Corrodie estant en l'abbaye de Malmesbury, à present vacante en votre main par la mort et decez de un nommé Robert Lake, pour yelle l'avoir et tenir le dit suppliant avecques les drois, pronzifz et [em]olumens quelconques et y appartenants durant le terme de sa vie, Et Il priera Dieu pour vous que par sa sainte grace vous donne bonne vie et longue.
"Lettre ent feust faicte à Westminster le xij jour de Septembre l'an etc. ix* [1421]."

[La Signature du Roi est originale.]

[Des lettres originales relatives à l'histoire d'Angleterre, appartenant au Musée Britannique.]

(Traduction.)

"To the King our Sovereign Lord. H. Rex, we have granted this bille.
"In the 9th year of Henry V.
"Your humble faithful servant, Thomas Hille, varlet of the cellar of our sovereign lady the Queen, most humbly prays, That of your gracious favour It may please you to give and to grant to him a pension being in the Abbey of Malmesbury, now in your hands, vacant by the death and decease of one named Robert Lake, to have and to hold to your said petitioner with all rights, profits, emoluments whatsoever thereto appertaining during the term of his life. And he will pray God for you that He by his holy grace grant you a happy and long life.
"This letter enrolled at Westminster, 18th September, in the year [of our reign] the ninth [1421]."

[The King's Signature is Autograph.]

[From the original letters illustrative of English History, in the possession of the British Museum.]

CHARLES, DUKE OF ORLEANS.

(See pages 125, 126, 127.)

Nephew of Charles XI. and father of Louis XII. of France. Whilst still a youth, he longed to revenge the death of his father, who was assassinated on the 24th November, 1407, by order of John, Duke of Burgundy. But it was in vain that he implored justice from the King; trembling Justice held its peace before the assassin, then all-powerful and armed with authority. Charles had recourse to arms, and called the English to his aid; but he soon found it better to serve a State, even though unjust, than to disturb it even for the most sacred interests. He turned his valour against the English whom he had called to France, was found among the slain on the field of Agincourt, and taken to England, where he remained prisoner from 1416 to 1440. Henry V. deemed his detention most important, for the safe-keeping of the conquests in France. His first place of confinement was Windsor, whence, in 1417, he was removed to the castle of Pontefract, in Yorkshire. In 1430 he was taken to the Tower of London. There, to solace the rigour of his captivity, he composed the 'Book of Sonnets,' which is still preserved among the royal manuscripts of the British Museum. He was liberated by the generous interference of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, son of his father's murderer. A sincere peace reunited the houses of Orleans and Burgundy; the marriage of Charles with Maria of Cleves, niece of Philip the Good, sealed the reconciliation. Charles occupied himself with constant solicitude for the interests of his country. He saw with pain the haughty and violent conduct of Louis XI. bringing on, from the commencement of his reign, the troubles which the prudence of Charles VII. had quieted. In an assembly of the States, held at Tours, he spoke against these new disorders with the liberty which his rank, his experience, and his virtues seemed to authorize. The King, whom the voice of truth offended, replied to him with an outrageous severity which brought this sensitive prince in two days to the tomb. Louis, his son, tried, like him, by adversity, was King Louis XII., and the appanage of Orleans was reunited to the Crown.

King James I. of Scotland was likewise prisoner of King Henry V. He also relieved the severity of confinement by poetic composition; and it is not a little remarkable that the English King should, at the same time, have held in duration two prisoners, both of royal blood, and confessedly the best poets of their age.

The ballad which we give, "Priez pour paix, le vrai trésor de joie," was not written by the hand of Charles of Orleans, but the facsimile has been taken from the 'Book of Ballads and Sonnets' of which we have spoken. This book, admirably illustrated, was executed under the eye of this unfortunate prince, who offered it to Henry VII. of England.

(Transcript.)

Priez pour paix douce vierge marie
Royne des cieulx et du monde maistresse
Faites prier par vostre courtoisie
Sains et saintes et prenez vostre adresse
Vers vostre filz requérant sa haultesse
Qu'il lui plaise son peuple regarder
Que de son sang a voulu racheter
En deboutant guerre qui tout desioye
De prieres ne vous vueillez lasser
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de loye.

Priez prelas et gens de sainte vie,
Religieux ne dormez en paresse
Priez maistres et gens suyuans clergie
Car par guerre fault que lesteu-e-esse
Monsters destruis sans ce qui les redresse
Le sermone de dieu vous fault laisser
Quant ne pouvez en repos demourer
Priez sy fort que briefment dieu ro' oye
L'achse vous deussiez vous ordonner
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de loye

Priez princes qui auez seigneurie
Rois ducs contes barons de grant noblesse
Gentils hommes avec cheualerie
Car mechiés gens surmontent getillesse
En leurs mains ont toute vostre richesse
Debatz les font en hault estat monter
Usus le poues chascun jo' voir au cler
Et sont riches de voz biens et nuioye
Dont vous deussiez le peuple supporter
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de loye.

Priez peuple qui souffrez tyrannie
Us' voz seigne's font en telle faiblesse
Qu'ilz ne peuent vous garder par maistrie
Ne vous aider en vostre grant destresse
Loyaux marchans et bestiers vo' blasse
Forcés lez chies vous rient presser
Et ne pouvez marchandise mener
Car vous n'avez pour passage ne voye
Et mainte-ment vous content il passer
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de loye.

Priez galans ioyeux en compaignie
Qui despendre desirez a largesse
Guerre vous fait la bourse desgarne
Priez amans qui voulez en less-
Servir amour/ car guerre par rudesse
Usus destourbe de voz dames hanter
Ou maintesfoiz fait leur vouloir to'ner
Et quant tenez le bout de la courroye
Un estranger sil le vous vient oster
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de loye

LENOY.

Dieu tout puissant no' veuille gforter
Toutes chascuns l'ayr et le mer
Priez vers luy qui tout briefment pouoye
En luy soustient de tous maux la noyer
Priez pour paix le vray tresor de loye

(Translation.)

Pray ye for peace, gentle Virgin Mary,
Queen of the heavens and mistress of the world;
Make ye for peace, by your bending courtesy,
Saints and sinners, and yourself address
Towards your Son, beseeching his high majesty
That it may please him his people to regard,
Whom with his blood it was his will to ransom,
By ending war which all things disarrays,
Of praying never be ye weary.
Pray ye for peace, the true treasure of joy.

Pray ye, O prelates and men of holy lives;
Religious folk, yield not yourselves to sloth;
Pray, masters, and followers of the clergy,
For war must to your studies put an end.
Your own souls' health, nor again rebuilt,
God's service you are forced to quit
Wherein peace you no longer can dwell.
Pray ye, and with speed that God may hear,
The Church herself commands you so to do;
Pray ye for peace, the true treasure of joy.

Pray, princes all, who lordship own,
Kings, dukes, and earls, barons of great nobility,
Gentle men who with knightlyhood are dubbed;
For wicked folk, overbearing gentle blood,
In their hands all your riches do hold;
Strife causing them to high estate to rise,
Not a day but this you clearly may see,
And they are rich with your money and goods,
Wherewith you ought the people to maintain;
Pray ye for peace, the true treasure of joy.

Pray ye, O people, who tyranny endure;
In so great weakness your noble lords have fall'n,
That they cannot guard you as masters,
Nor hold you in your great distress.
Loyal merchants, the saddle which so galls you
Swallow, your backs each hardly may press;
And your merchandise you cannot bring,
For safe passage or road have you none;
And many a peril must you needs pass through
Pray ye for peace, the true treasure of joy.

Pray ye, O gallants of so mirthful company,
Who in large means desire to spend,
War doth make your purses go unfurnished.
Pray, all ye lovers, who fain would in joy
Serve the god Love, for rough usage of war
Disturbeth your courtship while haunting your dames,
Or oftentimes causeth their wills to turn;
And when of their brides you're gotten the end,
Cometh a stranger to lead them away.
Pray ye for peace, the true treasure of joy.

L'ENVOY

Almighty God, vouchsafe to give us comfort.
Al, things on earth and in heaven above,
Pray ye to him who with speed all provideth;
Pray ye for peace, the true treasure of joy.

(See page 128.)

The In Collection of Thomas de Eborac

180 pag. 129.1

non vide Eleazar Eiden

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Translation:

[The original belongs to Alexander de Berg, Esq., Consul-General for Russia in London.]

1800-1801 2 (41, 1)

Né en 1780 : mort en 1862. Homme d'état et pair d'Angleterre. Fils du premier marquis, plus populairement connu sous le nom de comte de Shelburne. Il fit ses études d'abord au collège de Westminster et vint à l'École de droit à l'École de droit de Lincoln's Inn. Il fit le condisciple des Broughams, des Jelfreys, des Sydney Smith, etc. Ils les fit à l'université de Cambridge. Il entra à la chambre des communes en 1802, comme lord Henry Petty. En 1804 et en 1805, il prononça à la chambre deux discours mémorables, le premier, relatif à l'Irlande, déclara en lui de grandes qualités comme financier : le second, ayant trait à l'accusation de corruption intentée à lord Melville, membre du cabinet Pitt, révéla de rares trésors d'éloquence. M. Pitt mit tout l'année suivante, Grenville et Fox composèrent un ministère whig, et choisirent pour chancelier de l'échiquier lord Petty, qui succéda en même temps à M. Pitt à la représentation de Cambridge. Mais le ministère whig ne dura pas assez pour donner aux qualités de lord Petty le temps de se produire. En 1807 les tories revinrent au pouvoir, et le gardèrent jusqu'en 1827. Pendant ce long intervalle, lord Petty, qui était devenu marquis de Lansdowne en 1809, attacha son nom à tous les principaux actes du parti libéral.

the Home Department, and took an active and brilliant part in the debates on Catholic Emancipation. In 1831 he became President of the Council under Lord Grey, and greatly contributed to the success of Parliamentary Reform. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel in 1841, the Opposition chose him as its leader in the House of Lords. In 1846 he resumed the Presidency of the Council under Lord John Russell. In 1852, on the retirement of Lord Derby, he declined to take the reins of power which were offered to him by the Queen, and contented himself with becoming a member of the administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, as a member of the Cabinet without office. The Marquis of Lansdowne enjoyed a long political career, and the whole course of his life was distinguished by a steady devotion to the welfare of his country. The dignity and the serenity of his character gained the esteem and respect of all, even of his political opponents. Literature, science, and art had no more liberal or enlightened patron.

(Traduction.)

Chère Miss —, — Laissez-moi vous demander si vous voulez me faire la faveur de dîner avec moi lundi prochain, 14 de ce mois. Je ne vous invite pas sans en avoir obtenu d'abord la permission.

Je n'ose pas inviter l'évêque de — à si bref délai, mais si par chance il se trouvait libre ce jour-là, peut-être vous voudriez bien lui dire combien je serais charmé qu'il vous accompagnât.

"Croyez-moi, très sincèrement à vous, "LA SÉYMOUR."

De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.

STRATFORD CANNING. VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

(See page 130.)

Born 1788. A celebrated English diplomatist; educated at Eton, and afterwards at Cambridge. He was attached in 1807 to the department of Foreign Affairs; and in 1808 he was appointed secretary to Sir Robert Adair, Envoy Extraordinary at Constantinople. In 1809 he became secretary to the Embassy there, and was appointed chargé d'affaires on the death of his principal. In 1814 he was named Minister Plenipotentiary for Switzerland. In 1815 he assisted at the Congress of Vienna. In 1820 he was made a member of the Privy Council, and sent on an extraordinary mission to the United States. In 1824 he was charged with a special mission, first to St. Petersburg, and afterwards to Vienna, on the affairs of Greece. In 1825 he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He endeavored, but in vain, to obtain from the Porte the independence of Greece. In 1827 he returned to England, and, after the battle of Navarino, took an active part in the deliberations which terminated in the protectorate of Greece by England, France, and Russia. In 1829 he received the insignia of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In 1831 he was again charged with a special mission to the Ottoman Court for the settlement of the Greek frontier: this mission resulted in the treaty of the 7th May, 1832, by virtue of which Prince Otho of Bavaria ascended the Hellenic throne. In 1833 he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, but his nomination was not accepted by the Emperor Nicholas. From 1835 to 1842 he took part in the debates of the House of Commons as member for Lynn. At the end of 1841, on the death of Lord Ponsonby, he was again accredited to the Porte, and retained that post until 1857. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. He was a friend to Redshid Pasha, and favoured the intellectual and commercial development of Turkey; having an intimate knowledge of the people and circumstances of the country, he exercised at the court of the Sultan an influence which extended even to internal affairs. The use he made of this influence in the interest of his country's policy often gave offence to the other European Powers. It may be said that for a quarter of a century he virtually reigned at Constantinople, where he was called "the great lion." Lastly, he brought about as a great measure, the declaration of war against Russia. He was recalled in 1857, and since his return to England he has taken a rather active part in the debates of the Upper House.

The letter which we give was evidently written at Constantinople about 1852

(Traduction.)

L'état des consuls présente beaucoup de choses que je désirerais porter à votre considération, et le plus tôt que vous désirerez de faire un changement complet sans injustice aux intéressés, le mieux vaudra; dans mon opinion, ce sera pour le bien des intérêts publics.

"Croyez-moi, très sincèrement à vous,

"STRATFORD DE R."

De la Collection du Directeur.]

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON SEYMOUR.

(See page 130.)

Born 1797. An English diplomatist. Grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford. He was educated at the University of Oxford, embraced the diplomatic career, and commenced, in 1817, with the post of Attaché at the Hague. He was engaged from 1819 to 1821 in the preparation of protocols at the Foreign Office; he accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Congress of Verona (1822), and resided in turn, as Secretary of Legation, at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Berlin, and Constantinople. In 1831 he represented his country at Florence; then, in 1836, at Brussels, where, until 1842, he took part in all the discussions relative to the settlement of the Belgian question. In 1846 he was sent to Lisbon, but notwithstanding the armed intervention of England in the repression of the Septembrist movement at Oporto, he was not able to obtain the adoption of all his views in favour of English commerce.

From Lisbon Sir H. Seymour went to St. Petersburg, as Minister Plenipotentiary (October, 1851), and there had those famous private conversations with the Emperor Nicholas, communicated to Lord John Russell and afterwards to Parliament, in which the Czar offered to England to divide the spoils of the Turkish Empire, "already on the point of death." Some weeks before the declaration of hostilities, he was obliged to take his passport (February, 1854). At the end of 1855 he succeeded Lord Westmoreland as Ambassador at Vienna. Sir Hamilton retired from the diplomatic career at the commencement of 1858.

(Traduction.)

La nomination du général de Radovitz a fait ouvrir de nouveau les batteries du calibre de dix sur le roi de Prusse; et lorsque notre Nicolas est en colère, personne ne s'exprime plus énergiquement que lui. Je vous prie de me croire,

"A vous très-sincèrement et fidèlement,

"G.-H. SEYMOUR."

De la Collection du Directeur

CHRISTIAN KARL JOSIAS, CHEVALIER BUNSEN.

(See page 130.)

Born in 1791; died in 1860. A German diplomatist, theologian, and philologist; educated at the university of Göttingen. He subsequently went to Paris, to study Oriental languages under S. B. de Sacy. He afterwards went to Rome, and became secretary to the Legation of Niebuhr, but soon obtained the high position of Secretary to the Prussian Embassy in that capital. He at the same time took a deep interest in the hieroglyphic researches of Champollion. In 1822 the King of Prussia visited Rome, and appreciating the high abilities of Bunsen, appointed him to fill the place of Niebuhr, when the latter retired from the Embassy at Rome. In 1839 he became minister in Switzerland, and in 1841 was appointed Prussian ambassador to England. Here he won the esteem and respect of all, and was universally regretted when he left the office which he had held for fourteen years. He resigned because opposed to the policy of Prussia in the Russian war. He has left many highly-valued works; one of the most important is "Egypt's Place in History."

(Translation.)

"Mr. Ch. Gross.
"Did the continuation of Sincock's 'Handbook of Ancient Mythology' appear? I have the 1st and 2nd Books of the 'History of the World,' etc., 1853.

"Please send the continuation, if out.

"The 17th of April." "BRUNSEN."

From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

FRIEDRICH MARTIN BODENSTEDT.

(See page 131.)

Born 1819. A much esteemed German poet and philologist. Professor at Munich. Translator of the sonnets of Shakespeare, of Mirza Shaffy, of the old English dramatic writers Webster, Marlowe, Lilly, Greene, and Ford, of the Russian poets Zernomoff and Pushkin, of several Persian and Indian poets, etc. His original writings (especially his 'Thousand and one Days in the East,' which has passed through several editions) are highly esteemed; he may in some measure be considered as the Schlegel of the present day. He has also written some historical works; among others, 'The Tribes of the Caucasus, and their Wars of Independence,' 'The Introduction of Christianity into Armenia,' 'From East to West,' etc.

(Translation.)

"The Eagle and the Worm.

"Truth thou speakest, O friend! but here thriveth the vulgar;
All that is noble and great dimly findeth its way."

Né en 1797. Diplomate anglais. Petit-fils du premier marquis d'Hertford. Acheva ses études à l'université d'Oxford, embrassa la carrière diplomatique, et débuta, en 1817, par le poste d'attaché d'ambassade à la Haye. Employé, de 1819 à 1821, à la rédaction des protocoles au Foreign-Office, il accompagna le duc de Wellington au congrès de Vérone (1822), et résida, tour à tour, comme secrétaire de légation, à Francfort, à Stuttgart, à Berlin et à Constantinople. En 1831 il représenta son pays à Florence; puis, en 1836, à Bruxelles, où, jusqu'en 1842, il prit part à toutes les discussions auxquelles donnait encore lieu l'arrangement de la question belge. Envoyé à Lisbonne (1846), il ne put, malgré l'intervention armée de l'Angleterre dans la répression du mouvement septembriste d'Oporto, faire adopter toutes ses vues en faveur du commerce anglais.

De Lisbonne sir H. Seymour passa à Saint-Petersbourg, en qualité de ministre plénipotentiaire (octobre 1851), et y eut, avec l'empereur Nicolas, ces fameux entretiens secrets, communiqués à lord J. Russell et ensuite au Parlement, dans lesquels le Tsar offrait à l'Angleterre de partager les dépouilles de l'empire turc, "qui n'était plus qu'un moribond." Quelques semaines avant la déclaration des hostilités, il fut forcé de prendre ses passeports (février 1854). A la fin de 1855, il remplaça Lord Westmoreland à l'ambassade de Vienne, et fut nommé membre du Conseil privé. Sir Hamilton s'est retiré de la carrière diplomatique au commencement de 1858.

(Traduction.)

La nomination du général de Radovitz a fait ouvrir de nouveau les batteries du calibre de dix sur le roi de Prusse; et lorsque notre Nicolas est en colère, personne ne s'exprime plus énergiquement que lui. Je vous prie de me croire,

"A vous très-sincèrement et fidèlement,

"G.-H. SEYMOUR."

De la Collection du Directeur

Né en 1791; mort en 1860. Diplomatiste, théologien et philologue. Fit ses études à l'université de Göttingen. Il alla ensuite étudier les langues orientales à Paris, sous Sylvestre de Sacy. Plus tard, il se rendit à Rome, où il se livra avec ardeur à l'étude des recherches hiéroglyphiques de Champollion. Il passa bientôt à l'ambassade de Prusse à Rome, en qualité de secrétaire. En 1822 le roi de Prusse visita Rome et apprécia le talent de Bunsen, qui succéda à Niebuhr quand il quitta l'ambassade de Rome. En 1839 il représenta la Prusse en Suisse, et en 1841 il fut nommé ministre à Londres. Il sut bientôt y gagner l'estime et le respect de tous, et il fut l'objet de regrets universels quand il quitta le poste qu'il y avait occupé depuis quatorze ans. Il se retira parce qu'il n'approuvait pas la politique suivie par son gouvernement pendant la guerre avec la Russie. Il a laissé beaucoup d'ouvrages fort estimés; l'un des plus importants est celui qui a pour titre: 'La place de l'Égypte dans l'histoire.'

(Traduction.)

"M. Ch. Gross.
"La continuation du Manuel de l'ancienne Mythologie, par Sincock, a-t-elle paru? J'ai les livres 1 et 2 de L'Histoire du Monde, etc., 1853.

"Veuillez m'envoyer la continuation, si elle est publiée.

"14 avril.

"BUNSEN."

From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

FRIEDRICH MARTIN BODENSTEDT.

(See page 131.)

Né en 1819. Poète et philologue allemand très-estimé. Professeur à Munich. Il a traduit les sonnets de Shakespeare; Mirza-Shaffy; les vieux auteurs dramatiques anglais: Webster, Marlowe, John Lilly, Robert Greene et John Ford; les poètes russes Zernomoff et Puschkin; plusieurs poètes persans et indiens, etc. Ses œuvres originales sont fort appréciées, surtout ses *Mille et un jours en Orient*, qui a eu beaucoup d'éditions. On peut le considérer, jusqu'à un certain point, comme l'Anguste-Wilhelm Schlegel de l'époque. Il a aussi écrit des ouvrages et des essais historiques, entre autres: *Les Tribus du Caucase et leurs guerres d'indépendance avec la Russie*, *L'Introduction du Christianisme dans l'Arménie*, etc.

(Traduction.)

"L'Aigle et le Ver.

"Vous avez parlé d'or, ô ami! mais ici les pauvres gens ont vécu;
Tout ce qui est noble et grand a rencontré en chemin beaucoup d'écueils."

Between heaven and earth soareth for days
e'en the eagle,
That he may spy his scarce food for his high,
lonesome abode;
If fate lameth his wing, he dieth in helpless
misfortune,
Whilst for the low-creeping worm ever support
is at hand.
Seekest thou things of corruption?—flatter
man's vanity ever;
Hast thou a nobler aim?—strive to the sun like
yon bird!

"Munich, FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

RUDOLPH LEHMANN.

(See page 131.)

Born 1819. One of the most celebrated contemporary German historical painters. Several beautiful pictures of his are in England, amongst others, a very charming and touching one of 'Lamartine reading to Graciella and her Parents.'

(Translation.)

"In compliance with your flattering and kind request, I send you this with my regards and thanks.

"Yours very obediently,
"RUDOLPH LEHMANN.

"Rome, 29th May, 1864."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER.

(See page 131.)

Born 1800. The most prolific German dramatic writer: the female Kotzebue. The sentence she has written is taken from 'Rubens,' one of her dramas. Her most celebrated dramas are 'The Orphan of Lowood,' taken from Charlotte Brontë's famous 'Jane Eyre'; 'Das Lorle,' adapted from Berthold Auerbach's 'Frau Professorin'; 'Die Grille,' taken from George Sand's 'La Petite Fadette.'

(Translation.)

"Ah! what a picture! Rubens only could have painted it."

"CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER.

"Berlin, October, 1862."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

(See page 131.)

Born in 1802. An English authoress; descended from a family of French origin, who emigrated at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her first works put her in possession of independent means: they were, 'Devotional Exercises' (1823); 'Christmas Day' (1824); 'The Friend' (1825); 'Traditions of Palestine' (1830); 'Five Years of Youth'; 'The Essential Faith of the Universal Church' (1830), etc.

At this time Miss Martineau took for her theme the ignorance of the people of Manchester, who had been destroying some machinery to the injury of trade and themselves, and published the story of 'The Rioters' (1826); 'The Turn-out' (1827); and some pamphlets entitled 'Principle and Practice,' 'Mary Campbell,' and 'My Servant Rachel,' in which she obeyed her sympathies for the inferior classes without, as she acknowledges, suspecting that she was touching upon problems of political economy. She then, however, formed the idea of developing the principles of that science in the form of conversations and tales.

This plan, at first rejected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge as impracticable, she put into execution at her own expense, under the title of 'Illustrations of Political Economy' (1832), a publication for which there was an immense demand. Her tales, which abound in charming domestic details, obtained for her the twofold reputation of an ingenious narrator and an able exponent of political economy. In 1835 Miss Martineau visited the United States, the result being two remarkable works, 'Society in America' (1837) and 'Retrospect of Western Travel' (1858). She then tried both ideal and historical novels, but soon returned to her former style, and published a series of tales for the young, since collected under the title of 'The Playfellow.'

In 1839 she suffered from a depressing fever, which kept her three months between life and death. Lord Melbourne renewed the offer made to her by Lord Grey in 1832 of a pension of £150, but she again refused it. In 1843, given up by the doctors, she had recourse to mesmerism, to which she believed herself indebted for her recovery. She has since written a number of other works, which are too recent to require recapitulation.

L'aigle même plane des jours entiers entre les
cieux et la terre,
Épiant la pauvre pitance pour son aire aé-
rienne mais triste;
Si le destin lui blessait les ailes, il mourrait
loin de tout secours,
Tandis que le ver rampant trouve toujours à
se nourrir.
Si vous cherchez la corruption, flattez toujours
la vanité de l'homme,
Si vous aspirez à un but plus élevé, cherchez
à approcher du soleil comme l'aigle.

"Munich, FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

Né en 1819. L'un des peintres historiques les plus célèbres de l'Allemagne contemporaine. L'Angleterre possède plusieurs de ses belles toiles, entre autres le charmant et touchant tableau de 'Lamartine lisant à Graciella et à ses parents.'

(Traduction.)

"Selon votre bonne et flatteuse demande, je vous envoie ces mots avec mon estime et mes remerciements.

"Votre très-obéissant
"RUDOLPH LEHMANN.

"Rome, le 29 mai 1864."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

Née en 1800. L'un des auteurs dramatiques les plus féconds de l'Allemagne. La Kotzebue de ce pays. La phrase qu'elle a tracée de sa main est tirée de 'Rubens,' l'une de ses pièces. Ses drames les plus célèbres sont 'L'Orpheline de Lowood'; 'Das Lorle,' d'après le 'Frau Professorin' de Berthold Auerbach; 'Die Grille,' d'après 'La petite Fadette' de George Sand.

(Traduction.)

"Ah! quel tableau! Rubens seul a pu le peindre."

"CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER.

"Berlin, octobre 1862"

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

(Traduction.)
"Cher Monsieur,—Je suis très-reconnaissante de la nature libérale de vos propositions, mais mes arrangements avec l'autre maison sont si complètement satisfaisants, qu'il n'y a pas de raison de considérer que l'affaire soit encore à traiter.

"Avec beaucoup de remerciements pour la peine que vous avez prise dans la transaction,
"Je suis très-sincèrement à vous,
"HARRIET MARTINEAU.

"27 octobre 1836."

[De la Collection de l'Honorable Elenor Eden.]

SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

(See page 131.)

Born in 1781. A distinguished English experimental philosopher, particularly celebrated for his discoveries in the polarization of light. After studying under Robison, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart, he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1800. The University of Aberdeen spontaneously conferred upon him the diploma of Doctor of Laws, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh chose him as Secretary. He at the same time became editor of the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' to which, from 1808 to 1830, he devoted the greatest care, and in which he published many of his important discoveries. With Sir Humphry Davy, Herschel, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York in 1831. He was now knighted by William IV. In 1849 he was elected President of the British Association, and the same year was chosen, in place of Berzelius, one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the Royal Academies of Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; and in 1859 was unanimously chosen Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

To give even a summary of Sir David Brewster's numerous discoveries and scientific works would far exceed our limits.

Né en 1781. Célèbre physicien anglais, particulièrement connu par ses découvertes sur la polarisation de la lumière. Formé par les leçons de Robison, Playfair et Dugald Stewart, il obtenait le grade de maître-ès-arts (1800). L'université d'Aberdeen lui envoya spontanément le diplôme de docteur-ès-lois, et la Société Royale d'Edimbourg le choisit pour son secrétaire. En même temps il était chargé des fonctions d'éditeur de l'*Encyclopédie d'Edimbourg*, à laquelle, de 1808 à 1830, il donna les plus grands soins et où il a consigné plusieurs de ses importantes découvertes. Avec sir Humphry Davy, Herschel et Babbage, il fonda l'Association Britannique, dont le premier meeting fut tenu à York en 1831. Il fut créé chevalier par Guillaume IV. En 1849 il fut élu président de l'Association Britannique, et la même année il fut élu agrégé étranger de l'Académie française des Sciences en remplacement de Berzelius. Il est aussi membre des Académies de Prusse, d'Autriche, de Russie, de Suède, et de Danemark; en 1859 il fut élu à l'unanimité président de l'université d'Edimbourg.

Notre cadre ne nous permet pas de donner même le sommaire des nombreuses découvertes et œuvres scientifiques de sir David Brewster.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur,—Je suis charmé de voir que ma petite biographie de Kepler a produit de l'intérêt en Allemagne: et j'ai grand plaisir à accéder au désir de votre jeune ami de Rostock."

"Je suis, Monsieur, très-sincèrement à vous.
"D. BREWSTER."

[De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

HYPOLITE (dit PAUL) DELAROCHE.

(See page 131.)

Born 1797; died 1856. A celebrated French historical painter, member of the Institute of France. We shall have occasion to speak of him again.

Né en 1797; mort en 1856. Célèbre peintre d'histoire, membre de l'Institut de France, sur lequel nous aurons à revenir.

CHARLES MATHEWS (the elder).

(See page 132.)

In our 10th Number (page 92), we published a letter of this celebrated comedian, and in the biographical notice which accompanied it we said:—"After a long and successful career, he resolved to free himself from the annoyances of managerial interference and professional rivalry, and to depend solely on his own exertions. During the last sixteen years of his life he was accustomed to entertain audiences by his own unsustained efforts, in a species of entertainment he called 'Mathews at Home,' since imitated by Levassor; and never were admiring crowds more highly delighted." We have been fortunate enough to procure a copy, written by his own hand, of the farewell which he addressed to the public at the close of his campaign in 1818, the first he had undertaken in London with the sole resources of his individual talent; his entertainment was given at the Lyceum. The document we now give is interesting for the dramatic annals of England.

(Traduction.)

"Je quitte maintenant la métropole avec l'espérance consolante et flatteuse que je serai de nouveau bien accueilli à mon retour, le printemps prochain, alors que j'apporterai de nouveaux matériaux et de nouveaux sujets pour votre amusement.

"Je sais, ladies et gentlemen, et il est bon aussi que vous le sachiez, que les propriétaires et les directeurs des théâtres d'hiver ont fait de très-sérieux efforts pour me chasser de cet asyle; et comme j'ai refusé de manger leur pain, pour lequel j'avais perdu tout appétit, ils désaient de m'enlever les moyens de manger du tout. Du moins, il paraît que tel était leur but. En tout cas, ils ont certainement envié, ils se sont efforcés d'éloigner de moi la récolte de cette moisson abondante qui a mûri au soleil de votre faveur.

"Clapham, 18 juin 1818."

"C. MATHEWS.

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

LOUIS-EUSTACHE UDE.

(See page 132.)

Ude inherited the talent and the traditions of Vattel. He was successively maître d'hôtel to Louis XVI, and the Duke of York. Our sketch, which we borrow from that originally drawn for 'Fraser's Magazine' by the pencil of MacIse or Thackeray, represents the artist in a moment of inspiration, in the midst of sublime culinary visions.

Ude avait hérité du talent et des traditions de Vattel. Il fut tour-à-tour le maître d'hôtel de Louis XVI et du duc d'York. L'esquisse que nous empruntons à celles originairement tracées pour le 'Fraser's Magazine' par le crayon de MacIse ou de Thackeray, représente l'artiste dans un moment d'inspiration, au milieu de sublimes visions culinaires.

MAGNA CARTA.

When the Conquest of England was achieved by William, the necessity of entrusting great power to the hands of a prince who was to maintain a military dominion over a vanquished nation, compelled the Norman Barons to submit to a more severe and absolute prerogative than that to which men of similar rank were commonly subjected; and England, for a hundred and fifty years, was governed by an authority unknown, in the same degree, to any other kingdom founded by the northern conquerors. Henry I., that he might allure the people to exclude his elder brother Robert from the succession, had granted them a charter highly favourable to their liberties; Stephen had renewed the grant; Henry II. had confirmed it; but the concessions of all these princes remained under John's reign a dead letter; so that John, equally odious in public and private life, provoked the people to form a general confederacy to vindicate their rights by arms. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, joined this confederacy, formed the plan of reforming the Government, and paved the way for it, by inserting a clause in the oath which he administered to the King before he would absolve him from excommunication (he had been excommunicated in 1213, for disputing the right of the Pope to nominate the primate of England) "that he would re-establish the good laws of his predecessors, and abolish the wicked ones, and maintain justice and right throughout all his dominions." Soon after, he showed to some of the Barons a copy of the Charter of Henry I., which was almost forgotten, and advised them to insist on its renewal. The Barons swore to each other that they would sooner lose their lives, than desist from so reasonable a demand: the confederacy spread wider; a numerous meeting took place at Runnymede, under pretext of devotion; and the members, inflamed by the eloquence of Langton, and incited by the sense of their own wrongs, took an oath to adhere to each other, to make war on the King, and never to lay down their arms until he should restore their liberties.

On an appointed day (at the beginning of 1215) the Barons appeared in London, and required the King to perform the oath he had sworn before the primate Langton, to renew the charter of Henry I. and confirm the laws of Edward the Confessor. John asked time for consideration, but employed the interval in influencing the Pope in his favour. Innocent, foreseeing that if the administration of the country fell into the hands of the military, they would vindicate the rights of the nation, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the Barons, and exhorted the prelates to interpose and put an end to civil discord. The Barons heard with perfect indifference of the displeasure of Rome, and as soon as the time granted to the King had expired, they met at Stamford, and collected their forces, consisting of above 2000 knights, besides retainers and inferior persons without number. They advanced to Brackley, within twenty miles of Oxford, where the Court then resided, and sent to the King a schedule containing their principal demands; and John had no sooner perused it, than he burst into a furious passion, swearing he would never grant such privileges as must reduce himself to a state of slavery. The confederate nobles now had recourse to arms. They besieged the castle of Northampton, were admitted into that of Bedford, occupied Ware, and entered London without opposition. They laid waste the royal parks and palaces, and compelled the other Barons to join them, on pain of ravaging their estates. So universal was the disaffection, that the King was left at Odiham, in Hampshire, with a retinue of only seven knights; and he found himself at last obliged to yield unconditionally to the will of the Barons.

It was at Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, that the conference took place between John and his people. After a deliberation of some days, the King signed and sealed the famous deed called *Magna Carta*, or *the great Charter of England*, on June 19, 1215; which was the groundwork of British liberty, and the corner-stone of that noble fabric, *the Constitution of England*.

The Articles of Liberties, and the portion of the Great Seal appended, are the photographic facsimile of the original, which is in the possession of the British Museum.

The *Magna Carta* is photographed from a contemporary and official copy existing among the archives of the Cathedral of Lincoln.

LA GRANDE CHARTE DE L'ANGLETERRE.

Lorsque Guillaume de Normandie accomplit la conquête d'Angleterre, la nécessité de confier de grands pouvoirs à un prince qui devait maintenir une nation conquise sous le joug militaire, avait décidé les barons normands à se soumettre à une prérogative plus sévère et plus absolue que celle qui régnait habituellement des hommes de leur rang; et l'Angleterre fut gouvernée pendant un siècle et demi par une autorité plus excessive que celle de tous les autres royaumes fondés par des conquérants du Nord. Dans l'espoir de décider le peuple à exclure de la succession au trône son frère aîné Robert, Henri I^{er} avait octroyé une charte qui favorisait beaucoup les libertés nationales; Stephen avait renouvelé cette charte; Henri II l'avait confirmée. Mais les concessions de ces princes n'étaient qu'une lettre morte sous le règne de Jean; odieux dans la vie publique comme dans la vie privée, ce roi poussa le peuple à former une confédération générale dans le but de revendiquer ses droits à main armée. Langton, archevêque de Cantorbéry, se joignit aux confédérés, conçut le plan de réformer le gouvernement, et fraya le chemin à cette réforme par le moyen suivant. Le roi Jean avait été excommunié en 1213 par Innocent III, pour avoir contesté à ce Pape le droit de nommer le primate d'Angleterre. Langton fit insérer dans la formule du serment que le roi devait prêter entre ses mains avant d'être absous de l'excommunication, la clause suivante: "il rétablirait les bonnes lois de ses prédécesseurs, et abrogerait les mauvaises; et il maintiendrait la justice et le droit dans tous ses domaines." Bientôt après, Langton montra à certains barons une copie de la charte d'Henri I^{er}, qui était presque oubliée, et leur donna le conseil d'insister pour qu'elle fut renouvelée. Les barons se jurèrent mutuellement de mourir plutôt que de se désister d'une demande aussi raisonnable; la confédération se répandit de plus en plus; une assemblée nombreuse eut lieu à Saint-Edmond-Bury sous prétexte de dévotions; et les assistants, enflammés par l'éloquence de Langton et encouragés par le sentiment de leurs propres griefs, firent serment devant l'autel de se soutenir les uns les autres, et de faire la guerre au roi jusqu'à ce qu'il leur eût rendu leurs libertés.

Au commencement de 1215 les barons se rendirent à Londres, et sommèrent le roi de tenir le serment qu'il avait fait au primate Langton, celui de renouveler la charte d'Henri I et de confirmer les lois d'Edouard le Confesseur. Jean demanda du temps pour réfléchir, mais il employa ce répit à obtenir l'assistance du Pape. Innocent, qui prévoyait que si l'administration tombait dans les mains des nobles, ceux-ci revendiqueraient les droits de leur pays, exprima sa désapprobation à l'endroit de la conduite des barons, exhorta les prélats à intervenir et à mettre fin à la discorde civile. Les barons reçurent avec indifférence la nouvelle du mécontentement de la cour de Rome, et aussitôt que le délai accordé au roi fut expiré, ils s'assemblèrent à Stamford et réunirent leurs forces, consistant de plus de 2,000 chevaliers, outre les suivants et une infinité d'hommes de rang inférieur. Ils s'avancèrent jusqu'à Brackley, à moins de vingt milles d'Oxford, où la Cour résidait alors; et ils envoyèrent au roi un document contenant leurs demandes principales. Jean l'avait parcouru à peine, qu'il éclata de colère, jurant qu'il n'accorderait jamais des privilèges qui le réduiraient lui-même à l'esclavage. Les nobles confédérés eurent alors recours aux armes. Ils assiégèrent le château de Northampton, furent admis dans celui de Bedford, occupèrent Ware et entrèrent dans Londres sans opposition. Ils saquegèrent les parcs et les palais royaux, et forcèrent les autres barons à se joindre à eux, en les menaçant de ravager leurs domaines. La disaffection fut si universelle, que la suite du roi, qui était à Odiham, dans le Hampshire, fut réduite à sept chevaliers; et se trouva enfin obligé de céder sans condition à la volonté des barons.

Ce fut à Runnymede, entre Windsor et Staines, que Jean conféra avec son peuple. Après avoir délibéré quelques jours, le roi signa et scella le fameux document appelé la *Magna Carta*, ou la *Grande Charte de l'Angleterre*, le 29 juin 1215; cette charte a été la fondation des libertés britanniques, et la pierre angulaire de ce noble édifice, la *Constitution anglaise*.

Les *Articles des Libertés*, ainsi que la portion du grand sceau qui y est appendue, ont été photographiés sur l'original, qui appartient au Musée Britannique.

La *Magna Carta* est la photographie d'une copie contemporaine et officielle déposée aux archives de la cathédrale de Lincoln.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES OF LIBERTIES.

(Transcript.)

Ista sunt capitula, que Barones petunt et dominus Rex concedit.

§ Post decessum antecessorum heredes plene etatis habebunt hereditatem suam per antiquum Relevium exprimentum in carta.

§ Heredes qui infra etatem sunt et fuerint in custodia cum ad etatem pervenerint, habebunt hereditatem suam sine relevio et fine.

§ Custos terre heredis capiet rationabiles expens, consuetudines et servitia sine destructione et vasto hominum et rerum suorum, et si custos terra fecerit destructionem et vastum, committit custodiam et custodiam sustentabit domos, parcos, vivaria, stagna, molendina, et cetera ad terram illam pertinentia de exitibus terre ejusdem, et ut heredes ita maritetur, ne disparagetur et per consilium propinquorum de consanguinitate sua.

§ Ne vidua det aliquid pro dote sua vel maritaggio post decessum mariti sui, sed maneat in doto sua per xl dies post mortem insitus, et infra terminum illum assignetur ei dos, et maritaggiu statim nancietur et hereditatem suam.

§ Rex vel Ballivus non suseiet terram aliquam pro debito dum catalla debitoris sufficiunt, nec plegii debitoris distringantur dum capitalis debitor sufficit ad satisfactionem. Si vero capitalis debitor defecerit in solutione, si plegii voluerint habere terram debitoris donec debitum illud sit solutum, nisi capitalis debitor monstrare poterit se esse inde quantum erga plegios.

§ Rex non concedet alicui Baroni quod capiat auxilium de liberis hominibus suis nisi ad corpus suum redimendum, et ad faciem suam princeps autum filium suum Militem, et ad primogenitum filium suum redimendum, et hoc faciet per rationabile auxilium.

§ Ne aliquis nungus servitium faciat de feodo militis quam inde debetur.

§ Et communita placita non sequantur curiam domini Regis, sed assignentur in aliquo certo loco, et si rationabiles capiantur in eisdem Comitatus in hunc modum ut Rex mittat duos Justices per quatuor vias in anno, qui cum quatuor militibus ejusdem Comitatus electis per Comitatum capiant assens de nova dissuina, morte antecessoris et ultima presentatione, nec aliquis ob hoc sit summoneus nisi plegios et due partes.

§ Ut liber homo amercietur pro parvo delicto, secundum modum delicti, et pro magno delicto, secundum magnitudinem delicti salvo contentum suo. Villanus etiam eodem modo amercietur salvo maritagio suo, et Mercator eodem modo salva mercandisia per Sacramentum plegiorum suorum.

§ Ut clericus amercietur de laico feodo suo secundum modum aliorum preciatorum, et non secundum beneficium ecclesiasticum.

§ Ne aliqua villa amercietur pro pontibus faciendis ad Riparias nisi ubi de jure antiquitus esse soleant.

§ Ut mensura Vini, Bladi, et latitudines pannorum et Rerum aliarum emendetur, et ita ut sit eadem in omni parte.

§ Et assise de Nova disseisin et de morte antecessoris abbrevientur, et similiter de aliis assisibus.

§ Ut nullus Vicecomes et hominibus se de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus sine coronatoribus, et ut Comitatus et Hundredi sint ad antiquas finias absque nullo incremento exceptis comitibus manerii Regis.

§ Aliquis tenens de Rege maritatur, licebit Vicecomiti vel alii Ballivi Regis suseire et in breviare catallum ipsius pro visu legalium hominum, ita tamen quod nec in catallum ipsius donec plegii seclatui se debent aliquid liquidum debitum domino Regi et tunc debitum Regis persolvent. Residuum vero relinquatur executoribus ad faciendum testamentum defuncti, et persolvent.

§ Si aliquis legi debetur, omnia catalla ejus debent elinctori.

§ Si aliquis liber homo intestatus decesserit, bona sua per manum proxiimi sui paratum suorum et amicorum et per visum Ecclesie distribuantur.

§ Ne vidue distringantur ad se maritandas dum voluerint sine marito vivere, ita tamen quod securitatem faciant quod non maritabunt se sine assensu Regis si de rege tenent, et si de alio tenent, de eo de quo tenent.

(Translation.)

These are the articles which the Barons demand and the Lord the King grants.

§ After the death of ancestors heirs of full age shall have their inheritance by ancient Relief, to be set forth in the Charter.

§ Heirs who are under age, and shall be in ward when they come of age, shall have their inheritance without Relief and Fine.

§ The Warden of the land of the heir shall take reasonable Issues, Customs, and Services without destruction and waste of men and their Things, and if the Warden of the land shall make Destruction and Waste, he shall lose the Wardship; and the Warden shall maintain Houses, Parks, Warrens, Ponds, Mills, and other things belonging to that land out of the Issues of the same land; and that Heirs be so married that they be not disparaged, so that it be by advice of the nearest of their kin.

§ That no widow give anything for her dower, or marriage after the death of her husband, but remain in his house for forty days after his death, and that within that term her dower be assigned to her, and she forthwith have her marriage and inheritance.

§ That the King or Bailiff do not seize any land for debt so long as the chattels of the debtor suffice for the Satisfactions of the Debtor, but the Debtor be distrained as long as the chief Debtor is sufficient for the Payment. But if the chief Debtor shall fail in the payment the Sureties, if they be willing, shall have the land of the Debtor until that debt be fully paid, unless the chief Debtor be able to show that he be quit thereof towards the Sureties.

§ That the King shall not allow any Baron to take aid of his freemen unless to ransom his body, and to make his eldest son a Knight, and to marry his eldest daughter once, and he shall do this by reasonable aid.

§ That no one do greater service of a Knight's fee than is thence owing.

§ That common pleas do not follow the Court of the lord the King, but be assigned in a fixed place, and that recognizances be taken in the same Counties after this manner:—that the King send two Justiciaries four times a year, who, together with four Knights of the same County, elected by the County, are to take the assizes of *novel disseisin*, *mort d'ancestor*, and *darreine presentation*, and that no one be summoned but the jurors and the two parties.

§ That a freeman be amerced for a small crime according to the degree of the crime, and for a great crime according to the greatness of the crime, save his contentment. That a Villain also be amerced in the same manner, save his warrage, and a Merchant in the same way save his merchandise, on the oath of true men of the neighbourhood.

§ That a clerk be amerced of his lay fees according to the manner of the others aforesaid, and not according to his ecclesiastical benefice.

§ That no town be amerced for making bridges over Rivers, except where by right they were anciently wont to be.

§ That the measure of Wine, of Corn, and that the breadths of cloths, and of other things be amended, and the same with respect to weights.

§ That the assizes of *novel disseisin* and *mort d'ancestor* be curtailed, and in like manner with respect to other assizes.

§ That no Sheriff interfere with pleas belonging to the Crown without the coroners, and that Counties and Hundreds be at the old farms without any increase except the King's domestic manors.

§ That any tenant of the King die, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff or other Bailiff of the King to seize and register the chattel of the same by view of lawful men, so however, that nothing be thence removed until it be more fully known whether any liquid debt be owing to the Lord the King, and that then the King's debt be paid. But that the remainder be left to the executors to fulfil the Will of the deceased, and that if nothing is owing to the King all chattels cede to the executors.

§ That if any freeman shall die intestate, his goods be portioned out through the hands of his nearest relations and friends and by view of the Church.

§ That widows be not distrained to marry as long as they wish to live without a husband, yet so that they give security that they will not marry without the assent of the King if they hold of the King, or of their lords of whom they hold.

MAGNA CARTA.

Transcendental

Johannes dei gratia Anglie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Comes Ballivis, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Forestariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, Officiis Ballivis et fidelibus suis, Salutem. Sciatis nos dei et exaltationis sancte ecclesie et emendationis hominum necessarium et herodum nostrorum ad honorem nostrorum Stephani Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, Tofinus Anglie Regis pro consilium venerabilium patrum ecclesie Cardinalium, Henrici Dublinensis Archiepiscopi, Willielmi Londoniensis, et Sancte Romane ecclesie Balthionensis et Glastoniensis, Hugonis Lincolnensis, Walteri Wigorniensis, Petri Vintoniensis, Coventrens, et Benedicti Roloffensis Episcoporum, Magistri Pandulphi Domini Pape Willielmi Cantuariensis, fratris Amyerii Magistri Militie Templi in Anglia et nobilium virorum Sublimis Curie rescalci Comitum Pembrocie, Willielmi Comitum Saresburiensis, Willielmi Comitum Warenwicie, Willielmi Comitum Arundellie, Alani de Galweia, Constabularii Scotie, Warini filii Geroldi, Petri filii Herberti, Huberti de Burgo Senescalli Pictavie, Hugonis de Neville, Mathie filii Herberci, Thome Fossati Alani Bassetti, Philippi de Albiniaco, Roberti de Roppele, Johannis Marscalli, Johannis filii Hugonis, et aliorum fidelium nostrorum, in prius concessisse deo et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, et ab hereditibus nostris in perpetuum quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit et habeat libertatem, et ex hereditibus suis teneat, et ita volumus observari quod appareat ex eo quod libertatem optinuerunt que maxima et magis necessaria reputatur ecclesie Anglicane et spontanea voluntate ante inter nos et Barones nostros motam, concessimus, et carta nostra confirmavimus, et ab hereditibus nostris in perpetuum hanc filium volumus observari. Concessimus etiam omnibus liberis hominibus regni nostri pro nobis et hereditibus nostris in perpetuum omnes libertates suas.

quod fuerit delicti, et de residuo solvatur debitum, salvo servitio dominorum. Simili modo fiat de debitis, que debentur aliis quam Judeis. Nullum sententiam vel auxilium ponatur in regno nostro nisi per commune consilium regni nostri; nisi ad corpus nostrum rectitudinem et primogenitum filium nostrum militem faciendum, et ad filiam nostram primogenitam senel mandantanda et ad hanc non fiat nisi rationabile auxilium. Simili modo fiat de auxiliis de civitate Londaniensium. Et civitas Londoniensis, et omnes alie civitates et villas, antiquas libertates et libere concessas civitatibus sine tam prope terras quam necesse est, et ad eadem velimus et concedimus quod omnes alie civitates et burzi, et ville et portus

Insuper etiam ad libertatem consuetudines suas. Et ad habendum commune concilium regni de auxilio assidendo aliter quam in tribus casibus predictis, vel de scutagio assidendo, summoneri faciemus Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Comites, et majores barones singillatim per Litteras nostras. Et preterea faciemus summoneri in generali per vicecomites et ballivos nostros omnes illos qui de nobis tenentur, et ad totum hoc nos non debemus esse compellendi.

Etenim quod cum contra nos fuerit intentio, tunc illi qui de nobis tenentur, et ad totum hoc nos non debemus esse compellendi.

decreases in the probability of a child being born. Nevertheless, the effect of the father's probability of alcohol consumption on the estimated fertility function is statistically significant. Although the effect is small, it is statistically significant. On the other hand, the estimated effect of the mother's probability of smoking is not statistically significant. The estimated effect of the mother's probability of alcohol consumption is also not statistically significant. Overall, the results of the multinomial logit model are consistent with the results of the multinomial logit model.

[illegible]

There is a great deal of information available. Workshops are available for people who want to learn more about the program, and there are many opportunities for people to get involved in the program. For more information, please contact the National Association of State Legislators, 1100 North 17th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, NE 68502. Tel: (402) 441-2100. Fax: (402) 441-2101. E-mail: info@nasl.org. Website: www.nasl.org.

The authors are grateful to the referees for their constructive comments and suggestions. The first author would like to thank the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 70673089) for its financial support.

Translation.

JOHN, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Justiciars, Foresters, Sheriffs, Governors, Officers, and all Bailiffs, his liegemen, greeting. Know ye that we, in the face of God, of holy church, and reform of our souls and of all our ancestors and heirs, for the glory of God and exaltation of his Church, and reform of our kingdom, by the advice of our reverend fathers, Stephen, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal, of Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, of William, Earl of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Glas-burgh, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Forester, William of Coventry, and Benedict of Rochester, Master of the Order of the Temple in England, and of the noble men, William Marshall, Earl of Galway, Constable of Scotland, Warin Fitz Gerold, Peter Fitz Herbert, Hubert de Burg, Seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew Fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip de Albany, Robert de Roppele, John Marshall, John Fitz Hugh, and other our liegemen, Firstly, have granted to God, and by this our present charter have confirmed for us and our heirs forever, that the Church of England be free and hold its Rights entire, and its liberties unharmed, and so wish them to be kept as is shown in that we granted the freedom of election which is held as the greatest and most needful to the English Church, by our simple and free will before the quarrel arose between us and our Barons, and by our charter confirmed, and obtained its sanction from our Lord the Pope Innocent the Third; and we will ourselves keep it, and by our heirs for ever in good faith wish it to be kept. We have granted moreover to all free men of our kingdom for us and our heirs forever, that the same shall have all the ancient and lawful liberties, rights, and franchises, which they have by the laws of England. And we will ourselves keep these things, and by our heirs for ever in good faith wish them to be kept. And whosoever shall be found to have contrary service shall die, and his lands shall descend to him and to his heirs, and he shall have his inheritance by ancient Relief. And whosoever shall be found to have the inheritance of an Earl or of an entire Earl's Barony, by one hundred pounds, the inheritance of a Baron or of an entire Baron, by one hundred pounds, the heir or heirs of a knight of an entire knight's fee, by one hundred shillings at most, and whosoever shall owe less shall give less according to the ancient custom of fees. But if the heir of any of such ones shall have been under age and in ward, when he comes of age he shall have his inheritance without Relief and without Fine. The warden of the land of such heir who shall be under age, shall take of the land of the heir only reasonable issues, reasonable customs, and reasonable services, and this without destruction and waste of men or things. And if we shall have entrusted the wardship of any such land to a Sheriff or any other

he comes of age, all his land stocked with ploughs and waynage according to what the time of waynage requires, and such as the issues of the land shall be reasonably able to afford. Heirs shall marry without disparagement, so however that before the marriage be agreed to, it be shown to those near of kin to the heir. A widow after the death of her husband straightway and without hindrance shall have her marriage and inheritance, nor shall she give any thing for her dower or for

death of the same husband and she shall abide in the house of her husband forty days after his death, within which time she shall be assigned to her her dower. No widow shall be distrained to marry while she be unwilling to live without a husband, yet so that she give security that she will not marry without our consent if she hold of us, or without the consent of her lord of whom she holds, if she hold of another. Neither we nor our Bailiffs shall seize any land or rent for any debt as long as the chattels of the debtor suffice for the payment of the debt, nor shall the Sureties of the same debtor be distrained as long as the chief debtor suffices for the payment of the debt; and if the chief

debtor fall in the payment of the debt, not having therewith to pay, the sureties shall answer for the debt; and if they be willing, shall have the lands and rents of the debtor until requital be made them for the debt which they have first paid for him, unless the chief debtor show that he is quit thereof towards the same sureties. If any shall have borrowed anything of Jews more or less, and die before that debt is paid, the debt shall not bear interest so long as the heir is under age, of whomsoever he may hold, and if that debt shall fall into our hands we will takeought but the chattel entered in the charter. And if any die and owe a debt to Jews, his wife shall have her

power and pay nothing of that debt, and if children of the same deceased under age survive, necessarily shall be supplied them according to the tenement of the deceased, and out of the rest shall be paid the debt, save the service of the lords. The same shall be done with debts which are owing to others beside Jews. No entage or aid shall be laid on our kingdom except by the Common Council of our kingdom; unless to ransom our body, or to make our eldest son a knight, or to marry our eldest daughter once; and for those shall be only reasonable aid. The same shall be done in the aid of the city of London. And the city of London shall have all its ancient liberties and franchises.

customs as well by land as by water. Moreover, we will and grant that all other tithes and boroughs and towns and ports have all their liberties and free customs. And for holding the common council of the kingdom for assessing an aid otherwise than in the three above cases, or for assessing autage, we will cause to be summoned Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and the greater nobles, and the lesser nobles, and all the knights and burgesses, to assemble at a certain place. And we will cause to be summoned the greater nobles, and the knights and burgesses, to assemble at a certain place. And we will cause to be summoned the greater nobles, and the knights and burgesses, to assemble at a certain place.

ly, the author's use of the word "wonder" in the second part of the sentence is a little odd, since the author has just said that the "wonder" of the "wonder" is the "wonder" of the "wonder".

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ERRATA IN BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Page 7, col. 1, for *Barrière de Vienzac* read *Barrière de Vieuzac*.
Page 13, col. 2, for *Pierre Lachambeaudie* read *Pierre Lachambeaudie*; and for
see page 76 read see page 75.
Page 15, col. 1, Sir Joseph Thackwell, line 23 from top, for *Esla* read *Esla*.
Page 17, col. 1, for S. R. Mallow read S. R. Mallory.
Page 24, col. 1, Charles, Archduke of Austria, for see page 63 read see page 95.
Page 25, col. 1, Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, for see page 92 read see page 98.
Page 25, col. 2, Maria Edgeworth, for see page 91 read see page 99.
Page 25, col. 2, Agnes Strickland, for see page 90 read see page 99.
Page 26, col. 2, Clara Novello, for see page 88 read see page 100.
Page 26, col. 2, Rowlandson, for see page 92 read see page 100.
Page 33, col. 2, Napoleon III., for lives of the Césars read life of César.
Page 35, col. 2, Schiller, for see page 111 read see page 112.
Page 41, col. 1, Charles, Duke of Orleans, at end, for illustrated read illuminated.
Page 45, col. 1, Magna Carta, line 50, for 19 read 15.

ERRATA (NOTICES BIOGRAPHIQUES).

Page 7, col. 1: *Barrière de Vienzac*, lisez *Barrière de Vieuzac*.
Page 13, col. 2: *Pierre Lachambeaudie*, lisez *Pierre Lachambeaudie*; et page 76,
lisez page 75.
Page 15, col. 2, Sir Joseph Thackwell: *Esla*, lisez *Esla*.
Page 17, col. 1: S. R. Mallow, lisez S. R. Mallory.
Page 24, col. 1, Charles, archiduc d'Autriche: page 63, lisez page 95.
Page 25, col. 1, Lucien Bonaparte, prince de Canino: page 92, lisez page 98.
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Page 35, col. 2, Schiller: page 111, lisez page 112.
Page 41, col. 2, Charles, duc d'Orléans, à la fin de la notice: illustré, lisez illuminé.
Page 45, Magna Carta, ligne 50: 29 juin, lisez 15 juin.

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